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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXI Contains No. 01 to 10)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 2, 1981/Agrahayana 11, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Ganeshi Lal Chaudhary, who was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952-57. Later, he was a Member of Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh during 1957-67. He also served as a Member of Rajya Sabha during 1968-74.

An advocate and a social worker, he championed the cause of the weaker sections of the society and evinced special interest in the welfare of Harijans. He was associated with a number of social organisations.

An active parliamentarian, he took keen interest in Lok Sabha proceedings.

He passed away at New Delhi on 7 November, 1981, at the age of 60 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Staff for Publication of Hindi Journals

*141. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the existing arrangements for implementing the decisions of the Central Hindi Committee and the provisions made for taking action against the concerned Ministry and Department in case of violation of those decisions;

(b) the decision taken in regard to giving status and staff to the publications and journals of official language Hindi equal to that of English publications and journals;

(c) the number of such English magazines being brought out by the Government of India which still have more staff and higher status than that of Hindi magazines and the details of instructions issued to the Publications Divisions for removing such discrimination towards Hindi publications; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to provide due status and facilities to the Editorial Staff of Hindi journals particularly 'AVISHKAR' 'Kheti', 'Kurukshetra', 'Yojana', 'Bhagirathi' and 'Vigyan Patrika'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Kendriya Hindi Samiti presided over by the Prime Minister is the apex body which provides guidance and advice in the matter of progressive use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union. Besides the Prime Minister, nine other Cabinet Ministers and both the Ministers of State of the Home Ministry are also members of this Committee, and so all the important Ministeries of the Government of India are represented in it at the highest level. Several Chief Ministers from both Hindi and non-Hindi States are also its members. The Committee is, therefore, obviously of a high status.

Before any matter is placed before the Committee, consultations are held with the concerned Ministries also. As the decisions of the Committee are by consensus, and the Ministers of all the concerned Ministries are thereby associated with it, no difficulty is encountered in implementing these decisions in any department of the Government.

Follow-up action on the recommendations of the Kendriya Hindi Samiti is monitored by the Official Language Department and report in this behalf is placed before the Samiti.

(b) All the Ministries and Departments had been requested by the Official Language Department to examine the staff position on the journals and magazines published by them and to ensure that the staff provided to the magazines and journals in Hindi is the same as provided for the magazines and journals in English and pay-scales are identical.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected from all Ministries and Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, इस मुल्क को आजाद हुए आज 34 वर्ष हो गए हैं, लेकिन हिन्दी आज तक न राष्ट्र भाषा, न राजभाषा और न सम्पर्क भाषा बन पाई है और इसका बेहतरीन उदाहरण आपको इस प्रश्न के उत्तर से मालूम होगा कि सरकार इसको कितना महत्व देती है। मैंने प्रश्न किया था—केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए इस समय क्या व्यवस्था है और उक्त निर्णयों का उल्लंघन करने की सूरत में सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय तथा विभाग के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए क्या प्रावधान किए गए हैं? मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसको सुनकर आपको आश्चर्य होगा, मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है—प्रधान मंत्री इसकी अध्यक्षता करती हैं, अमुक-अमुक मंत्री हैं और अमुक स्टेट के लोग हैं. इसमें सदस्य का नाम बताया और महत्व बताया है। लेकिन मैंने जो सवाल किया है, उसको इन्होंने छूआ तक नहीं है। इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हिन्दी को कितना महत्व देते हैं और इनके मन में कितनी इच्छा है वास्तव में हिन्दी को देश के पैमाने पर लागू करने की और राजभाषा तथा राष्ट्रभाषा बनाने की। इस संदर्भ में मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वे चाहते हैं कि इस मुल्क में हिन्दी प्रन्ततोगत्वा राष्ट्रभाषा बने? यदि बने, तो वह कब तक उन्होंने समय तय किया है कि इस समय तक राष्ट्रभाषा बने? जो स्थिति है, उससे लगता है कि हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाने की बात हनुमान के लंगूर की तरह से बढ़ती जा रही है और मेरा विश्वास है कि वर्तमान

सरकार हिन्दी को राष्ट्रभाषा का स्तर नहीं दे पाएगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हनुमान के लंगूर की तरह या हनुमान के पूंछ की तरह ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य के सवाल के जवाब में नाम इसलिए लिए थे कि वे समझ सकें कि यह समिति कितनी महत्वपूर्ण है और उसका कितना बड़ा स्टेटस है। प्रधान मंत्री इसकी अध्यक्षा हैं और नौ कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स हैं और कई चीफ मिनिस्टर्स हैं, उसके सदस्य। क्योंकि हमें जो काम लेना है, सब डिपार्टमेंट से, उसमें मिनिस्ट्री इन्वाल्व होंगी तो काम अच्छे ढंग से हो सकता है। क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री इसकी अध्यक्षा हैं, तो उसका महत्व और भी बढ़ जाता है। लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, हिन्दी इस देश की राष्ट्रभाषा है ···

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : राज भाषा कहिये। देश की सभी भाषायें राष्ट्र भाषायें हैं।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : जरा सोच-समझ कर कहिये, हिन्दी राज भाषा है।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैं हिन्दी में बोलने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं, गलती हो सकती है। मैं कोशिश करता हूं कि हिन्दी का जवाब हिन्दी में दूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यादव जी के कथनानुसार इस प्रश्न पर जो भी प्रश्न होंगे वे हिन्दी में होंगे और उनके उत्तर भी हिन्दी में होंगे

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, हमने जो पूछा है उस का इन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया है।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : आपने मेरा पूरा जवाब नहीं सुना है, पहले मेरा जवाब सुनिये। मैंने अपने जवाब में सबसे पहले इस कमेटी की महत्ता बतलाई है और उसके बाद कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट की पूरी कोशिश है कि कम से कम समय में यह राष्ट्र भाषा···

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : फिर आप गलत शब्द का इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। यह राज भाषा है, राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं है। हमारे यहां की तमाम भाषायें राष्ट्र भाषायें हैं, लेकिन हिन्दी आफिशियल लेंग्वेज है, राज भाषा है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The national languages are 16 in number as has been mentioned in the Constitution.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Every language is equal but Hindi is the official language.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Tamil and Hindi are equal in status, as far as the national languages are concerned.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is our endeavour to make it an official language as early as possible in all the States.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे सवाल को टाल दिया गया है, अभी तक सही जवाब सवाल पूछने के बावजूद भी नहीं दिया गया है। मैं आप का संरक्षण चाहता हूं—हमने पूछा है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति के निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था है और उक्त निर्णयों का उल्लंघन करने पर क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है ? इन्होंने नाम बतला दिये हैं कि अमुक-अमुक लोग इस समिति के मदस्य हैं, बहुत

महत्वपूर्ण समिति है, इतने उत्तर से काम नहीं चलेगा।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने कहा है कि इस समिति के जो निर्णय हैं उनकी कोई अवमानना नहीं कर सकता। प्रधान मंत्री जी इसकी अध्यक्षा हैं और इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि जो भी निर्णय हों उनका सही तरीके से इम्प्लीमेन्टेशन हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो नहीं करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : अभी तक हमारे सामने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं आई है कि जहां निर्णय लिया गया हो लेकिन अमल न हुआ हो।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ऐसा हुआ है।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : प्रश्न के (ख) भाग में मैंने पूछा है कि राजभाषा हिन्दी के प्रकाशनों व पत्र-पत्रिकाओं को अंग्रेजी प्रकाशनों व पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के समान ही दर्जा देने और उसी के अनुसार कर्मचारी वृन्द देने के लिये क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ? इसके जवाब में बतलाया है—जैसे (क) का जवाब दिया है वैसे ही (ख) में बतलाया है—"अनुरोध किया गया है कि अपने यहां से प्रकाशित की जाने वाली पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादकीय स्टाफ की स्थिति की जांच करें और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे हिन्दी की पत्रिकाओं के लिये उतना स्टाफ अवश्य रखा जाय जितना समकक्ष अंग्रेजी की पत्रिका के लिये रखा गया है और उन का वेतन भी समकक्ष अंग्रेजी पत्रिकाओं के स्टाफ के वेतनमान के बराबर किया जाय। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह निर्देश कब दिया गया और उसको वास्तव में लागू किया गया है या नहीं, क्या इसको आपने देखा है ? मैं आपको उदाहरण दूंगा कि कहां-कहां यह अभी भी लागू नहीं हुआ है।

मेरे प्रश्न के (ग) और (घ) भागों के उत्तर में ये कहते हैं कि सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है। (घ) भाग के उत्तर के लिये कहीं बाहर से सूचना मंगाने की जरूरत नहीं है, ये चाहें तो यही बतला सकते हैं। (घ) भाग में मैंने पूछा है—"हिन्दी पत्र-पत्रिकाओं, विशेषत: "आविष्कार" "खेती" "कुरुक्षेत्र" "योजना" "भागीरथ" और "विज्ञान-पत्रिका" के सम्पादकीय-वृन्द को यथायोग्य दर्जा तथा सुविधायें देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ? इसके उत्तर में कह रहे हैं कि जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है। 21 दिनों के बाद यह उत्तर आता है कि जानकारी मंगा रहे हैं। इससे कुछ पता नहीं चलता है कि कब तक मंगायेंगे ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने यह बताने की कोशिश की है कि जो केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति है, उसने दिसम्बर 1977 में एक रेजोलूशन पास किया था और वह रेजोलूशन यह है :

There should be no discrimination in respect of pay scales, designation and other conditions of service.

ये पूछ रहे हैं सर्विस कंडीशन्स और पे के बारे में। इन के बारे में यह है :

"Service conditions between the officers and employees working in the editorial departments of various magazines in Hindi and Indian languages and those who are working

on the Indian language magazines on equivalent posts may be taken up for bringing out uniformity between them."

इस रेजोलूशन को इम्पलीमेंट करने के लिए फिर आफिशियल लेंगुएज कमेटी ने 16 फरवरी, 1978 को सब मिनिस्ट्रीज और डिपार्टमेंट्स को लिखा और उसके बाद यह देखा गया है कि जहां-जहां एडीटोरियल स्टाफ और हिन्दी मैगजीन का जो स्टाफ है, उनकी पे वगैराह को इक्वेलाइज किया गया है। एक सब-कमेटी भी इसके लिए एपाइन्ट की गई थी जो यह देखे कि गैट-अप अच्छा हो, मैगजीन की क्वालिटी अच्छी हो, आरीजनल आर्टीकिल्स लिखें और ट्रान्सलेशन न हो। यह सब करने के बाद आज स्थिति यह है कि जिस हिन्दी मैगजीन का सर्कूलेशन इंगलिश मेगजीन जैसा है, उसमें जो स्टाफ है, उसका पे-स्केल आदि सब इक्वेलाइज किया गया है लेकिन ऐसा हो सकता है कि कोई एक मैगजीन एक जनह के लिए हो। मान लीजिए, मिसाल के तौर पर कोकोनट के बारे में कोई एक मैगजीन है। उसका एक रेसट्रिक्टेड एरिया है तो उसका सर्कूलेशन भी कम होगा। इसलिए उसका जो स्टाफ वगैरा होगा, उसकी पोजीशन उस तरीके की नहीं होगी जैसी और बड़ी मैगजीन की है। तो सब का एक सा नहीं हो सकता। कमपैरीजन जब हम करते हैं, तो कमपैरीजन दोनों इकुवल मैगजीन के बारे में किया जाता है। एक इंगलिश की मैगजीन है, उसका जितना सर्कूलेशन है, उतना ही अगर हिन्दी मैगजीन का हो, तो उसके स्टाफ की सेलरी, पे आदि सब इक्वेलाइज की जाती हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष जी, मकवाना साहब को कहां से यह जानकारी मिल गई, मुझको पता नहीं लेकिन मैं हाऊस के फ्लोर पर चैलेंज कर सकता हूं कि जो आफिशियल लेंगुएज एक्ट है, उसको सर्वप्रथम मंत्री जी पढ़ लें, दोनों मंत्री जी पढ़ लें। आफिशियल लेंगुएज एक्ट 1963 में बना था और इस एक्ट में यह कहा गया था कि देश की राजभाषा हिन्दी रहेगी और अंग्रेजी सहयोगी भाषा रहेगी। 1963 का यह कानून है और इस के मुताबिक यह कहा गया था कि हिन्दी की प्रगति के लिए सारी कार्यवाही की जायगी। इसके सैक्शन 3 (3) में यह रखा है और निश्चित रूप से यह कर देना था जैसा कि रपट के सम्बन्ध में, जैसा नोटिस के सम्बन्ध में, टैण्डर के सम्बन्ध में कि ये सारे द्विभाषिक होने चाहिए लेकिन सिर्फ संसद् रिपोर्ट को छोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी जितने भी कागज-पत्र हैं, वे द्विभाषिक रूप में नहीं निकल रहे हैं। सब से ज्यादा शर्म की बात इस देश में यह है—यहां पर भारत की प्रधान मंत्री बैठी हुई हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो संविधान है, उस हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान को हिन्दी में वैधानिकता प्राप्त नहीं है। आजादी के 34 वर्ष के बाद भी आज देश के संविधान को हिन्दी में, अपनी मातृभाषा में वैधानिकता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। देश की अखण्डता की, नेशनल इन्टेग्रेशन की बात कहते हैं। यह कितने शर्म की बात है। इसलिए सब से पहले आपको यह बताना होगा, गृह मंत्री जी आप यह बताइए कि आजादी के 34 वर्ष के बाद भी संविधान को हिन्दी में अभी तक जो वैधानिकता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, उसको आप कब तक वैधानिकता प्राप्त कराएंगे।

दूसरा मेरा कहना यह है। (बी) पार्ट यह है कि जिस विभाग में 80 परसेन्ट.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : (बी) नहीं (ख)... (व्यवधान)....

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इस तरीके से मजाक न उड़ाइए। इस तरह से आप बोल रहे हैं। " (व्यवधान) ....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप बीच में कहां से आ गये।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अगर (ख) की जगह (बी) कह दिया, तो क्या हुआ। " (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इन को बोल लेने दीजिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दी के संविधान की संवैधानिक कापी कब तक प्राप्त हो जाएगी ?

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि आफिशियल लेंगुएज एक्ट में व्यवस्था है कि जिस विभाग में 80 प्रतिशत अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानते हैं उस विभाग में हिन्दी में काम करने में क्या कठिनाई है ? जिस विभाग में यह नहीं होता है क्या उस विभाग के लिए किसी दण्ड का आप प्रावधान कर रहे हैं ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : यह सवाल इस सवाल में से नहीं उठता है। यह सवाल हिन्दी की पब्लिकेशन के बारे में है और जो लोग पब्लिकेशन में लगे हुए हैं उनके बारे में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ठीक है लेकिन प्रश्न एक यह भी है कि हमने पहले भी कई बार इस पर विचार किया है कि हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी में भी संविधान का अनुवाद होना चाहिए। आगे भी कई बार यह प्रश्न आया है और हम इसका पूरा जवाब नहीं दे पाते हैं। आप इसका जवाब दे दीजिए कि आप इसे कब तक करवा दोगे ? आप इसे करवा रहे हैं या नहीं करवा रहे हैं ? बहुत दिनों से यह प्रश्न चल रहा है।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : इस सवाल का जवाब हम देंगे। लेकिन यह जो सवाल उठाया गया है उसमें से यह सवाल नहीं उठता है। इस सवाल का जो स्वरूप है उसमें यह फिट नहीं होता है। फिर भी हम जवाब जरूर देंगे कि जितना जल्दी से जल्दी हो सकेगा हम उसको करवाएंगे। हम उसकी कोई फिक्स्ड डेट नहीं दे सकते हैं।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप क्या किसी बनिये के नौकर हैं ? क्या बात है ? आपको फिक्स्ड तारीख देनी चाहिए कि फलां तारीख तक यह हो जाएगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस सदन में भारत की प्रधान मंत्री बैठी हैं, इस देश का गृह मंत्री बैठा है और फिर इस देश को और सदन को अपने संविधान की कापी हिन्दी में उपलब्ध न हो, क्या यह बात अच्छी है ? हिन्दी के संविधान की कापी कब तक उपलब्ध हो जाएगी इसके बारे में आपका क्या जवाब है ? (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने अपनी चेअर से रूलिंग दी है कि यह गंभीर मामला है। इसका जवाब आना चाहिए।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठी हैं। पिछली दफा भी जब वे यहां बैठी थीं तो उस वक्त भी तारीख नहीं बतायी गयी थी। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के जवाब देने का यह तरीका है ? यह कब तक आप करेंगे ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : पिछली दफा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि किसी पर

कोई भाषा हम नहीं लादना चाहते हैं । हम भी नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन अंग्रेजी का संविधान है, हिन्दी का संविधान आप कब तक लाना चाहते हैं ? यह कब तक हो जाएगा ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : मैं सहमत हूं कि यह होना चाहिए ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : प्रधान मंत्री जी बोलें ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह कब तक होगा ?

श्री जैल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल के साथ यह जो सप्लीमेंट्री सवाल किये गये हैं ये बेशक असंगत हैं लेकिन आपके कहने से यह जरूरी है कि इन सवाल का जवाब दिया जाए । दो प्रश्न हैं । एक तो यह है कि जो चीजें हमारी यहां चलती हैं वे पहले हिन्दी में बनें फिर उनका अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद होना चाहिए । यहां यह चलता है कि पहले चीज अंग्रेजी में बनती है फिर उसका हिन्दी में अनुवाद होता है । इसलिए हिन्दी का दर्जा कम रह जाता है । दूसरा सवाल यह है कि हमारा संविधान हिन्दी में भी मिलता है लेकिन जो अथोन्टिक माना जाता है वह अंग्रेजी का माना जाता है । तो इसके लिए जरूरी है कि पार्लियामेंट इसको पास करे । जब तक पार्लियामेंट पास नहीं करती तब तक यह नहीं हो सकता । हम कोशिश करेंगे कि इस कमी को पूरा करने का जल्दी से जल्दी उपाय किया जाए ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आप इस सेशन में सशोधन लायेंगे क्या ?

श्री जैल सिंह : यह सवाल इतनी जल्दी हल नहीं होगा, क्योंकि सब विरोधी दलों से बात करनी होगी····

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सब तैयार हैं ।

श्री जैल सिंह : सब प्रांतों के मुख्य मंत्रियों से बात करनी होगी और उसके बाद यह सारी कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह बिल्कुल अधूरा जवाब है । प्रधान मंत्री जी चुप बैठी हैं । सभी दलों का समर्थन है, यह राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है । (व्यवधान)

श्री रामविलास पासवान : इससे अधिक राष्ट्र महत्व का प्रश्न और क्या हो सकता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस हो गया, ठीक है, बैठ जाइए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कह रहा हूं कि इस सवाल के लिए क्या हम को लड़ना पड़ेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, कोई नहीं लड़ेगा सबका मत है तो ठीक होगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इस सेशन में करवा देंगे, अगले सेशन में करवा देंगे—कुछ तो कहना चाहिए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हो जाएगा, आप बैठिए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की इन्होंने चर्चा की, इस लिए मैं पूछ रहा हूं कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति की पिछली बैठक कब हुई, उसमें क्या-क्या निर्णय लिए गए और उन निर्णयों के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की क्या स्थिति है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक का जवाब पूछ लीजिए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तीनों सवाल एक-दूसरे के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं ।

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : इसके लिए मुझे नोटिस चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दे दीजिए, इस वक्त उनके पास जानकारी नहीं है, आप सवाल कर लीजिए मैं जवाब दिलवा दूंगा ।....(व्यवधान)....

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपकी इस बात से.... ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं साहब, बैठिए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इसका मतलब यह है कि मैं सवालों के वक्त इस सदन को छोड़ कर चला जाऊं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, ऐसा कुछ नहीं है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मातृभाषा, राष्ट्र-भाषा का प्रश्न है--अंग्रेजों की गुलाम भाषा.... .. (व्यवधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं-नहीं, आप कुछ नहीं करेंगे ।

Shri Mani Ram Bagri then left the House

Deployment of CRPE and BSF by States

*142. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) which are the States that requisitioned Central Reserve Police Force and Border Security Force to maintain law and order in their areas during the current year, so far;

(b) number of times requisition were made by each State; and

(c) who will bear the expenses of the contingents sent at the request of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS :—(SHRI YOGENDARA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

(c) No charges towards the fixed cost of CRPF/BSF Bns. (i. e. on salary, DA etc.) is recovered from States where CRPF/BSF units are deployed. However, w. e. f. 1-4-1976 the additional expenditure involved in the movement and deployment of bns. in the States (i. e. on TA, Rations, motor vehicles, POL, Arms & ammunitions, tentage, maintenance of signal equipments, etc.) is recovered from the States. A flat rate of Rs. 12-00 lakhs per bn. per annum plus actual cost of transportation and movement of bns. has been fixed for convenience in estimating recoveries.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of times Central forces were requisitioned
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	11
4.	Gujarat	3
5.	J&K	2
6.	Kerala	2
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6
8.	Maharashtra	2
9.	Karanataka	11
10.	Meghalaya	2
11.	Orissa	2
12.	Punjab	3
13.	Rajasthan	1
14.	West Bengal	1
15.	Manipur	3
16.	Uttar Pradesh	12
17.	Nagaland	1
18.	Tripura	2

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : Military force is primarily meant for protecting our country from foreign aggression, to put down civil works, if any. But our Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Force are used as extra police. Is it not a fact that Central Reserve Force and Border Security Force are mostly called after killing by unsocial elements or shooting by police, after precious lives are lost and after large scale destruction of public property has taken place ? (i) Is it not possible to save the large-scale loss of life in many cases may by innocent and public properties by conceding the legitimate demands of students, farmers or labourers before they are forced to take up to violence? (ii) Why not those indulging in non-violent protests be allowed to express their grievances and get relief ? (iii) Why effective steps were not taken in the beginning itself to nip it in the bud ? (iv) Will the Government take effective steps to check the growing lawlessness in the country by taking the assistance of the State Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way to put the Supplementary. Why can't you put a single straight Supplementary ? This is not the way of putting. I cannot allow it.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : The security force is used as an extra police. May I ask you as to way you allowed violence and why did you not nip it in the bud ? Secondly, why effective steps have not been taken even before the agitation started ? Is it not possible to save or minimise the loss of life and property by taking steps in the beginning itself, and if there is a legitimate demand, why don't you allow the non-violent protests instead of allowing them to take up to violence ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, as I have understood the question of the Hon. Member, it has two parts. One is, why the agitation is not non-violent It is not in the hands of the Government, it is for all of us, all the political parties, to convince those who are agitating to become non-violent and to respresent their case peacefully. The second part of his question was as to why the Government is not taking steps in the initial stages so that there cannot be any agitation. As far as possible, the Government try to satisfy the demands of the people if there is any representation from any section of the society. But sometimes they are not satisfied and they start agitation. Sometimes it so happened that without giving any notice they started agitation. Therefore, it is not possible unless the society as a whole cooperates with the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA : I have got my second Supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : You have put five questions already.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : From the statement, it appears that Uttar Pradesh Government has got the credit that they requisitioned Central forces for 12 times.

Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister as to what were the particular occasions on which these forces were requisitioned by the Uttar Pradesh Government ? May I also further know from the Hon. Minister whether the Uttar Pradesh Government requisitioned Central Forces in the first week of November last in order to conduct the Garhwal re-poll scheduled to be held on the 22nd November ? My question is whether they requisitioned the Central Forces for that purpose.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think it comes out of this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Yes, it comes. In the statement it has been said that the Uttar Pradesh Government has requisitioned Central Forces for 12 times. My question was : What were the occasions when the Uttar Pradesh Government requisitioned those Forces ?

My second question was whether in the first week of November they requisitioned the Forces for conducting the Garhwal re-poll.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, there are various occasions on which the State Government requisitioned the Central Forces. If they feel that there will be some agitation and their police is deployed elsewhere, and if they are not sufficient, in that case they request the Central Government to give their forces. They can requisite the forces from the Central Government for any incident which takes place or which is expected to take place in the State. It is a fact that in the first week of November they did requisition the central forces for certain purposes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : What are the purposes ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The State Government wanted central forces for maintaining law and order. Therefore, they requisitioned central forces in the first week of November, 1981, but to request for central forces or to requisition the central forces does not show that the State is not properly running or there are problems of law and order because in the case of Tripura it has been deployed since long. They have been deploying it continuously.

श्री मलिक एम एम ए खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एटा और मैनपुरी के डकैतों को इलीमिनेट करने के लिए बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को बुलाया था। पहले भी और अब भी देवली के वाकें के बाद मैनपुरी में बुलाया था। कुछ दिन के लिए बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स एटा भेजी गई। एटा मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी है, थोड़े दिन के बाद वह फोर्स वापिस ले ली गयी। मेरा सीधा सवाल यह है कि क्या बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को ला एण्ड आर्डर मेन्टेन करने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बुलाती है ? मगर प्राबलम को बगैर सौल्व किए हुए, बगैर खत्म किए हुए उस फोर्स को वापिस कर देने से प्राबलम और बढ़ती है।

एटा और मैनपुरी में 16 वैल आर्म्ड, सौफिस्टीकेटेड आर्म्स रखने वाले गैंग है, जिन्होंने एटा और मैनपुरी के सारे जनजीवन को तबाह और बर्बाद कर रखा है। पोजीशन यह है कि वहां की लोकल पुलिस और पी० ए० सी० फेल हो गई है। एक किलो मीटर पर गैंग पड़ा रहता है, वे वहीं के रहने वाले हैं, मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी है, वहीं एक किलोमीटर पर 75 आदमी पी० ए० सी० के पड़े हैं, मगर पी० ए० सी० उस गैंग को फेस नहीं कर सकी। बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स का वहां रहना जरूरी है। क्या आप इस बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को एटा और मैनपुरी मे तब तक रखने की मेहरबानी करेंगे, जब तक यह बीमारी सिर से टल न जाये ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : यह सवाल ऐसा है जिसका मैं जबाव ही नहीं दे सकता, क्योंकि जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जरूरत होती है तो वह फोर्स मंगवाते हैं। जब जरूरत पूरी हो जाती है तो वापिस भेज देते हैं। उसकी जरूरत कब तक की है, वह मैं नहीं कह सकता। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को जब लगा कि जरूरत पूरी हो गई तो उसने वापिस

भेज दिया, जब लगा कि जरूरत है तो मंगवा लिया। एटा और मैनपुरी में ज्यादा जरूरत हैं तो वह स्टेट चीफ मिनिस्टर को कहकर ज्यादा समय रखे। हम तो दे देते हैं, वह क्या करते हैं, वह वे जानें।

SHRI D. P. YADAV : There has been a news item of 1st November, 1981, in the *Indian Express* which reads :

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you reading this ? You just put supplementary.

SHRI D.P. YADAV ; It says :

"Government prosecuting the Yadavas"

Have the C.R.P. and B.S.F. forces been deployed purposely, with the purpose that Yadava community should be totally eliminated in Etah and Mainpuri District ? What is the contribution of B. S. F. in this ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I cannot agree with the allegation made by the Hon. Member. It is baseless. When the State requisites the central forces, it is for some purpose and they deploy the forces for that purpose only.

Tapping Indian Talent in United States

*144. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news item captioned "Tap Indian talent in U.S.", published in the Hindu dated 29 October, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the prospects for tapping the vast reservoir of talents with the Indian community in United States and other countries :

(c) the efforts Government have made, or propose to make in order to utilise the services of eminent Indian Scientists/Technologists/Doctors, etc., to India's advantage without jeopardising their own career and other professional obligations ; and

(d) whether Government agree that some half a dozen high-technology areas, like nuclear development and micro-processors could be identified and then a panel of Indian scientists and technologists working in the lines of research drawn and enterprises in India started ; if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT. (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

There are large numbers of Indian scientists, techonologists, engineers and doctors working abroad in the United States and other countries ; Government would like to make full use of their talent in a manner which is consistent with their other obligations and responsibilities. However, we also have a large and highly competent scientific community which is working on problems of national development. Our efforts should, therefore, be directed to reinforce the scientific & technological work already underway through the proper utilisation of

available services of Indian scientists settled abroad. Several schemes are in operation, or in the process of being worked out for implementation as summarised below :

(i) A TOKTEN (Transfer of Know-how Through Expatriate National), Scheme is being operated by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) since 1980 in cooperation with UNDP. Under this scheme, Indian scientists of high calibre are invited to spend varying periods of time in India ; their travel and appropriate per diem in India is covered.

(ii) A scheme is being worked out somewhat analogous to the TOKTEN scheme, but which will be operated wholly by the Government of India, under which Indian scientists and technologists settled abroad will be invited to India to share their knowledge, experience and skills with Indian counterparts in matters relating to research, development as well as production and working in selected areas such as electronics, energy, bio-technology etc.

(iii) The Department of Electronics has a scheme called 'National Electronics Fellowship-Return of Indian Scientists/Egineers from abroad' under which technical information and guidance is provided to Indian scientists and engineers abroad regarding setting up industries here. Collation of data is being carried out regarding our scientists/engineers trained/working abroad for supplying to prospective employees in our production and R&D agencies.

(iv) The Government of India has provided incentives under the import of policy regarding import of capital goods/consumables for the setting up of Industry by Indians returning from abroad.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : In the Government statement, only a number of schemes have been enumerated which are being worked out or which are to be yet worked out. My question was a precise one. It was based on the press statement issued by Shri C. Subramaniam, a former Minister of Science and Technology. This gentleman after a five week tour in U.S.A. and having had discussions with eminent Indian scientists and technologists, who have settled in America, said: Some half a dozen high technology areas like nuclear development and micro-processors could be identified. Then a panel of Indian scientists and technologists working in the U.S.A. could be asked to give an assessment and guidance on the lines of research and starting enterprises in India. What exactly is the reaction of the Government to this suggestion ?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : Mr. Speaker Sir, Mr. Subramaniam made this statement sometime in late October. It is not really correct what the Hon. Member has said that Government of India has not been doing anything in this aspect. An exhaustive scheme was taken up in January, 1980 under the aegis of the U.N.D.P. and the C.S.I.R. which is known as the "Transfer of Knowhow through Expatriate National" Scheme. Another scheme was also worked out and the Prime Minister directed that all scientific departments should look into this very important aspect where we have a number of Indians not only settled abroad but who are working abroad in very higher priority and critical areas. Certain critical areas have been identified in addition to micro processors

and automic fusion. There is a list of at least 35 high priority areas and I would like to mention a few of them, for the information of this august House. This information is concerned with Indians who would like to come back and settle down in India :—

> Bio material, Bio medical engineering, coal excavation, handling etc., coal processing, electric optical systems, electrical components of professional grades, high voltage technology, microprocessor based systems, non-conventional energy exploitation, powder metallurgy etc.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : There is no mention of aeronautics.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : I would like to inform the Hon. Member that this decision of high technology areas was classified and listed in accordance with the inputs we have from abroad as to how many of our Indian are working in a particular field. Now, these are the fields in which we have Indians abroad. I suppose. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is well aware of it. As, he said the list can always keep on increasing. The scheme is being implemented and the Embassies abroad and Scientific counsellors would keep in touch with them. It is only the who can write to us.....

PROF. N.G. RANGA : We can contact them also.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : That is what the Prime Minister directed. A cell has been created in the Department of Science and Technology on her directions and we hope to have this input in our national centre which will be a computer storage. After that, it will be easier to implement what the Hon. Member has suggested.

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : In course of the reply it has been stated :

> "However, we also have a large and highly competent scientific community which is working on problems of national development."

Subsequently, it has been added that suitable scientific talents from abroad may be invited to make their contribution and give their guidance so far as these fields are concerned. Are the Government not prepared to invite eminent Indian technologists and scientific talents from abroad in order to cover other suitable fields ?

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : Yes, Sir. The answer to that is a positive yes. But I would like to add some more information on this and that is that we have a large number of scientists, technologists, and engineers in this country. This invitation to eminent people settled abroad must not be at the cost of these people and should not in a way create frustration amongst our top personnel already in the country. So, an identification of critical areas has been done by the Department and also under the TOKTEN Scheme, it is first seen, when a particular proposal comes from an eminent scientist or technologist or engineer, whether his information, his papers, or his visit to India would be fruitful in the dissemination of the knowledge that he has.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : My question is partly answered, But I would like the Hon. Minister to be specific on this as to whether the Government is forming a cell to coordinate and generalise the process of utilising the services of Indian technocrats settled abroad and whether, in this direction, it would not be advisable also to make Indians settled abroad to invest in technologies which are advanced for the benefit of India.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : Yes, Sir. A group has been set up in the Department of Science and Technology to look into the applications and also, after the information is collected to see as to how many people would be interested in giving us this information by coming for short periods of time to India.

As regards the other part of the question about investments to be made by these technologists or people who are technically-oriented, who are settled abroad and would like to come to India this is being pursued aggressively and this particular cell has come up with a recommendation that there should be a nodal group to which a particular invidual would be able to make an application. As you are aware, these people settled abroad on coming to India face a number of difficulties like land water, electricity and now, for a short while, cement. So we would have to give these people a package incentive programme before the person leaves the country where he was living so that he does not make frequent visits to India. This package incentive scheme could be given to him in the country where he resides before he comes to India.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, this is a subject on which I think the country is concerned and, I believe, the Prime Minister also expressed the eagerness to help the scientists, technologists and engineers who are outside our country to return to India. It appears that because of the vast difference in the emoluments and incentives that are provided abroad, many of them are not being persuaded to come here and settle down in India. Now it appears new schemes have been evolved to invite these people for certain periods, as will appear from the Statement.

I would like to know since when the Schemes have been put into operation and on how many occasions or how many scientists or technologists have been invited to India in terms of the Schemes set out here and what has been the result of that.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : As I said earlier, the TOKTEN Scheme came into being in early 1980.

Under the other Scheme, a Cell has been created on the directions of the Prime Minister and two meetings have been held. We will be able to act on this Scheme after we have collected information about our scientific personnel abroad.

Under the TOKTEN Scheme, we have received a number of applications at present. About 18 people have visited the country already. There is a backlog of 19 which is being worked out and we hope to invite these technocrats by next year.

I would like to mention one more point in this connection. The Hon. Member did raise a very valid point about the emoluments and facilities that we offer in India. But is something to be proud of that our scientific personnel, with the kind of high calibre that they have do not go abroad even for emoluments which would be a hundred times more than they get in India.

SHRI R.L. BHATIA : A very large number of scientists are working in USA. In one factory alone, I was told that out of 2,200 scientists, 180 were Indians. I was very proud of the fact that so many Indians were there. But we want them back in our country.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he has gone into the matter and the Government has applied their mind to find out whether there is brain-drain of Indian scientists to USA and whether they

have gone on the terms and conditions on which they are prepared to work in this country.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : As far as the question of brain-drain goes, the Hon. Member is aware that there are many fields where we yet do not have the infrastructure for research and also, we cannot provide the kind of emoluments that are available to them in the West.

AN HON. MEMBER : It contradicts the statement made earlier.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : It is not really contradictory. As I said there are always individuals and there may be an individual who is more patriotic and we have more of them in India. That is why, the scientific personnel that are in India have not left. The Hon. Member mentioned about United States of America. In the electronics field, San Jose and Silican Vallley is predominantly worked with Indians as number two, in most of the companies that are looking into Silicon and silicon products which is, of course, a feather in the cap of India. But the moment we have this infrastructure and India is expanding its base, we will definitely have many of these Indians coming back. But we would like, at present, to restrict ourselves to the priority in critical areas which is essential for the development of the country and for the common man of India.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : May I add a point ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Madam.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : There is no contradiction involved in the Minister's statement. The contradiction is in human nature itself. Because there exist both kinds of people. There are those who go abroad for emoluments but, at the same time, there are many people who have now got good jobs and having earned a lot of money, are anxious to do their patriotic duty by our country.

But the other side of it is also true that we do not and we may not have for a long time the sort of facilities which the highly sophisticated units in some advanced countries can provide facilities not for living or comforts—but actually the level of science and sophistication. So, while we do want our scientists to come back, we feel that the experience of working abroad is also useful to them and is a matter of pride to us.

French Uranium for Tarapur Plant

*145. SHRI K P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether during her visit to France recently Prime Minister explored the possibility of getting uranium from France for Tarapur nuclear plant;

(b) if so, whether the French Government have agreed to make this supply; and

(c) if so, the agreement reached between India and France in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : May I know whether it is a fact or not that the implosion/explosion at Pokhran in 1974 definitely enhanced the country's prestige outside, but it incurred the wrath of the Super Powers which resulted in delays in the shipment of uranium to India ? Is it also not a fact that the Department of Atomic Energy and the Atomic Energy Commission have undertaken a study in which they have brought out that there have been delays ranging from four weeks in March 1974 to 1,014 weeks in September, 1978 ? I would like to know the salient points of this study conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission, and in view of the uncertainty now being brought in by the Reagan Administration and the violation of the Symington Agreement of 1976 which forbids the United States from giving economic as well as other assistance to countries embarking on a nuclear weapons programme in which they have made exceptions of Pakistan and Brazil, whether Government contemplates, or has decided on scrapping the Agreement with the United States so that we may explore the possibilites of getting uranium from other sources.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : The Hon. Member, in his supplementary, has asked about the Atomic Energy Programme, looking into the aspect of delays on the part of the American Government. This has been answered a number of times in Parliament, and after the domestic legislation in the United States in 1978 where the United States wanted stringent, full-scope safeguards on atomic energy establishments, they found that it was not possible within their framework to give these consignments of enriched uranium to us. But President Carter did sanction two, and one of them arrived. Later, as the House is aware, we have had a number of meetings in the United States and in Delhi, and what will be decided by them on the basis of these various agreements or discussions would come up before Parliament when something is decided.

Regarding the second part of the question that the Hon. Member asked, about supplies of enriched uranium for this Plant, I can only say that, as long as this Treaty of 1963 with the United States is there, we cannot seek enriched uranium from any other source.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : My question was about scrapping of the Agreement; that has not been answered. In the absence of a categorical answer, my second question cannot arise (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Last March the Minister promised to announce the funeral ceremony of this Treaty. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : I have just said, and I would repeat for the information of the Hon. Member, that meetings have had to be held because there is a Treaty, and those meetings took place in the United States and the last one took place just last month; and after that, the Foreign Minister has made a statement in both Houses regarding this. The Treaty which we have made with the United States, we are not breaking; but if the United States breaks it, then only we can go to another country.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : In view of the uncertainty which is now there regarding the accumulation of nuclear wastes what is the proposal of the Government for reprocessing these nuclear wastes ? Otherwise it is adding to the environmental hazards. Are we developing our plutonium technology and the technology for the fabrication of rods in the country?

Shri C.P.N. SINGH : Regarding the future supplies, as I said till a decision is taken, we cannot really

say anything. But, as already stated in the House earlier, we have an alternative method of keeping Tarapur going with spent fuel and I am sure this august House will not press this question for the simple reason that with regard to a treaty which the Government of India has made, we have never given any country any cause to speak against us on this kind of treaties. We have also said that we have an alternative mode of keeping that particular plant going and when this Government comes to a decision, the House will see thal Tarapur will still keep functioning....(*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I do not know what is there to clap about. Perhaps they are clapping because I am standing.

Sir, I am surprised to see that this Government is taking such a weak-kneed approach to the Americans in this matter. Is it a fact—I would like to know from the Minister—that the problem about scrapping the Tarapur treaty is because the Americans are still insisting on their right on the utilisation or disposal of the spent fuel which spent fuel is vital for us in the event Uranium does not come. I want to know whether they are negotiating on that, whether the Minister will give an assurance to this House that even if the treaty is scrapped, the Government will never agree to the Americans' supervision of the spent fuel.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : Regarding the first part of the Hon. Member's question, I would like to reaffirm and positively say one thing which is in the hearts and minds of the Indian people. The Government of India under the leadership we have has never bent down to any pressure of any country.....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why are you not scrapping it ?

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : But we do not break a treaty which we have signed unless there is something which would be detrimental to the people of this country.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I asked about the spent fuel. The first part was my comment. I did not want any response to that. The Government is following a weak-kneed policy as far as this thing is concerned. What are we going to do about the spent fuel ? Will you give an assurance that you will not allow the Americans to have a say in the disposal of the spent fuel?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH : No country will have a say in our policy. What will be decided will be decided after the Government takes a decision on the meetings we had.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I think the Minister was very clear that no foreign element or Government has a say in what we are going to do in our country. It is entirely up to us to take a decision.

MR SPEAKER : It is not clear now ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : I think that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy deserves a second clap for a new and good development on his part that he is taking this kind of a stand..... (*Interruptions*). It is a change to him for the better.

Sir, I think the original question was : whether the Prime Minister made an effort with French Government to procure uranium. I think, perhaps, she did not make that in view of this treaty and other things. She can definitely say whether, during the last 2 months, she has made any attempt to procure that. India's goodwill and understanding has been appreciated on many national and

international issues. I do not know why the Prime Minister is keeping quiet. The House should, really, speaking know from her sometime about her experience in many important international conferences and her important visits. We are only reading through the papers. But, I think it will be in the fitness of things if the Prime Minister chooses to make really a statement. This is not relating to this question. But, I am now on this question..... (*Interruptions*)

I would like to know this. It is not that we are breaking the treaty but the Americans are. Will the Government fix up a time limit at least so that if they want to break the treaty and get out of it, they should not prevent India from approaching other countries or making some other efforts. Will the Government put a time limit on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Even now there is no question of preventing us. They cannot stop us now is later.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allocation for Sub-Plan for Tribal Areas

*143. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :—

(a) the allocation earmarked by the States and Centre for sub-plan for tribal areas for the year 1980-81 and the amount utilised State-wise;

(b) the amount earmarked for the year 1981-82 by the States and the Centre;

(c) the achievements made by the States; and

(d) how far the exploitation of tribal people has been eliminated so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) to (c). Statements I and II containing the required information are laid on the table of the house. *[Placed in library See* No. LT-2995/81*]*

(d) The effort to eliminate exploitation is a continuing one. Various steps taken to minimise exploitation are indicated in Statement III, which is laid on the table of the House. However, it is difficult to quantify the extent to which exploitation has been eliminated.

Home Minister's Visit to Tihar Jail

*146. SHRI CHATURBHUJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "mockery of Justice" appearing in the Indian Express of 20 September, 1981 wherein many irregularities in Tihar Jail, Delhi, which have come to light consequent upon a surprise visit by the Home Minister have been mentioned ; and

(b) if so, facts about Home Minister's visit to Tihar Jail with details of follow up action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDERA MAKWANA) (a) and (b). The Government of India have seen the write-up captioned "mockery of Justice" which appeared in the Indian Express dated 20-9-1981. The Home Minister alongwith Lt. Governor and some other officers visited Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi on 1-9-81 at about 7 P.M. During the course of his visit, certain lapses were noticed and action has been initiated against officers found negligent or lax in performance of their duties. Suitable remedial measures have also been taken to improve the functioning of the Tihar Jail. Some of the steps taken in this connection are as follows :

(i) One post of a full D.I.G. (Prison) has been created in the senior scale of IAS. DIG(P)'s Office is located within the premises of Tihar Jail.

(ii) The former Superintendent and two Dy. Superintendent have been revertedto their parent State and a DANI CIVIL Service Officer has been appointed as Superintendent, Tihar Jail.

(iii) The interview system has been streamlined.

(iv) The duties of warder/Head Warder are being changed more frequently so as to avoid creation of vested interests.

(v) Weekly parades of prisoners and parade of warder guards are being held regularly.

Solar Thermal Devices

*147 SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Ministry of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Science and Technology has formulated a programme for application of solar thermal devices which can contribute in due course towards replacing some of the energy needs presently met by petroleum product; and

(b) if so; the details of important areas in which these devices will be applied and the progress so far made in this regard.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Research and development efforts have indicated that solar thermal energy can be utilised for several applications such as cooking, desalination, water heating, drying, refrigeration, space heating and cooling, power generation, pumping etc. The progress made in the country with regard to some solar thermal devices and systems is as follows :

1. *Solar Water Heaters* : Different types of Solar Collectors capable of heating water for domestic (upto 60-65° C) and industrial (upto 90-95° C) applications have been developed in the country. A large number of industrial units have already started manufacturing solar collectors and water heating systems. Under the demonstration programme initiated by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE), several water heating systems have been installed at hotels, guest houses, hospitals, canteens, dairies, textile mills, bakeries and breweries etc. These systems have been performing satisfactorily.

2. *Solar Cookers* : Three types of solar cookers namely Hot Box Type, Oven Type and Concentrator Type have been developed by different R&D Organisations. Efforts are now being made to popularise and mass produce these cookers.

3. *Solar Dryers and Kilns* : Solar air heating systems suitable for drying various farm products like food grains, fruits, vegetables and also wood have been developed in the country. A large number of these systems have been installed under the demonstration scheme of CASE. The technical feasibility of such devices has been proved and the know-how is ready for mass production.

4. *Solar Stills* : Solar Stills for purifying brackish water have been developed in the country. A plant capable of producing 5,000 liters of pure water per day has been installed in a village in Gujarat and is being used by the villagers for the last two years. The technical feasibility of such systems has been proved and the know-how is ready for mass production.

5. *Solar Refrigeration and cold storage* : Refrigeration and cold storage systems working on solar thermal energy have been developed by several R & D Organisations. So far systems of capacity ½ to 1 tonne have been set up by these organisations and are undergoing performance evaluation. A 10 tonne cold storage plant capable of storing 200 MT of potato seeds at or below 50°C is being installed in a potato seed farm in U.P.

6. *Other Solar Thermal Devices* : Work is also being done to develop Solar Ponds, Solar Air Conditioning Systems, Pumps for irrigation etc. Solar Space Heating Systems are already in operation at some places. Work is also being done with a view to build houses making maximum utilisation of Solar Energy and thus reducing the load on air conditioning. Efforts are also being put to develop Solar Concentrators for generating Steam for industrial applications and also for power generation. An experimental 10 KW power plant has been installed at MADRAS.

7. *Solar pumping* : Solar photovoltaic pumps have also been and developed and are working/being installed in a number of village and other locations for large-scale field testing and demonstation.

Productivity linked Bonus to Employees of M.E.S., Military Frams, ASC Depots

*148. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the specific reasons for not granting productivity linked bonus to the employees serving with M.E.S., Military Farms, ACS depots and departmental employees of lower formations serving with Army Headquarters ; and

(b) whether it is being considered to grant 25 days bonus to the employees of ordnance depots, EME workshops, Air Force/Naval depots and workshops who have been paid 15 days bonus?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) These employees have not been brought under the purview of the Productivity linked bonus scheme as the Government do not propose at present to extend the scheme to the generality of Government employees,

(b) Civilian employees working in Naval Dockyard/Repair organisations and supporting units; Directorate of Ordnance Services; Static type of workshops under the EME Directorate; and Air Force Depots/ Repair Installations who have been paid 15 days wages on an ad-hoc basis, pending finalisation of suitable bonus formula will be paid bonus to the extent found admissible as per the formula.

टेलीविजन का निर्माण करने वाले एकक

*149. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में टेलीविजन का निर्माण करने वाली फर्मों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनमें से प्रत्येक में कितना धन लगा हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या विदेशों में टेलीविजन सैटों की मांग को ध्यान में रखकर इस उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और एकत्र होते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) और (ग) संघटक पुर्जों के उत्पादन को सुदृढ़ करने तथा उसका विस्तार करने सहित टेलीविजन उद्योग के लिए जरूरी निवेश उपलब्ध कराये जा रहे हैं।

"दिल्ली सेन्टर आफ इलिसिट आर्मस ट्रेड" शीर्षक समाचार

*150. **श्री कमला मिश्रा मधुकर**
श्री जनार्दन पुजारी

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली से प्रकाशित 27 अक्तूबर, 1981 के "टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया" में दिल्ली सेन्टर आफ इलिसिट आर्मस ट्रेड" (दिल्ली, अवैध हथियारों के व्यापार का केन्द्र) शीर्षक समाचार की तरफ आकर्षित किया गया है जिससे दिल्ली में अवैध हथियारों का व्यापार होने का पता लगता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने समाचार की सत्यता की जांच करवाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने केन्द्रों का पता लगाया गया और इन्हें समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) और (ग) विगत हाल में सरकार के ध्यान मे 3 मामले आये है। इन मामलों के ब्यौरे और उनके सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्रवाई सदन के पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	मामले के ब्यौरे	की गई कार्रवाई
1.	नेशनल राइफल्स एसोसिएशन आफ इण्डिया के कुछ कर्मचारी आगरे के एक व्यक्ति मोहम्मद उमर फारूक के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान के समाज विरोधी तत्वों को अनधिकृत रूप से गोला-बारूद बेचते हुए पाये गये थे।	नेशनल राइफल्स एसोसिएशन आफ इण्डिया के कर्मचारियों के मकानों पर छापा मारा गया था। तलाशी के दौरान कर्मचारियों के मकानों से अनधिकृत गोला बारूद बरामद किया गया था। छापे के परिणामस्वरूप सर्वश्री आर० डी० वधवा, वी० के० भाटिया और जी० एस० सेनी को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और इनके चालान किये गए थे। शस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन उनके विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज कर लिए गये हैं और जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

इसके साथ-साथ ही आगरा में मोहम्मद उमर फारूक के मकान पर छापा मारा गया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप गोला-बारूद की छोटी फैक्टरी का पता लगा। उसको तुरन्त गिरफ्तार किया गया और उसके विरुद्ध शस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया। जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

जांच पड़ताल के दौरान, यह भी मालूम हुआ कि एन० आर० ए० आई० के कुछ पदाधिकारी भी त्रि-नगर दिल्ली के निवासी एक व्यक्ति श्री अजय कुमार गुप्ता के माध्यम से अवांछनीय तत्वों को अनधिकृत रूप से गोला बारूद बेचते हैं। उसको गिरफ्तार किया गया और चालान किया गया। एन० आर० ए० आई० के सचिव कर्नल जसबंत सिंह को भी गिरफ्तार किया गया और चालान किया गया। शस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन उनके विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज कर लिये गये हैं और जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

2. सदर बाजार क्षेत्र में एक व्यक्ति श्री अजब किशोर को एल० जी० और अन्य कारतूस बनाते हुए पाया गया। वह उन कारतूसों को मैसर्स शक्ति गन हाऊस और मैसर्स एस० एन० कोहली एण्ड संस के माध्यम से बेच रहा था।

शस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया। जांच पड़ताल के दौरान सदर बाजार में श्री अजब किशोर के मकान से कारतूस बनाने की मशीनें बरामद की गई। इसके अतिरिक्त श्री अजब किशोर ने बताया कि मैं कारतूस बनाने के लिये मशीने और सामग्री सदर बाजार, बाड़ा हिन्दूराव तथा ओरिजनल रोड से प्राप्त करता था। इन तीनों स्थानों पर छापे मारे गये और उनके परिणामस्वरूप कारतूस बनाने के लिये अर्धनिर्मित वस्तुएं बरामद की गई। श्री अजब किशोर और श्री अजब किशोर की पत्नी श्रीमती कान्ता को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है और मामला न्यायालय में विचारणा-धीन है।

3. उत्तरी दिल्ली क्षेत्र में पुलिस दल द्वारा मारे गये एक छापे में वजीरपुर गांव के निवासी एक व्यक्ति श्री मोतीराम को गिरफ्तार किया गया था जिसके पास 12 बोर का एक देशी पिस्तौल था।

उसके विरुद्ध शस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया। पूछताछ के दौरान अभियुक्त ने स्वीकार किया कि उसने दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश में कई हथियार बेचे थे। मामले का चालान कर दिया गया है और न्यायालय में लम्बित है।

Revision of Minimum Wages Act in respect of Mining Industry

*151. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minimum Wage Advisory Board had discussed with the Central Trade Unions about the revision of fixing minimum rates of wages in respect of 27 scheduled employments in mining industry; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Minimum Wages Advisory Board, comprises, among others, representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations. The Board had a meeting on the 29th September, 1981 when it considered the proposals for revision of minimum rates of wages in respect of employments in 25 classes of mines and fixation of minimum rates of wages in respect of 2 classes of mines. The Board approved the proposals subject to some modifications. The notifications for fixation/revision of minimum wages in respect of these employments as approved by the Board are under issue.

राष्ट्रीय ध्वज और राष्ट्र गान का दुरूपयोग

*152. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की इस बात की जानकारी है कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय ध्वज और राष्ट्र गान का बड़े पैमाने पर दुरूपयोग किया जाता है ;

(ख) जिन अवसरों पर राष्ट्रीय ध्वज और राष्ट्र गान का उपयोग किया जा सकता है उसके लिए निर्धारित मार्ग निदेश किया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन राष्ट्रीय प्रतीकों का दुरूपयोग रोकने के लिए तत्काल ही कोई मार्ग निदेश जारी करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) (क) से (ग)—सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय ध्वज के सही प्रयोग तथा प्रदर्शन के लिए और राष्ट्रीय गान के सही पाठ तथा उन अवसरों, जिन पर यह गाया जाता है, के बारे में अनुदेश जारी किये हैं। इन अनुदेशों का व्यापक प्रचार किया गया है।

इन अनुदेशों का समस्त देश में पालन किया जाता है परन्तु इन अनुदेशों के कुछ कथित उल्लंघन के बारे में समाचार मिले हैं, जिनकी उचित रूप से जांच-पड़ताल की जाती है।

इन प्रतीकों का कोई अनादर राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा का अपमाननिवारण अधिनियम, 1971 के अधीन दण्डनीय है।

Setting up of Employment Councils in Districts

*154. SHRI BAIKRISHNA WASNIK
SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether some deadline has been fixed by him for setting up of employment councils in each district in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) and (b). All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested

to set up in each district, a District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Council by the 31st December, 1981.

Incentive for Sale of Coir

*155 SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the demand made by coir industry to give incentive or subsidy for the promotion of its sales both inside and outside the country considering the heavy accumulation of stock ;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider such a proposal to give a fillip to the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Proposals received in this regard have been examined and the Government of Kerala and the Coir Board have been requested to formulate detailed schemes.

Effect of Price Rise on Annual Plan 1981-82

*156. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the cumulative effect of an aggregate price rise during the last three years is likely to affect the 1981-82 annual plan targets for both agriculture and industry ; and

(b) the steps contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Annual Plan 1981-82 was finalised in the beginning of the current year and as such the rise in prices which had taken place till that time was by and large taken into account in its formulation. Since the beginning of April to the middle of November, 1981 the wholesale price index has increased by 3.8 per cent. The price rise is not likely materially to affect the current year's targets for production in agriculture or industry.

Introduction of a New System of Recruitment to Army

*157. SHRI M. M. A. KHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new system of recruitment to the army has been introduced recently ;

(b) if so, details of the same ; and

(c) advantages of the New system over the methods of selection followed earlier ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new system introduced with effect from 1st October, 1981 has prescribed physical efficiency tests like running, jumping, etc., to determine the physical stamina, and a literacy test of Class V standard. The selections will be done by a Board of officers consisting of the Branch Recruiting Officer and two officers from outside the Recruiting Organisation.

(c) The previous system of recruitment to the Other Ranks endeavoured to base itself on, but did

not often provide for, selection on competitive merit. The new procedure apart from rectifying this defect, ensures greater selectivity, fairness and impartiality in recruitment.

Directives to CRPF for Peace Keeping Force

*159 SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be plesaed to state:

(a) whether any directive and guidelines were issued by his Ministry to the Director General of Central Reserve Police Force for the establishment and organisation of Peace Keeping Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the authorities of C.R.P.F. in regard thereto and the progress made in respect thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Three battalions were sanctioned in the CRPF in November, 1980, as Special Peace-Keeping Force to deal with Caste and communal conflicts. Apart from performing normal law and order duties, these battalions are being specially trained and equipped to render relief in riot affected areas in a comprehensive way. These battalions would be fully mobile. Training of the Special Peace-Keeping Force is in progress and the battalions would be operational by April, 1982.

Disparity in Pension of Ex-Servicemen

*160. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :
SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any Memoranda or request from Ex-servicemen for the removal of disparity in the pensions of those who retired prior to 1973 and 1979 and those who retired subsequently;

(b) if so, the nature of disparity which is sought to be removed in case of each category of ex-servicemen and the steps taken by Government to remove it ;

(c) the scales of pension drawn by the various categories of ex-servicemen as on 1 April 1973, 1 April 1979 and 1 April 1981; and

(d) if the answer to (b) is in the negative then how soon would the disparity be removed ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rates of pension of srevicemen were revised upward from 1-1-1973 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and again from 1-4-1979 as a result of the introduction of a new formula for assessment of pension. Ex-servicemen have asked for these revised rates to be made applicable also to old pensioners irrespective of their date of retirement.

The disparity in the pension of old and new pensioners has been reduced by the following steps :—

(i) pensioners who retired prior to 30-9-77 are entitled to periodic relief on pension at a rate which is 20% higher than that admissible to those who retired thereafter.

(ii) In addition to periodic relief, the pensioners who retired prior to 1-1-73 also get temporary increase, ad-hoc increase and ad-hoc relief, depending upon their date of retirement.

An illustration of the nature and quantum of these reliefs in respect

of Sepoys, Havildars and Naib Subedars is laid on the Table of the House marked Statement 'A' [*Placed in Library No. LT 2996/81*]

(c) A statement marked 'B' is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library No. LT 2996/81*]

(d) Does not arise.

Racket in issue of visas for Pakistan

1611. SHRI R.L. BHATIA :—Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police has recently discovered a racket in the matter of issue of visas for Pakistan in the Capital;

(b) if so, the modus operandi of the racketeers; and

(c) the preventive measures taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir. Two persons were arrested in this connection.

(b) The Modus Operandi of the racketeers was to attract persons, desiring to go to Pakistan, by promising to arrange for their visas through their contacts. Later they would collect money, and affix forged visas with forged signatures, on the passports.

(c) Publicity through press and radio has been given to make the public aware of this racket. Intelligence is collected for apprehending persons indulging in such activity.

बोगस ट्रैवल एजेंट

1612. **श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब और हरियाणा के युवा किसान अपनी भूमि को गिरवी रखकर पश्चिमी जर्मनी जाने में अपने प्रयास में बोगस ट्रेविल ऐजेंटों के शिकार बन गए हैं और इटली में नजरबन्द हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन भारतीयों को सहायता उपलब्ध कराने तथा बोगस ट्रेवल एजेंटों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : (क) रोम में भारतीय मिशन के ध्यान में ऐसी कोई घटना नहीं आई है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Proposal to expand capacity of National Tannery

1613. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the capacity of the National Tannery of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) to (c). The National Tannery Company Ltd., Calcutta has submitted an application dated 30-9-1981 for a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for manufacture of a new article, viz, Shoe Uppers for an annual capacity of 10 lakh pairs in its existing undertaking at Calcutta, West Bengal. The application is under consideration of Government.

Adulteration and Import of Cement

1614. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is in the knowledge of Government that the adulterated cement is sold in the market;

(b) if so, the action taken against the culprits;

(c) the demand for the cement in the country for the last five years, State-wise;

(d) the details regarding the import of cement for the last five years; and

(e) names of the countries from where the cement is imported with the respective quantity imported for the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) Due to general shortage of cement in the country the possibility of malpractices, such as adulteration of cement cannot be ruled out.

(b) Cement is a statutorily controlled commodity. Powers have been delegated to the State Govts./ Union Territories who are fully competent under Essential Commodities Act to deal with such complaints.

(c) States/Union Territories do not send their demand for cement on a regular basis. The demand of cement for the 5 years period 1980-85 as assessed by the Working Group on cement industry is as follows :

Year	Demand (in Million Tonnes)
1980-81	27.29
1981-82	30.22
1982-83	32.64
1983-84	35.25
1984-85	38.07

(d) The country has started importing cement from the year 1977-78. The quantities of cement imported yearwise upto August, 1981 are as under :

Year	Quantities Imported (In lakh tonnes)
1977-78	3.12
1978-79	16.55
1979-80	15.47
1980-81	19.74
1981-82 (April-August, 1981)	7.07

(e) The countries from where cement is imported include :

(i) South Korea
(ii) North Korea
(iii) Japan
(iv) Poland
(v) Rumania.

Fires in Delhi

1615. SHRI K. MALLANNA : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of fire in different parts of the Capital during the last six months ;

(b) the number of such incidents caused due to crackers ; and

(c) the details regarding the loss of property ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Delhi Fire Service attended 2145 incidents of Fire from May, 1981 to October, 1981.

(b) 103 fire incidents were caused due to crackers.

(c) The estimated loss is Rs. 1,64,24,084/- approximately.

मैसर्स गरवारे पेण्ट्स को कच्चे माल की सप्लाई

1616. **श्री लहना सिंह तुर :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के लिए मैसर्स गरवारे पेण्ट्स लि० को सप्लाई किए गए कच्चे माल की मात्रा क्या है और यह कच्चा माल किन-किन उत्पादों के लिए सप्लाई किया गया है और इससे कितने माल का उत्पादन होगा ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त कम्पनी की वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान विभिन्न उत्पादन करने की क्षमता क्या है; और

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त कम्पनी ने उपर्युक्त उत्पादों का उत्पादन करने के लिए सरकार से प्राप्त किए गए कच्चे माल का उपयोग किया है अथवा इसका उपयोग किए बिना इसे काना बाजार में बेच दिया है और नियमों का उल्लंघन करने के लिए उपर्युक्त कम्पनी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) से (ग) मैसर्स गरवारे पेन्ट्स लिमिटेड को रंग रोगन, एनेमल, वार्निश एन० सी० लैकर तथा सिंथेटिक रेजिनों का निर्माण करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया है, जिनके उत्पादन के लिए 250 से अधिक संख्या में कच्चे माल की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। मैसर्स गरवारे पेन्ट्स लिमिटेड सहित पेन्ट (रंग-रोगन) के निर्माताओं को इनमें से अधिकांश कच्चा माल राज्य व्यापार निगम जैसे अभिकरण और आयात तथा निर्यात के महानियन्त्रक के माध्यम से देश में ही प्राप्त होता है। कम्पनी ने वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 में रंग-रोगन और एनेमल के उत्पादन के लिए राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से क्रमश: 740 मी० टन तथा 380 मी० टन टिटोनियम डाईआक्साइड का आयात किया था। कम्पनी की वस्तुवार लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता में से वर्ष 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार है :

वर्ष		वस्तु	लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता (मी० टन)	उत्पादन (मी० टन)
1979-80	(i)	एन० सी० लैकर सहित रंग-रोगन एनेमल, वार्निश	5,300	6,924
	(ii)	सिंथेटिक रेजिन्स	993	1,667
1980-81	(i)	एन० सी० लैकर सहित रंग-रोगन, एनेमल, वार्निश	8,000	6,937
	(ii)	सिंथेटिक रेजिन्स	993	1,878

कच्चे माल का दुरुपयोग करने के लिये इस कम्पनी के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

Transfer of Officers of Tihar Jail

1617. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some officers of Tihar Central Jail, Delhi were removed/suspended/transferred from Delhi to some other jails;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have seen reports in newspapers as criticising the activities of Jail Superintendent in relation to interviews granted to a U.K. national to meet a convict Charles Sobhraj in Jail;

(d) if so, the details ;

(e) whether any enquiry has been made and action taken thereon ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have reported that a total of ten officers of the Tihar Jail, as detailed below, have been removed/suspended/transferred from the jail during the year 1981:—

(i) One Superintendent and two Dy. Superintendents have been reverted to their parent State as they were found negligent in the performance of their duties. The Dy. Supdts. had been placed under suspension also but were later on re-instated.

(ii) (a) Two Asstt. Supdts. were placed under suspension for derillction of duty. One of them has since been re-instated.

(b) Another Asstt. Supdt. was placed under suspension for his involvement in a criminal case.

(c) Two other Asstt. Supdts. were transferred, one to his parent State on completion of his deputation period and the other to his cadre post under the Delhi Administration.

(d) Of the remaining two one was transferred to another Department of the Delhi Admn. on administrative grounds and services of the other were terminated for unsatisfactory work. He has, however, filed a Writ Petition in the Supreme Court and the Hon'ble Court has granted a stay against the orders of termination of his services.

(c) to (f). The Government have seen the news reports criticising the activities of the Jail Superintendent in relation to the interviews granted to a foreign national to meet Charles Sobhraj in the Jail. The matter was looked into and it was found that the Jail Supdt., though empowered under the Jail Manual to use his discretion in certian matters, was not using these powers judiciously. His deputation period was curtailed and he has since been reverted to his parent State.

Cash Benefits to Employees of Employees State Insurance Corporation in Orissa

1618. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workers who have received cash benefits in the Orissa region under the Employees State Insurance Corporation during this year ;

(b) what are those Employees State Insurance Cash benefits provided to them ;

(c) the total number of the employees received different types of cash benefits in the Orissa region ; and

(d) the details about the special benefit given to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (d). The ESI Corporation had made 1,14,416 payments during the period from January, 1981 to October, 1981 on account of different cash benefits to the ESI beneficiaries in Orissa ; no record has, however, been maintained regarding the number of workers who have received cash benefits.

The benefits provided and the number of payments made are as mentioned below :—

Nature of benefits	No. of payments from 1-1-1981 to 31-10-81
Sickness Benefit	1,02,209
Extended Sickness Benefit	1,672
Maternity Benefit	568
Temporary Disablement Benefit	6,395
Permanent Disablement Benefit	1,870
Dependents' Benefit	1,380
Funeral Benefit	99
Other Benefits	223
	1,14,416

The insured persons are being provided certain incentive for family planning operation and conveyance charges for appearing before Specialists, Medical Referee etc. The number of payments made on these account from January to October, 1981 were 55 and 168 respectively.

Visit to Russia by Indian Industrialists

1619. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of the Indian Industrialists visited Moscow during the month of September, 1981 ;

(b) if so, whether the delegation had visited many places in Russia and had discussions with the Russian Government ;

(c) if so, whether any final agreement was reached ;

(d) if so, the details of the same ; and

(e) whether Indian Industrialists are going to set up any project in Russia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Setting up of a Paper Plant at Rairangpur

1620. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a paper plant at Rairangpur of Mayurbhanj district in Orissa;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the above proposed plant;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some private entrepreneurs have also sent applications to his Ministry for granting industrial licences to allow them to set up paper plant at the place; and

(d) if so, the decision expected to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A letter of intent has been granted to M/s. K. K. Aggarwal Calcutta, for setting up a new unit for the manufacture of writing and printing paper with an annual capacity of 10,000 tonnes at Betnoti, Dt. Mayurbhanj, Orissa. There is no application at present for grant of an industrial licence for setting up a paper plant at Rairangpur, Dt. Mayurbhanj, Orissa.

Recommendations of Sivaraman Committee on Industrial Dispersal

1621. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting was held with the State Industry Ministers in New Delhi in the first week of October, 1981 to consider the recommendations of Sivaraman Committee Report on industrial dispersal; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) On the basis of the views and suggestions made by State Industry Ministers at the Conference, Government would take a final decision in the matter.

Supply of Copies of Assessment Order for Property Tax by South and West Zones of Delhi Municipal Corporation

1622. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation takes very long time to supply copies of the Assessment Order in respect of Property Tax even when an application is made with stamps of Rs. 0.50 affixed thereon;

(b) whether any time-limit has been laid for the supply of such copies; if so, what and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of such applications pending for the last more than 3 months as on 23 November, 1981 in the South and West Zones of the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that even when an application is made with a stamp of 50 paise affixed thereon, no copy of any order etc. can be supplied unless the application is accompanied by the requisite copying fees also.

(b) According to the Corporation, subject to availability of records, the time normally to be taken in supplying the copies after the receipt of regular applications accompanied by the requisite copying fees is prescribed at 3 days for urgent copies and 15 days for ordinary copies.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that no regular application accompanied by the requisite copying charges is pending for a period of more than 3 monhts as on 23rd November, 1981.

Problem of Unemployment

1623. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the problem of unemployment has been solved in each State, separately in respect of urban and rural areas;

(b) what will be the position of unemployment at the end of the Sixth Plan period;

(c) what was the total employment provided during each plan period in each State; and

(d) what was the population growth in per cent and also in number during each plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) A number of Plan schemes have been launched with a view to promote employment. Estimates of unemployment giving State-wise and residence-wise break-up are not available.

(b) Taking into account the backlog of 12.02 million people (on Usual Status Basis) as at the beginning of the Sixth Plan period and also the additions to labour force during the Sixth Plan period of 34.24 million, as estimated at the time of 6th Plan formulation the total number of persons (age-group 5+) needing employment would be about 46.26 million. As against this the Sixth Plan had estimated the employment generation at 34.28 million standard person years. (Any individual working 8 hours a day for 273 days a year is regarded as employed on a standard person year basis.) However, assuming that in reality all the newly employed cannot be on a full time basis there will be a greater absorption and the existing backlog of unemployment should got reduced.

(c) Planning Commission used to present national level estimates of additional employment likely to be created through implementation of Plan. A Committee of Experts (Dantwala Committee set up by the Planning Commission in 1968) to enquire into the estimates of unemployment worked out for the previous plans observed that estimates of labour force, additional employment generated and unemployment at the beginning or at the end of the Plan period presented in one dimensional magnitude were neither meaningful nor useful as indicator of the economic situation and that the method adopted by the Planning Commission so far might be given up. Comparable estimates of employment generation in different plan periods are not available.

(d) Based on the census figures population growth and rate of growth during each Plan period may be estimated as under :—

Plan	Period	Estimated growth in population (in millions)	Growth during plan period (in percentage)
First Plan	1951-56	34 8	9.63
Second Plan	1956-61	43.4	10.95
Third Plan	1961-66	50.7	11.54
Three Annual Plans	1966-69	34.1	6.95
Fourth Plan	1969-74	62.5	11.93
Fifth Plan	1974-78	54.5	9.28

Periodic revision of Minimum Wages

1624. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to make a periodic revision of the minimum wages of the workers;

(b) if so, whether such revision will be made in the case of farm labour also;

(c) whether guidelines have been sent to various States for this purpose;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the States Governments in this regard; and

(e) the details about the progamme of the Government for implementing the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (e). The Minimum Wages Act provides that the minimum rates of wages should be reviewed and revised if necessary at an interval not exceeding five years. In the 31st Session of the State Labour Ministers Conference held in July, 1980, it was *inter-alia* decided that the minimum rates of wages should be reviewed and revised, if necessary, once at least in two years or on a rise of 50 points in Consumer Price Index numbers, whichever is earlier. This is applicable to all the scheduled employments including agriculture. The above decision of the Conference has been communicated to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. A number of State Governments have intimated that they are taking appropriate action in the matter.

Ancillary units around Rourkela

1625. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of ancillary industries set up around Rourkela Steel Plant during last five years ;

(b) the total amount of money invested in those industries ;

(c) the total number of candidates given employment in those industrial units so far ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that due representation has not been given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in those industries ;

(e) if so, whether his Ministry propose to send guidelines to those industrial units to provide due representation to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates while giving employment in future ; and

(f) the details about the guidelines proposed to be issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) According to the information available from the Rourkela Steel Plant, 21 ancillary units were working for the above steel plant in March, 1981.

(b) Details of investment in the ancillary units is not readily available.

(c) The number of persons employed in the ancillary units is around 5,000.

(d) to (f). The guidelines issued by Bureau of Public Enterprises for development of ancillaries by Central Public Sector Undertakings do not stipulate any condition regarding employment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates by the ancillary units.

Rule to Lift Rejected Material by the Supplier in Ordnance Factory

1626. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : SHRI CHATURBHUJ :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Ordnance Factories, there is a rule that rejected material supplied by private firms

should be lifted within 15 days by the said firm in their own vehicle and at then own cost ;

(b) whether this rule is not being observed at the Machine Tool prototype Factory at Ambarnath in Maharashtra ;

(b) whether instances of rejected material being carried out in factory vehicles were brought to the notice of the security officer and their Administration ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop rejected materials being carried through factory vehicles at Ambarnath District Thane. Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This rule is being observed normally by Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath, but in exceptional cases, it can be relaxed by the factory authorities on merits of each case.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Normally, factory vehicles are not used to carry rejected material. It is only in exceptional cases based on exigencies of factory requirements, that such relaxation is made to this rule.

Repatriation of Deputationists for Census Organisation

1627. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to repatriate deputationists from the Census Organisation upto the level of Deputy Directors, both technical and administration to provide promotional avenues to the Departmental Personnel; and

(b) if so, what specific steps are being taken by Government to repatriate deputationists marring the future promotion of the experienced Census personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Most of the vacancies in the posts of Deputy Director and below are filled by promotion of Departmental employees. A small percentage is filled through deputation from other Departments in accordance with the provisions of the recruitment rules for these posts. It will not be possible to repatriate the deputationists for the sole purpose of providing accelerated promotions to the Departmental employees.

Funds Allocation to West Bengal during 6th Plan

1628. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation made to the State of West Bengal for Irrigation, Power and Agriculture during the current plan; and

(b) how much of the funds have been released so far and are expected to be released during the remaining part of the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The allocations made during the current five-year plan to the State of West Bengal for Irrigation, Power and Agriculture are as follows :—

	(Rs. crores)
Irrigation	240.00
Power	886.55
Agriculture	632.70

(b) The Central Government gives the agreed Central Assistance in the form of block loans and grants. Assistance is not released sector-wise or scheme-wise, except for some centrally sponsored schemes and externally aided projects.

Schemes for Tribal Development

1629. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite implementation of various schemes for tribal development ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The tribal sub-Plan concept of tribal development will continue to be operated during the Sixth Plan. In order to ensure effective implementation, administrative structure (including adequate delegation of financial and administrative powers to field authorities), separate budgetary mechanism and evaluation and monitoring would be strengthened. The States have been advised to take up programmes of family-oriented nature. Periodical reviews at the State, inter ministerial and Planning Commission levels will be undertaken.

Restriction on Resale of Scooters

1630. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imposed restrictions on the re-sale of two-wheeler scooters ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the benefit likely to accure by doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c). The restriction on re-sale has been imposed for securing an equitable distribution of these vehicles and to curb the malpractices reportedly indulged in by some people.

Meeting of Watch Manufacturers

1631. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to call a meeting of watch manufacturers and watch components manufacturers to increase production of the industry in view of the great domestic demand and vast export market for watches ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government proposes to have a meeting with representatives of the watch industry. where various aspects of this industry will be discussed.

Indian Boiler Regulations

1632. SHRI S. MURUGAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 3436 on 9 September, 1981 regarding representation of the President of Ichalkaranji district Kolhapur, Maharashtra and state :

(a) whether objections/suggestions which were received on the draft regulation No. 7 and 391 of the Indian Boiler Regulations have now been examined by the Central Boiler Board ;

(b) if so, the result thereof and action taken thereon ;

(c) whether the said regulations have not still been examined with the reasons of delay; and

(d) when the said examination of the regulations will finally be over ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The objections/suggestions received from the President of the Ichalkaranji Sizing Association Ltd., Ichalkaranji District Kolhapur (Maharashtra) on the draft regulations 7 and 391 of the Indian Boiler Regulations will be considered by the Central Boilers Board at its next meeting scheduled to be held during the last week of December, 1981.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.

सिर पर बोझा ढोने की भार सीमा

1633. **श्री आर० एन० राकेश** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार एक सामान्य कुली द्वारा ढोये जाने वाले भार की अधिकतम सीमा निश्चित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन ने भी इस बारे में कोई सिफारिश की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा : (क) आर्थिक कार्यकलापों की सभी शाखाओं में भार के शारीरिक परिवहन में किसी एक श्रमिक द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले अधिकतम भार को निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न जिसके लिए श्रम निरीक्षण की पद्धति विद्यमान है, पिछले कुछ समय से श्रम मन्त्रालय की अभिसमय संबंधी त्रिपक्षीय समिति के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) आई० एल० ओ० अभिसमय और सिफारिश के उपबन्धों को क्रमिक ढंग से अच्छी तरह से कार्यान्वित करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार सम्बन्धित पक्षकारों के साथ परामर्श करके विचार कर रही है । अभिसमय संबंधी त्रिपक्षीय समिति भी, जिसमें नियोजक और श्रमिक संगठनों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं, अपनी विभिन्न बैठकों में इस समस्या पर विचार करता रहा है । 28-11-1981 को हुई अपनी बैठक में 50 किलोग्राम के अधिकतम भार को निर्धारित करने के बारे में सामान्य मतैक्य था, परन्तु इस निर्णय को लागू करने की तारीख के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय अभी लिया जाना है । समिति द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये विचारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए और संबंधित पक्षकारों के साथ परामर्श के पश्चात सरकार आगे कार्यवाही करेगी ।

Body Guards to Officers In Delhi Administration

1634. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and particulars of officers under the Delhi Administration who have been provided body guards;

(b) whether these body guards were provided by the police or the department concerned;

(c) whether Government propose to review the matter and decide the list of persons who need body guards at their side; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The following officers have been provided

with body-guards by the Delhi Police/ Delhi Administration :–

(i) Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority

(ii) Chairman, Delhi Transport Corporation;

(iii) Deputy Gommissioner, Delhi

(iv) Deputy Commissioner of Police (Traffic) given to the present incumbent.

The Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi has also been provided a body-guard.

(c) and (d). As and when felt necessary the position is reviewed and action taken to provide or withdraw body-guards.

Setting up of Rice Husk Cement Plants

1635. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to assist village Co-operatives in setting up rice husk ash cement plants to achieve the socio-economic objective of rural development ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). It has been reported by the Cement Research Institute of India that all possible assistance is being offered to individual, State institutions, private agencies and co-operative/organisations for setting up rice husk ash cement units. Following successful running of 2 tonnes per day Rice husk ash masonry production-cum-Demonstration unit set up by the Cement Research Institute of India at Gangoh, Saharanpur District of UP in June, 1980, the Institute initiated necessary steps to offer the Rice Husk ash cement technology to the interested entrepreneurs. Three plants, one each at Nilokheri in Karnal District (Haryana), Guntur in Andhra Pradesh and Madras in Tamil Nadu, of capacities of 4 tpd., 4 tpd., and 10 tpd. respectively have been set up during June to November, 1981. It has also been reported that agreements have also been signed with parties by CRI for setting up Rice Husk Ash Masonry Cement unit in the capacity range of 2 to 4 tonnes per day in the States of Haryana, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. Rice Husk Ash Cement plant has also been reported to have been set up at Kurukshetra based on the technology developed by the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.

The Cement Research Institute of India has recently agreed to assist the Thanjavur District Small Scale Industries Association for providing necessary technical support for setting up of Rice Husk Ash Masonry Cement units.

However, no rice husk ash masonry is known to have been set up by village co-operatives so far.

जगत नारायण की हत्या की जांच में हुई प्रगति तथा सन्त भिंडरवाला की गिरफ्तारी

1636. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री आर० एन० राकेश :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब के सम्पादक और प्रकाशक श्री जगत नारायण की हत्या की जांच के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) सन्त जरनैल सिंह भिंडरवाला को पुलिस द्वारा किस आधार पर गिरफ्तार किया गया है और छोड़ा गया ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : (क) मुख्य अभियुक्त नछत्तर सिंह को हत्या करने के तुरन्त बाद 9 सितम्बर, 1981 को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया था और अब वह न्यायिक हिरासत में हैं। सन्त जरनैल सिंह भिंडरवाला को 20 सितम्बर को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और न्यायालय द्वारा 15 अक्तूबर को रिहा कर दिया गया था। जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

(ख) अभियुक्त नछत्तर सिंह ने श्री जगत नारायण की हत्या के आपराधिक षडयन्त्र में सन्त जरनैल सिंह भिंडरवाला की सह-अपराधिकता का भेद खोला। संत भिंडरवाला को गिफ्तार करने के लिए न्यायालय से गैर जमानतीय वारंट प्राप्त किए गये। उनको 20-9-1981 को हिरासत में लिया गया और न्यायालय द्वारा अपर्याप्त साक्ष्य के कारण 15-11-1981 को रिहा किया गया।

(ग) यह फौजदारी अपराध की जांच पड़ताल का मामला है जो प्राथमिक रूप से राज्य से सम्बन्धित है।

Reports on Tribal Languages

1637. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the works undertaken by Language Division of his Ministry in the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 ;

(b) the gist of the reports submitted so far regarding the tribal languages therefor;

(c) the organisations engaged for preparation and collection of datas in the State level;

(d) names of the tribal language in Orissa selected for such study and preparation of the report therefor; and

(e) the role played by this Division for promotion of tribal languages in India therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA). (a) to (e). There is no separate Language Division in the Ministry of Home Affairs other than the Department of Official Language which deals mainly with Hindi, the national language. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore under the Ministry of Education and Culture is engaged in the development of all Indian languages including tribal languages and dialects. The details of the work undertaken by the Institute is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Note on the work being done by the Central Institute of Indian Languages Mysore on promotion and development of Tribal Languages.

The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is also engaged on the task of promotion and development tribal and other border languages with a view to helping their use in school education and adult education. The Institute has developed a bilingual education programme for the speakers of tribal languages in which the initial education is imparted in the Particular tribal languages and then the learners are gradually and scientifically transferred to the medium of the language of their state or region.

The C.I.I.L. has been working on 40 tribal and border languages as given in the Annexure. The Institute has published phonetic reading, grammer, dictionaries, school primers, adult literacy primers etc. in some of these languages.

Financial assistance is also provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture to voluntary organisations for promotion of Indian languages including tribal languages used in India.

ANNEXURE

Languages and Dialects taken up for Linguistic Description and Material Production

1.	Nagaland	...	Ao, Angami, Soma, Lotha, Naga Pdigia, Konyak.
2.	Manipur	...	Manipuri (Meithoi), Thadou, Thangkhul, Mao.
3.	Tripura	...	Kok Borok (Tripuri).
4.	Meghalaya	...	Jaintia, Khasi.
5.	Mizoram	...	Mizo (Lushai).
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	...	Adi, Apatani, Mishmi, (Noate).
7.	Sikkim	...	Sikkim Bhutia.
8.	Assam	...	Bodo, Mikir, Miri (Mising).
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	....	Ladakhi (Bodhi), Purki (Balti), Shiua, Brokskat, Gojri.
10.	Rajasthan	...	Bhili (Wagdi Dialect).
11.	West Bengal	...	Santali.
12.	Bihar	...	Kurux, Malto, Mundari.
13.	Orissa	...	Kuvi, Saora.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	...	Abujh Maria.
15.	Maharashtra	...	Maria Gondi, Varili, Kolam
16.	Karnataka	...	Jonu Kuruba dialect of Kannada.
17.	Tamil Nadu	...	Kota, Irula.
			Total 40

Opening of E. S. I. Hospitals

1638. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open more ESI Hospitals in view of the large number of workers in the country, and particularly in Jodhpur and Pali (Rajasthan) ; and

(b) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have so far constructed and commissioned 77 ESI Hospitals and 36 Annexes in different States and Union Territories. 22 ESI Hospitals and 7 Annexes are under various stages of construction. The Corporation has agreed, in principle, to construct another 51 Hospitals, including one 50 beds hospital each at Jodhpur and Pali. All these hospitals are expected to be completed within a period of about five years.

Licence applied for by M/s. Golden Tobacco

1639. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Golden Tobacco Co., New Delhi applied for the grant of a licence for

setting up a unit at Rajnadgaon for the manufacture of high Weight models:

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Central Government in this direction; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Messrs Golden Tobacco Company Limited, Bombay had submitted an application dated 25-9-1980 for grant of an industrial licence for manufacture, among other things, of 26,400 tonnes per annum of high wet modulus fibre in a factory to be located in Tehsil and District Rajnandgaon in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). It was found that the proposed manufacturing activity would make a further draft on the country's dwindling forest resources, which were needed for manufacture of items having a higher priority. The Government, therefore, considered *prima-facie* that a case for issue of a licence did not exist. A letter to the company conveying the decision was issued on 23-5-1981.

Atrocities on Harijans and Advasis in Bihar

1640. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of complaints of atrocities on the Harijans and adivasi in Bihar sponsored by the M.Ps. that have reached the Union Home Ministry between 1-1-81 to 1-11-81 and the action taken thereon ;

(b) the cases where mere acknowledgement has been received and the cases where final reports have been received from the States ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in most of the cases such communication from the Home Ministry is taken lightly by the States and no detailed report is sent ; and

(d) whether the role of the Home Ministry is that of a mere post office ; if not, the definition of its role to protect the harijans and advisasis in the country and the steps taken on that so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). During the period between 1-1-81 to 1-11-1981, 68 complaints of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bihar, sponsored by the Members of Parliament, were received. In all these, reports were called for from the State Government. On the basis of the reports received, final replies were sent to concerned M. Ps in 24 cases.

(c) and (d). In such matters both the Central and the State Governments act in close liaison and the States are asked to take necessary action in each case as per the comprehensive guidelines about the precautionary, preventive, punitive and rehabilitative measures conveyed in Union Home Minister's D. O. letter dated 10th March, 1980. The reports of the State Governments are analysed keeping in view the above measures.

Rise in Industrial unrest in Textile Industry

1641. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a sharp rise in industrial unrest in textile mills all over the country ;

(b) if so, what are the main causes ; and

(c) what are the suggestions made by the Centre as well as by the State Governments to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Textile workers in the country have generally been resorting to agitations on the eve of Diwali every year over the bonus issue. The seasonal unrest in this regard is noticed, particularly, in Bombay, Tamil Nadu and Kerala this year.

(b) In Bombay, the Bombay Mill Owners Association on reaching an agreement with the recognised union declared a bonus for the year 1980 ranging from 8.33% to 17.33%. This was not acceptable to workers of some mills who are on strike. In Kerala, workers of some textile mills have gone on strike demanding bonus at the same rate as that of 1979 which was 34.5% including ex-gratia. In Tamil Nadu also textile workers are on strike over the bonus issue.

(c) The matter has been taken up with the respective State Governments. In Bombay, a High Power Committee has been constituted by the State Government to go into the demands of the workers. In Kerala the representatives of the Southern India Mills Association have been asked to hold unit-wise negotiations with the unions concerned to evolve an acceptable bonus formula. In Tamil Nadu, the bonus disputes were seized in conciliation by the State Industrial Relations Machinery following which settlement have been reached and normalcy restored in some mills. Conciliation proceedings are in progress in the remaining mills.

Murder of V.I.Ps in Assam

1642. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the Statesman dated 1 November, 1981 that Dr. S. C. Banwar, acting Vice-Chancellor of North-Eastern Hill University died in Shillong and was shot by an assailent, and

(b) if so, the number of other V.I.Ps. who became victims like this during the last six months in the State of Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) There was no other such incident in the last six months.

Reservation for Backward Classes in Central, State and Quasi Government Services

1643. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR ; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kaka Kalelkar Commission's Report, 1955 had recommended 25 per cent reservation of posts in class I, 32.1/3 per cent in class II and 40 per cent in class III and class IV in Central State and quasi Government services for backward olasses ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the recommendations so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Kalelkar Commission had recommended that 25%, 33-1/3% and 40% vacancies be reserved for Backward Classes Communities in Class I, Class II, and Classes III and IV services respectively.

(b) The reasons are stated in the memorandum of action taken placed in the Parliament together with the report.

भारत इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा अपने उत्पादों के निष्पादन के लिए एजेंसियों का आबंटन

1644. **श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी उपक्रम भारत इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड अपने कुछ उत्पादों की बिक्री के लिए गैर सरकारी लोगों को अपनी एजेंसियां देता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बहुत से लोग ये एजेंसियां लेने के इच्छुक हैं तथा उन्होंने आवेदन भी किया है ;

(ग) क्या इस उपक्रम ने वर्ष 1979 के अन्तिम मास में दिल्ली में किसी को एजेंसी दी थीं, और यदि हां, तो उस व्यक्ति का नाम क्या है जिसे एजेंसी दी गई थी और इसका क्या आधार था ; और

(घ) क्या यह एजेंसी नियमों के अनुसार दी गई थी अथवा यह अन्य लोगों के अधिकारों की अपेक्षा करके दी गई थी ?

रक्षा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री : (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) भारत इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा अपने उत्पादनों को बेचने के लिए नियुक्त किये गए वितरकों में निजी फर्में भी सम्मिलित हैं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Recovery of Damages for Employess Provident fund from Employers in Tamil Nadu

1645. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any damages have been recovered from any Employer in Tamil Nadu for default under Section 14 (B) of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 for the last years till date; and

(b) if so, the details of the parties concerned and the amount recovered from them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cases Pending with C. B. I.

1646. SHRI R. R. BHOLE : will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases are pending investigation by the C.B.I.

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of posts lying vacant in C. B.I.

(d) the steps takn by Government to meet the situation; and

(e) what action has been taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee set up to recommend the revised yardsticks for the investigation and prosecuting staff of C.B.I.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATSUBBAIAH) (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of posts lying vacant on investigating side and prosecuting side in C. B. I. as on 1-11-1981 are 154 and 23, respectively.

(d) Efforts are being made to fill up the vacant posts.

(e) The recommendations made by the Committee are under consideration.

दिल्ली पुलिस में अनुसूचित जातियों/ जनजातियों के लोगों की भर्ती

1647. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष दिल्ली पुलिस में कितने जवान भर्ती किये गये और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों का प्रतिशत कितना है;

(ख) इस वर्ष कितनी महिलायें पुलिस में भर्ती की जा चुकी हैं और कितनी भर्ती की जानी हैं और उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) पुलिस में भर्ती किये गये कुल जवानों में महिलाओं का प्रतिशत कितना है और महिलाओं के लिये अपेक्षित पदों के समक्ष उनके उपलब्ध न होने पर, कितने पुरुष भर्ती किये गये ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना): (क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान, अब तक दिल्ली पुलिस में 23 कांस्टेबल भर्ती किए गए हैं, 15 सहानुभूति के आधार पर और 8 भूतपूर्व सैनिक कोटे में। अनुसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जन जातियों से अभी तक कोई भर्ती नहीं की गई है। तथापि दिल्ली पुलिस के लिए कांस्टेबलों की सामान्य भर्ती की जा रही है। भर्ती किए गए अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों का प्रतिशत वर्ष के लिए की जा रही भर्ती पूरी हो जाने के बाद ज्ञात होगी।

चालू वर्ष के दौरान 95 उप निरीक्षक (कार्यकारी 72 सामान्य, 16 अनुसूचित जाति, 5 अनुसूचित जनजाति और 2 भूतपूर्व सैनिक) भर्ती किए गए हैं।

(ख) वर्ष के दौरान सामान्य वर्ग की केवल 3 महिला सहायक उप निरीक्षकों की भर्ती की गई है। अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित एक रिक्त पद को भरा नहीं जा सका क्योंकि कोई उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं था।

(ग) चालू वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस में भर्ती की गई महिलाओं का प्रतिशत 2.5 है। महिलाओं के लिए अपेक्षित पदों पर किसी पुरुष को भर्ती नहीं किया गया है।

News Item 'Flourishing Racket in Labour Export

1648. SHRI JITENDRA PARSAD Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item captioned 'Flourishing racket in labour export' (Hindustan Times dated 12-11-81);

(b) whether Government have also received some complaints about it ; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereon and action taken or proposed to be taken against offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) According to Delhi police, no offence was committed by the labour contractor involved in this case in Delhi and accordingly, the complainants were advised to report the matter to the police in Ganjam District of Orissa to which they belonged.

Reservation for off Springs/SC/ ST Fathers and Mothers of High Castes and Vice Versa

1649. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that off springs of SCs/STs fathers and mothers of high castes are eligible for reservation of jobs and other concessions allowed for SCs/STs whereas the vice versa are not eligible for such reservations and concessions ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to amend the rules suitably in view of the equal rights for both sexes guaranteed by the Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The legal position is that where the child irrespective of the fact whether the father or the mother is a member of Scheduled Caste Community, is brought up in the Scheduled Caste community as a member of such community, then he has to be treated as a member of the Scheduled Caste Community and would be entitled to receive benefits as such.

The recognition and acceptance, by the tribal society, of the child born out of a marriage between a member of Scheduled Tribe with an outsider is the main determining factor, irrespective of the fact whether the Tribe is matriarchal or patriarchal. In case of the child is accepted as a member of the Scheduled Tribe, he would be entitled to receive the benefits as admissible to the Scheduled Tribes.

Employment during Sixth Five Year Plan

1650. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Study Group from his Ministry has been to the State of Orissa to assess the posibilities of creating employment during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its report and whether any special thought has been given to the inhabitants of tribal areas ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) (a) No such Study Group was constituted by the Planning Commission to assess the possibilities of creating employment in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) Question does not arise.

SC/ST Candidates under Training of Instructors in the Central Training Institutes, Bombay

1651. SHRI KESHO RAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many candidates belonging to SC/ST are under training of Instructors in Central Training Institutes for Instructors in Bombay, Institution-wise;

(b) whether they are exempted from tution fees and other fees ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether they are getting stipend/scholarship etc.; and

(e) if so, how much year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) : The information regarding SC/ST candidates undergoing Instructors'/Principles of Teaching Training at Bombay (Institution-wise) is as under :

(i)	Central Training Institute for Instructors, Bombay	SC : 8 ST : 1
(ii)	Regional Vocational Training Institute for Women, Bombay.	SC : 3 ST : Nil

(b) No.

(c) The Instructors/P.O.T. training is primarily meant for candidates deputed from States/Central Government Institutions and other departments. No fee is charged from them being serving employees. Private candidates who are offered left over seats are charged a nominal fee of Rs. 15/- per month per trainee.

(d) No.

(e) Not applicable.

Unauthorised Construction In Cantonment Area

1652. SHRI SHIBU SOREN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5901 dated the 1st April, 1981 regarding Shopkeepers encroachment upon the verandahas of shops in Delhi Cantt and state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Cantonment Board recommended in May/June, 1980 that the action under Section 185, 256 and 268 of the Cantoment Act, 1924 pertaining to unauthorised construction be stayed till the uniform policy in this regard is farmed by the G.O.C. in Chief so that no body has any cause of grievance ;

(b) has any uniform policy in this regard been framed by the G.O.C.-in-Chief so for;

(c) if so, the detail thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that in certain cases, discriminatory orders contrary to its own aforesaid policy are recently issued for the demolition of alleged unauthorised construction on a fixed date: and

(e) if so, details with names and reasons thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) The Civil Area Committee of the Cantonment Board made the recommendations referred to. These are confirmed by the Board.

(b) No. Sir. Action for removal of unauthorised construction is taken under the provisions of the Cantoments Act, 1924.

(c) Does not aries.

(d) The Cantt. Board after careful consideration and strictly according to the provisions of the Cantonments Act has issued order of demolition on fixed dates in respect of five cases in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantonment.

(e) A statement is attached.

Statement

S. No	Name of Person	Brief description of unauthorised construction	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Lakhi Ram Shop No. 1/166. Sadar Bazar,	Constructed one room and one shed over stair case.	Notice issued for demolition and date fixed as 11-11-1981. In this case stay order was obtained and the case is subjudice.
2.	Shri Harnam Singh Shop No. 1/159, Sadar Bazar.	Partition wall	Notice issued for demolition and date fixed as 26-11-1981. However, the premises was found locked and demolition was not possible. Fresh date is to be fixed.
3.	Shri Swaran Singh Tonga Stand Sadar Bazar.	Constructed one room	Notice issued for demoiltion and date fixed as 7-12-1981.
4.	Shri Manohar Lal 1/178, Sadar Bazar.	Constructed two rooms and one Kitchen	Notice issued for demolition and date fixed as 14-12-1981.
5.	Shri Rattan Lal Sood, 1/165, Sadar Bazar.	Constructed one mumty, one room and one latrine	Notice issued for demolition and date fixed as 10-12-1981.

Promotion of Grade II Officers to Grade I Posts in Delhi Administration

1653. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration have promoted 12 Grade II (Min) Officials to Grade I (Min) posts sometime in October, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the total number of grade II officials who were considered for promotion to 12 posts of Grade I (Min);

(c) whether it is a fact that about 2/3 of those promoted to grade I (Min) were recruited in 1973-74 thus superseding those officials who were recruited in 1969-71 on regular basis; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. 12 Grade II (Ministerial) officials have been promoted on ad-hoc basis to Grade I (Ministerial) posts.

(b) 63 from general category and 9 from Scheduled Caste category based on the tentative seniority list of Grade II (Ministerial) of the Delhi Administration Subordinate Service, were considered and a panel of 21 officials has been prepared for ad-hoc promotion to the vacancies in Grade I (Ministerial) occuring upto the end of December, 1981.

(c) and (d). Out of 12 Grade II (Ministerial) officers promoted to Grade I (Ministerial), 7 were recruited in 1974 and the remaining 5 were recruited in 1970. Promotion from Grade II (Ministerial) to Grade I (Ministerial) is given on the basis of merit-cum-seniority.

विदेशों से हथियार प्राप्त कर रहे नागा और मिजो विद्रोही

1654. **श्री सुन्दर शर्मा :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मिजो और नागा विद्रोहियों को विदेशों से हथियार प्राप्त हो रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट मिल रही है कि इन विद्रोहियों को अब भी सीमा पर कुछ देशों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त हो रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख). मिजो और नागा भूमिगत व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में हाल के महीनों में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है कि उनको पुनः हथियार प्राप्त हो रहे हैं। जैसा कि ज्ञात है कुछ भूमिगत तत्व बर्मा और बंगला देश में हमारी सीमाओं के पार शरण ले रहे हैं। सरकार को यह जानकारी नहीं है कि क्या उनको प्रशिक्षण के लिए कोई सहायता प्राप्त हो रही है।

Anomalies in CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972

1655. SHRI R.L. VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 need to be gone into thoroughly to remove the undesirable, unwanted anomalies which come in the way of the Government servants ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this direction to simplify and liberalise the pension rules and

continued grant of pension to the sons and unmarried daughters till they become self-supporting instead of adhering to a fixed age ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPAREMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The pension rules applicable to Central Government servants are constantly under review and the second addition of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, and amended upto 31st July, 1981, has been published recently.

Government have streamlined and considerably simplified the pension procedure. The process is put in motion two years before a Government servant is due to retire. The formula for determining pension has also been liberalised with effect from 1-4-1979. Facilities have also been afforded to the pensioners to draw their pensions through nationalised banks.

Family pension is payable not only to the spouse of the deceased Government servant/pensioner, but in the event of the death of the said spouse, it is payable to the last surviving son till he is 21 years old and thereafter to the last surviving unmarried daughter till she attains the age of 24 years. These age limits are considered adequate as by then sons and daughters should become self-supporting. In the case of a mentally retarded/crippled son or daughter, family pension is paid for the entire life of such son or daughter.

Career Prospects of Stenographers

1656. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of further improving the career prospects of stenographers is being examined in which Defence Ministry is also participating ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposals and by when are they expected to be given shape ;

(c) whether the O. M. No. 7/22/73-CS (II) dated 12 November, 1975 has been implemented in CSS, if so, to what extent and what are the details of the officers to whom they have been provided together with the number of posts so created on the basis of the above said O. M. ; and

(d) reasons for not granting exemptions to the stenographers grade 'C' who have once or twice passed the U. P. S. C. shorthand examination prescribed for Senior P. As ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Certain demands of the Association of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service are being considered in the Departmental Council of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms which provides a forum for continuous dialogue between the Official Side and the Staff Side on various service matters.

(c) Since the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service is decentralised, such information is not monitored by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. However, no instance of non-compliance of these orders has been brought to the notice of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(d) For determining the merit of a candidate for a senior stenographic post, his performance in an examination, including his technical skill (i.e. stenography) should be tested as a whole.

Induction Test Passed in Grade 'D' of Central Sectt. Stenographers' Service

1657. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1430 on 2nd August, 1981; regarding induction test passed in Grade 'D' of Central Secretariat Stenographers' service and state :

(a) whether in the zone for promotion all the 619 persons are being made eligible for promotion to Grade 'C' of CSSS prior to all the 192 persons who lost seniority; and

(b) if so, the action taken to remove the anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1430 on 26th August, 1981, there is no anomaly.

रक्षा मंत्रालय के मुख्य प्रशासन अधिकारी के कार्यालय के असैनिक कर्मचारियों को भवन निर्माण ऋण

1658. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रक्षा मंत्रालय के मुख्य प्रशासन अधिकारी के कार्यालय के असैनिक कर्मचारियों को भवन निर्माण ऋण देने की व्यवस्था अपर्याप्त है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस कार्य के लिए उन्हें ऋण न देकर सरकारी एजेन्सियों द्वारा उन्हें आबंटित मकान खरीदने से असैनिक कर्मचारियों को वंचित कर रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) कितने असैनिक कर्मचारियों के इस सम्बन्ध में आवेदन-पत्र कार्यालय में अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ;

(च) उन्हें कब तक ऋण दे दिया जायेगा ; और

(छ) इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : (क) से (छ). चालू वर्ष में धन की व्यवस्था कम होने के कारण वर्ग 'क' में आने वाली उन जिम्मेवारियों को ही पूरा करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है जिनके लिए वचनबद्ध थे। इसलिए सरकारी एजेन्सियों द्वारा आबंटित वर्ग 'ख' में आने वाले बने बनाए फ्लैटों को खरीदने के लिए अग्रिम (एडवांस) मंजूर नहीं किए जा सके। बने बनाए फ्लैटों को खरीदने के लिए मकान निर्माण अग्रिम देने के लिए मुख्य प्रशासनिक अधिकारी के कार्यालय के सिविलियन कर्मचारियों से चालू वर्ष में दो आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं। उन्हें उनकी बारी पर ही, जब भी अतिरिक्त निधि उपलब्ध होगी, अग्रिम मंजूर किया जा सकता है।

Ban on RSS Muslim and Communist Organisations :

1659. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleas)d to state :

(a) whether a proposal to ban Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh, Extremist-Muslim Organisations and Extremist Communist Organisations is under the consideration of Government on the incession demand of the public ; and

(b) whether Government have taken a decision on this and when the ban order is to be promulgated in the country ; if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) : No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Nepali Language in Eighth Schedule

1660. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have received memorandum and representation to include Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule ;

(b) whether the Prime Minister had assured as early as in 1972 that the proposal was under active consideration of the Government ; and

(c) what is the present stand of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In 1973 arising out of a motion by Shri Inderjit Gupta, M.P. for inclusion of Nepali in the Eighth Schedule, the Prime Minisier had observed that the question is not a simple one and it will have to be seen what the other likely repercussions are. The position remains the same. However, it is the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

Children below 14 years of age Earning Livelihood and supporting Families

1161. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what according to the latest census results, was the number of children below 14 years of age, who are compelled to earn their own livelihood and to support other members of the family ; and

(b) how many of them were found engaged in hazardous jobs, such as working in illegally operating dangerous mines, without proper safety measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India has intimated that age date obtained through 1981 census have not yet been tabulated.

Tabulation on the basis of 5% sample giving national estimates is expected to be available by end of 1982 and the same based on 40% sample is expected to be available by 1984.

Ship repair Complex at Haldia

1662. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position of the West Bengal Government's request for setting up Ship Repair Complex at Haldia; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) and (b). The feasibility and viability of the Project proposal submitted by Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd. is being examined in consultation with appraising agencies of the Government of India.

Central investment subsidy for development of backward areas

1663. SHRI H. N. NANJE GODWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) wether the benefits of Central investment subsidy and concessional finance have gone to the districts which were not classified as industrially backward;

(b) whether this evaluation has been made in a respect of the National Committee on Government Planning of Development of Backward Areas;

(c) if so, whether these benefits have accrued to a small number of districts mostly in the West & South which are also in close proximity to relatively developed industrial centres;

(d) whether, according to the report many of the promising approaches towards dispersal of industries have not in fact been pursued; and

(e) if so, the details of the same and what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARNJIT CHANANA) (a) to (c). In paras 4.20 and 4.24 of their report on Industrial Dispersal the National Committee on development of backward areas have stated that "the benefits of the Central Investment Subsidy and concessional finance have accrued to a small number of districts, mostly in the West and South. The bulk of the districts which have received substantial benefit are in State/Union Territories which were not classified as industrially backward by the Pande Working Group. Most of these districts are in close proximity to relatively devloped industrial centre".

(d) and (e). According to the Committee "the Government has always evinced interest in encouraging industrialisation of backward areas. Several very promising approaches have been outlined in the plans. However, many of the promising approaches towards dispersal of industries have not in fact been pursued." The details of the observation made by the Committee may be seen in para 3.19 of the Report on Industrial Dispersal.

Copies of the Report are available in the Parliament House library.

प्रति व्यक्ति आय

1664. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में निम्नतम आय वर्ग के नागरिकों की न्यूनतम आय क्या है और निम्नतम आय वर्ग के लोगों की संख्या क्या है और कुल जनसंख्या में उनकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और .

(ख) देश में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या क्या है जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय 5 लाख रुपये से अधिक है तथा उनकी कुल आय क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) : (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) यद्यपि प्रति व्यक्ति आय के रूप में अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है तथापि अखिल भारतीय आयकर सांख्यिकी के अनुसार वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए व्यक्तियों तथा हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवारों की 5 लाख रुपये या इससे अधिक अनुमानित वार्षिक आय इस प्रकार है :—

स्थिति	मूल्यांकन सं०	सकल आय (रु० लाख)
व्यक्ति	262	3802
हिन्दू अविभाजित परिवार	34	271

Failure of Community Biogas Plants

1665. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that India's first ever community biogas plant in Fateh Singh Ka Purwa (UP) has failed after running for nearly two years and that the second experiment at Jaipur Village of Bulandshahr is also likely to fail;

(b) if so, the reasons for the failure of the biogas projects; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: (a) and (b) The community biogas plant at Fateh Singh Ka Purwa (UP) has been running satisfactorily since 1979. Due to several socio-economic factors the operation has recently been below its rated capacity. The main cause has been the reduced supply of cattle dung due to decrease in cattle population. The gas generation and gas distribution systems are operating successfully whenever sufficient feed is given to the plant. The community project at Zenpur, District Bulandshahr is not yet commissioned.

(c) These are experimental-cum-demonstration projects being tried in different agro-climatic conditions in the country. All efforts are being made in the projects to ensure successful maintenance and operation after the completion of the plant. Multifeed designs are being developed to use different types of wastage and water hyacinth. Both pre and post installation surveys precede the selections of a site for community biogas plants to make sure that sufficient feed material will be available at a particular location and, after the completion of the plant, the local population will be able to maintain the plant with a particular management system. A number of such plants are working satisfactorily and it is hoped that experience in management the operation of newer plants will continue to improve.

Distribution of Cement to States and Union Territories

1666. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the proposed cement distribution to the State and Union Territories on the basis of their demand during 1982-83 and the action taken so far by the centre in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (States/Union Territories do not send their demand for cement on a regular basis. The States are given allocation of cement every quarter on the basis of past consumption and the overall availability of cement. However, keeping in view the opinion frequently expressed both in Parliament and outside, Govt. have now decided to give weightage to population and also to Plan Schemes such as Minimum Needs Programmes. Water Supply Schemes in Rural Areas and Housing Schemes for slum dwellers and the needs of Harijans, Adivasis and other poorer sections of the society in respect of allocation of cement. In accordance with this decision, *ad-hoc* allocations over and above the basis allocations have been given to the various States for the quarter beginning 1st October, 1981.

Deposit for purchase of a Truck Chassis required by Tata and Ashok Leyland

1668. SHRI RANJIT SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tata and Ashok Leyland Truck Companies are engaged in manufacture of truck chassis and distribution to the consumers is done after a long time ;

(b) whether the intending purchasers have to deposit a draft of five thousand rupees in the name of officers of the companies and so long the purchaser remains in the waiting list, the companies make use of this amount for their own purpose ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that two years back the money had to be deposited in the nationalised banks for registering one-self for the purchase of a chassis and the Government got the benefits from these deposits ; and

(d) whether Government propose to direct that deposits be made in nationalised banks only ; if so by which time ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) : TELCO and Ashok Leyland are engaged in the manufacture of commercial vehicles. There is a substantial waiting list for these chassis which are preferred by the customers. The manufacturers have reported that the delivery period for these chassis is about 3 years.

(b) and (c). The manufacturers have reported that earlier their dealers were required to book orders for commercial vehicles on customers lodging with them a fixed deposit receipt for a value of about Rs. 4,000/- deposited in scheduled or co-operative bank. Presently, customers are required to deposit an amount of Rs. 6,000/- in cash with the authorised dealers of the manufacturers. This deposit is reported to carry interest at 12% per annum till the delivery is made.

(d) No, Sir. The collection of these deposits is a commercial practice, which does not infringe the Company Deposit Rules.

Settlnig of Stateless Persons

1669. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to settle a large number of people whose citizenship is not known all over India ; and

(b) if these people have originally come from Bangladesh, the reasons why Government of India do not demand land from Bangladesh to settle these people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) No such decision has been taken.

(b) Does not arise as persons who come to India from Bangladesh after 25th March, 1971 and stay illegally are liable for deportation.

Child Labour in India

1670. SHRI SUBODH SEN :

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state ;

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the latest study on the problems of working children undertaken by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India which has made a shocking revealation that India has a child labour force of nearly 30 million; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is of the opinion that child labour is the product of the socio-economic condition prevailing in the country. It is, therefore, the endeavour of Government to ensure the Welfare of Working children with regard to their health, education and recreation. Government is also awaiting the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board on Child labour regarding steps to be taken on the progressive elimination of child labour both industry-wise and area-wise.

Exploitation of Child Labour

1671. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that children are working 15 hours a day in Kerala and 10 to 14 hourrs a day in hotels and restaurants in Delhi: and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to check this exploitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No such case has come to the notice of the Labour Department of the Delhi Administration, and of the Government of Kerala.

(b) Instructions have been given by the Labour Department, Delhi Administration to the Inspectorate Staff to keep a close watch on the possible exploitation of children, and to enforce the statutory provisions of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act Vigorously, through periodical inspections of hotels and restaurants. No incident of violation of hours of work regarding child labour has been reported to this Department.

Bonded Labour and their Rehabilitation

1672. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the estimated number of bonded labourers in our country as in 1981 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some study teams had observed recently that very little sincere efforts have so far been made to free the bonded labour ; and

(c) what immediate steps the Central Government propose to take on the suggestions made by the study teams to free bonded labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) As reported by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh. Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, the number of bonded labourers as on 30-11-1981, was 1,33,166.

(b) Teams from the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission visited some districts. They found that the process of indentification and release was incomplete at some of the places. The observations of the Team are, however, tentative. Their final report is awaited.

(c) The State Governments have been addressed and they are being pursued to accord priority to this matter.

Setting up of Industrial Projects in Bihar

1673. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of IDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many industrial projects of the Bihar Government are pending with the Union Government and since when ;

(b) which of those projects are to be taken up in the current financial year and in the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(c) whether Government feel it necessary to clear off those projects to combat the backwardness of the State ; and

(d) If so, the reasons for delay in approving those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) to (d). Out of the various Industrial Licence applications received from the State Industrial Development Corporation of Bihar for grant of Industrial Licences under I (D&R) Act for establishment of industries in the state of Bihar only 5 applications are pending at present. Of these, the oldest application relates to March, 1981. Action is being taken to dispose of the pending applications as early as possible.

Integrated Development of Western Ghat Areas

1674. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plan has been drawn up for the integrated development of the Western Ghat Areas covering the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Goa ;

(b) if so, details of the same and its estimated cost ; and

(c) whether any programme has been drawn up for its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) A programme for the Western Ghats Region falling in the states of Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Goa is in operation since 1974-75 and is approved on yearly basis.

(b) A Special Central Assistance of Rs. 75 crores has been allocated for the programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan as against Rs. 20 crores in the Fifth Plan.

(c) The State Governments concerned prepare schemes/programmes keeping in view the overall development priorities of their respective

region. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Dairy Development, Minor Irrigations, Communications are some of the sectors which have been receiving attention under the programme.

Withholding of Completion Certificate by DDA in respect of EPE Organisation Quarters at Malviya Nagar, Delhi

1675. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has withheld the issue of Completition Certificate in respect of the staff quarters of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation at Malviya Nagar, New Delhi as there is some unauthorised construction in the staff colony ; and

(b) if so, steps taken to remove the unauthorised construction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary steps are being taken to facilitate early issue of the completion certificate.

Non Payment of P.F. Contribution by Alagappa Cotton Mills, Rajapalayam

1676. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Alagappa Cotton Mills, Rajapalayam has not been paying its Provident Fund contribution for several years;

(b) if so, the action being taken to collect the Provident Fund dues; and

(c) the nature of punishment awarded for defaulting Provident Fund payments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY) : (a) to (c) : The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Issue of Agenda Notes and Minutes of Conference/Meeting Bilingually by Ministries

1677. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether many Ministries are not issuing their agenda notes and minutes of the Conference/Meetings bilingually as provided for in the Official Languages Act;

(b) which are those Ministries; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against them for violations of the Act and the rules made thereunder ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from all Ministries and Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

(c) The implementation of the Official Language Act and the rules framed thereunder is periodically monitored by the Hindi Salahkar Samitis and the Officer-level Implementation Committees of the various Ministries, who take necessary corrective measures in this behalf.

Development of Radar by H.A.L.

1678. SHRI SATYENEDA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether HAL has developed an air route surveillance radar for the Civil Aviation purposes founded by the department of Electronics ;

(b) if so, whether the Civil Aviation authorities have placed orders for these radars; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Civil Aviation Department have not placed an order so far because of delays in obtaining expenditure sanction from the Government.

Supply of Raw Material to West Bengal

1679. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which Government are fixing raw materials quota for the different States;

(b) the reasons in which the Central Government supplying less raw materials to West Bengal, when the State is having highest number of SIDO units;

(c) the basis on which some States are getting more raw materials when they are having less SIDO units;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the future policy of Government to remove the discrimination against the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Government has arranged for allocation of Iron and Steel, mutton tallow and paraffinwax to States on the basis of demand received from the States, related to their past off take and prorated to availability.

(b) to (d). The number of SIDO units in a State is not the criteria for allocation of raw materials.

(e) No discrimination is being made between States while making allocations for raw materials. The policy is being further streamlined as data on assessed requirement is being collected so as to allocate the raw material on a more scientific basis.

Lapse of funds for Harijan Welfare in Kerala

1680. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the previous Government in Kerala had allowed rupees one crore allotted for Harijan Welfare to lapse; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Full particulars of utilisation of funds for the development of Scheduled Castes have not been received from the State Government.

मिर्जापुर में सीमेंट की फैक्ट्रियां लगाना

1681 : **श्री उमाकान्त मिश्रा** : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट की बहुत कमी को देखते हुए तथा इसके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए निजी क्षेत्र में सीमेंट की फैक्ट्रियां लगाने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां ऐसी योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में मिर्जापुर शहर से 14 कि० मी० दूर एक सीमेंट की फैक्ट्री व्यवहारिक होगा ?

उद्योग और श्रम मन्त्री श्री (नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख). निजी क्षेत्र में सीमेंट के कारखाने स्थापित करने की कोई योजना अलग से नहीं चल रही है। जब कभी उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम के अधीन लाइसेंस की स्वीकृति के लिए आवेदन प्राप्त होते हैं तो उपयुक्त मामलों में लाइसेंस/आशयपत्र जारी कर दिए जाते हैं।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि चूंकि मिर्जापुर शहर के अन्दर 14 किलो मीटर तक चूना पत्थर नहीं मिलता है तथा अधिक दूरी से चूना पत्थर लाना संभव नहीं है अत: वहां सीमेंट कारखाना स्थापित करना संभव नहीं है।

जम्मू और काश्मीर में अनुसूचित जातियां

1682. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जम्मू और काश्मीर की कुल जनसंख्या कितनी है और वहां कुल कितने लोग अनुसूचित जातियों के हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य की अस्थायी जनसंख्या 5,954,010 है। अनुसूचित जातियों की जनसंख्या विस्तृत सारणीकरण के पूरा होने के बाद ही मालूम होगी।

Death of unknown Indian

1683. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'death of an unknown Indian' appearing in the Indian Express dated 11th October, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) the action taken against erring policemen for showing indifferent attitude and utter apathy towards the dying person and for not extending immediate help expected of them and making it obligatory on their part to act on seeing something unusual:

(d) the reasons for not responding of Telephones at No. 100 when dialled repeatedly and ensuring serviceability of this number at all times and considering installing more lines on this number ;

(e) the steps taken to ensure that such events do not recur in future ; and

(f) if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the Delhi Police the Central Control

Room of Delhi Police received information at 12.35 hrs. on 10th October, 1981 about the presence of an unknown person in distress near the Municipal Corporation of Delhi Dispensary, Badarpur. A Sub-Inspector from the Police Station Badarpur was deputed and on reaching the spot he found that the person had already been removed to the Safdar Jung Hospital in the Hospital Van of the M. C. D. Dispensary, Badarpur. On reaching the Safdar Jung Hospital, the Sub-Inspector found that the person had been declared dead. The Police acted on the first information received and as such the question of taking action against any policeman does not arise.

(d) The lines available for Telephone No. 100 are sufficient to meet the requirement.

(e) Instructions have already been issued in April, 1981 to all the State Governments/Union Territories Adminstrations to the effect that the Police should render prompt assistance to the persons in distress, situations, without any grudge or apathy.

(f) Does not arise.

Activities of E. C. I. in Communication and Computers fields

1684. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electronics Corporation of India proposes to further its activities in the fields of communications and computer ; and

(b) if so, the details of such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). Communications and computers are proposed by the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) to be thrust areas for the company during the Sixth Plan. As for communications, ECIL has developed and put into regular production a number of two way radio communication equipment in the VHF and UHF bands. It is also in the process of making HF communication receivers and VHF transmitters on the basis of foreign know-how. ECIL is supplying such equipment to the Defence Services and Police Forces, to the Civil Aviation Department and to the Railways. ECIL expects that its sales of such radio communication equipment in the last year of the Sixth Plan (1984-85) to be around Rs. 7-8 crores. ECIL is presently the sole manufacturer of microwave line-of-sight antennas for the P & T, Defence, Railways and ONGC and also of satellite communication entennas for P & T and ONGC. Over the last 6 years ECIL has produced and supplied Rs. 17 crores worth of such antennas. Over the remaining three years of the Plan it expects to supply a further Rs. 12-15 crores worth. ECIL is also supplying computer based message switching systems for telecommunication applications to Defence and the Overseas Communications Service.

As for computers, ECIL has developed and is currently producing 8 bit microcomputers and 12 and 16 bit minicomputers. It is also introducing a medium sized 32 bit computer of its own design this year. Total sales of such computers over the last 5 years has been Rs 24 crores, while expected sales during 1981-82 are Rs. 9.50 crores. These computers have been supplied for commercial data processing, scientific research applications, on-line industrial plant monitoring, and as part of the computer-based message switching systems for communications referred to above. ECIL has orders for 16 crores worth of highly sophisticated static and mobile computer-based automatic data handling systems for air defence

applications which have been indigenously designed and developed. Over the next 4 years ECIL has commitments to produce and supply Rs. 16 crores worth of such systems. The company expects to supply approximately Rs. 20 crores worth of computers/computer-based systems in the last (1984-85) of the Plan as compared to Rs. 7 crores worth in 1980-81.

Demonstration by Blind Youths

1685. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items captioned 'Demonstration by blind youths' appearing in the Times of India dated 24th September, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the grievances with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI YOGENDARA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following steps have already been taken by the Delhi Administration to remedy the grievances of the blind :—

(i) The Delhi Transport Corporation has decided to extend free travel facility to such of the blinds, who are certified by the Social Welfare Directorate of Delhi Administration.

(ii) The Delhi Administration have instructed all its departments that cane work should be entrusted to the blind. Cane work should be entrusted to others only if, the blind persons are not available for doing the job.

(iii) The blind persons have also been included in the list of persons for allotment of quota of Paraffin wax for manufacture of candles.

(iv) Various measures have been taken to improve the conditions in the collegiate hostel for the blind students.

(v) The Association of Blind is advised to apply to the Delhi Development Authority for allotment of land in resettlement colonies for institutional use.

Minimum Wages for Beedi Workers in Bihar

1686. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn about the plight of Beedi workers numbering about 40-50 thousands of Jhajha Beedi Industry in Bihar where the workers are denied of minimum wage and protection of labour laws ; and

(b) if so, steps taken to improve the lot of these workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) and (b). The 'appropriate Governments' for fixing/revising minimum wages and for enforcement of the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act in respect of employment in beedi industry and the

State Governments, which in the present case is the State Government of Bihar. The State Government have been requested to furnish the required information.

सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों द्वारा सीमेंट का उत्पादन

1687 : **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया** : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1981 से नवम्बर, 1981 तक सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों ने अलग-अलग कुल कितने सीमेंट का उत्पादन किया ;

(ख) क्या सीमेंट का आयात भी किया गया; यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त अवधि में कितना सीमेंट आयात किया गया ; और

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान सीमेंट उत्पादन का लक्ष्य क्या है और अनुमानित खपत कितनी होगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) :

(क)

क्षेत्र	जनवरी-अक्तूबर 1981 के दौरान लाख मी० टनों में उत्पादन
सरकारी क्षेत्र	26.30
निजी क्षेत्र	143.40

(ख) जी हां। जनवरी-अक्तूबर, 1981 में 11.86 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट आयात किया गया।

(ग) योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित सीमेंट उद्योग सम्बन्धी कार्य दल के अनुसार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक अनुमानित उत्पादन और मांग क्रमश: 372.60 लाख मी० टन और 380.70 लाख मी० टन होगी।

New Item 'BSF-IPS Rift Corps up again'

1688. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'BSF-IPS rift corps up again, appearing in the Indian Express of 5 October, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) the action taken with details thereof together with steps taken to have all the cadres reviewed on priority and promotional avenues improved which are much too less now making employees to stagnate for year service career, like the stenographer ; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) : Yes Sir.

(b) The matter regarding wearing of badges of ranks by officers of the BSF is sub-judice.

(c) and (d). There is no stagnation in the Stenographers cadre of the Border Security Force. Some of the steps taken to improve promotional avenues in the Force are as under :—

(i) Review of the category 'A' posts in the Border Security

Force hss been carried out which has benefited a large number of officers of the Force ;

(ii) 29 extra posts of Lance Naiks per Battalion have been created.

(iii) 4 posts of Naiks in each Bn. have been upgraded to that of Head Constable.

(iv) 2 posts of Sub-Inspectors have been upgraded to the rank of Inspectors in every support Company in a battalion.

(v) 1382 posts of followers in the BSF have been converted into selection grade posts with a higher scale of pay.

Memorandum from Joint Action *Committee of Kalakot Coal Mines* Workers Districts Rajouri (J.K.)

1689. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 5 September, 1981 from the Joint Action Committee of Kalakot Coal Mines Workers, district Rajouri about the termination of 150 workers of Jammu and Kashmir Minerals Ltd,, even before the adjudication proceedings challenging their suspensions could begin; and

(b) what steps have been taken against the management who has voilated the provisions of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 and to withdraw the termination orders against these workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Union has been advised, pending receipt of detailed information from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, to approach the Tribunal, if there is violation of Sec.33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and also to raise a fresh dispute over the termination of Services of the workmen.

Food Poisoning at IMA, Dehradun

1690. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR :

Will the Minister af DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of food-poisoning affecting 150 gentlemen cadets of the Indian Military Academy at Dehradun were reported to the Government and if so, on what date ;

(b) whether any investigation by independent Chemical expert was done, in addition to the Departmental investigation by a Lt. General, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether during the last 5 years the conditions in the Academy mess were deteriorating and the control had become lax as posting in A.S.C. had become lucrative ;

(d) the steps taken by the Government against those responsible for this incident ; and

(e) what preventive steps have been taken to avoid such incidents in the future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (e). An incident of suspected food

poisoning occurred at the Indian Military Academy, Dehradun on the 21st September, 1981, in which 185 of the 220 Gentlemen Cadets of the Carippa Battalion were affected, was reported to the Government on 26th September, 1981. The food poisoning is believed to have occurred during the dinner on the night of 21st September, 1981.

2. Immediately on receipt of information about the suspected food poisoning, medical authorities in the station were mobilsed. All the affected Gentlemen Cadets were rendered immediate medical assistance. Some of the Gentlemen Cadets requiring hospitalisation were rushed to the hospital. As a result of the prompt action taken by the authorities all the Gentlemen Cadets except Gentlemen Cadet Ravinder Singh Fangari rejoined duty on 28-9-81. Gentlemen Cadet Ravinder Singh Bangari who had been placed on the dangerously ill list and evacuated to Army Hospital, Delhi Cantonment by air recovered fully and rejoined duty on 19-10-81.

3. Comprehensive Standing Instructions already exist for issue of rations and preparation of food. Effective control is being excercised by the Institution in regard to quality of messing at the Academy Mess. The rations for dinner on 21st September 1981 were issued by the Catering Staff after carrying out all the usual checks as laid down in the Standing orders. During the issue no visible signs of any item of ration being unfit for consumption were noticed. Further, all the tinned food stuff used for cooking was within their Estimated Catering Life (ESL). All the Cooks and Masalchis and other Catering Staff who were on duty on 21st September, 1981, had also undergone the regular medical check-up and were free from any kind of infection.

4. Following the report of food poisoning, immediate investigations were carried out and a formal Court of Inquiry was also convened, with a Brigadier as its President. The samples of food have also been sent to Army Pathological Laboratories the Military Hospital Dehradun, Central Command Head Quarters at Lucknow and at Delhi for independent expert investigation and report.

5. The test reports of the laboratories are still awaited. After finalisation of the Court of Inquiry, appropriate action will be taken. Meanwhile, instructions have been issued to the authorities at IMA Dehradun to scruplously follow the laid down procedure for issue of rations and preparation of food. There is no basis for the statement that the management of the Mess at the IMA Dehradun has been deteriorating during the past 5 years.

दिल्ली प्रशासन में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों का निर्माण

1691. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के पुलिस शिक्षा, खाद्य तथा सम्भरण विभागों में, जहां, 10,000 से ज्यादा अधिकारी/कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, मंत्रालय को राजभाषा नीति के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित हिन्दी अधिकारी तथा सहायक कर्मचारियों के पदों का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन में हिन्दी अधिकारी तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के पदों का निर्माण कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) : जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Supply of Enriched Uranium

1692. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government have approached any other country for the supply of enriched uranium and the response thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : The Government of India have not approached any Country other than the United States of America for the supply of enriched uranium for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

Watch on Industrial Situation

1693. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre are keeping a close watch over the general industrial situation throughout the country and are trying to prevent it from deteriorating by prompt measures to defuse tension and settle disputes ; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps that are being considered by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Industrial relations situation remained under constant watch of the Government. Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and States continued to make efforts to minimise work stoppages and time losses due to them, through preventive mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration, as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme in States

1694. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the Centrally sponsored schemes which are under implementation in various States ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have requested the Centre to bear the entire cost of those Centrally sponsored scheme ;

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereon ;

(d) the name of the Centrally sponsored schemes introduced in Orissa which are likely to be provided with the entire cost ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) A statement listing Centrally sponsored schemes under implementation in various States is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise,

(d) and (e) : A statement showing the Centrally sponsored schemes mentioned in the Annual Plan of Orissa is attached. The financial allocation are provided in the Annual Plans of the concerned Central Ministries.

Statement—I

Centrally Sponsored Schemes-1980-85 (Sixth Five Year Plan)

Sl. No.	Head of Development Schemes
1	2
I.	*Agriculture & Allied Programmes*
1.	Agriculture Credit Stabilisation Fund
2.	Assistance for Cadre Fund for re-organised base level Institutions
3.	Assistance to Co-operative Credit Institutions in under-developed States
4.	Assistance to Co-operative Marketing processing & Storage in under-developed States
5.	Co-operative Sugar and Spinning Mills
6.	Consumers' Co-operatives
7.	Debentures of Land Development Banks
8.	Share of Rural Banks
9.	Programme for Bio-Gas Development
10.	Timely reporting of area and yield of principal crops
11.	Agency for reporting agro-statistics in Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal
12.	Improvement of Crop Statistics
13.	Eradication of pests and diseases
14.	Control of national pests and diseases
15.	Weed Control
16.	Intensive Cotton District Projects
17.	Intensive Jute District Project
18.	Intensive Oilseed Development Project
19.	Package programme for Coconut
20.	Package programme for Cashewnut
21.	Intensive Pulses District Project
22.	Minor Fishing Ports
23.	Rinderpest eradication
24.	Foot and Mouth Diseases control
25.	New Dairy Schemes in Five States
26.	Fish Farms Development Agencies
27.	N.S.C. for participation in State Seed Corporations
28.	Selected Parks and Sanctueries
29.	Project Tiger
30.	Social Forestry
II.	*Rural Reconstruction*
31.	D.P.A.P. (Drought Prone Area Development Programme)
32.	N.R.E.P. (National Rural Employment Programme)
33.	I.R.D. (including Special Live Stocks Development Programme)
34.	Training of youth for self employment (TRYSEM)
35.	Desert Development
36.	Assistance to assistance of surplus land
III.	*Irrigation, Command Area Development*
37.	Ground and Surface Water (M.I. Organisations in States)

38. Soil and Water Conservation in the Catchments of river valley in Himalayan Region
39. Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in Himalayan Region
40. Command Area Development

IV. Education

41. Adult Education
42. Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking Areas
43. Experimental Projects of Non-formal Education

V. Health and Family Welfare

44. Family Welfare Programme
45. Assistance to Post-Graduate Departments (ISM)
46. Establishment of ISM Pharmacies
47. National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) Rural
48. National Malaria Eradication Programme-Urban
49. Fileria Control
50. Leprosy Control
51. T.B. Control
52. Socially Transmitted Disease (STD)
53. Cholera Control
54. Prevention of Blindness
55. Community Health Workers Training Programme
56. Reorientation of Medical Education
57. Training & Employment of multipurpose workers

VI. Housing, Urban Development & Water Supply

58. Accelerated Rural Water Supply
59. Integrated Urban Development of Small & Medium Towns (under IUDP)
60. National Capital Region

VII. Labour and Employment.

61. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

VIII. Power

62. Inter-State Transmission Lines

IX. Social Welfare and Nutrition

63. Integrated Child Development Services
64. Services for Children in need of care and protection
65. Welfare of destitute women and children
66. Integrated education of the handicapped
67. Special Employment exchanges for the handicapped

X. Transport

68. Roads of Inter-State importance
69. Roads of Economic importance
70. Development of Inland Water Transport

XI. Village and Small Industries

71. District Industries Centres (DIC)

XII. Welfare of Backward Classes

72. Post-matric scholarship
73. Aid to voluntary organisations
74. Pre-matric scholarship for children of those engaged in Unclean occupations
75. Book Banks for Medical and Engineering Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes
76. Girls Hostels

77. Coaching and allied schemes
78. Research and Training
79. Machinery for implementation of the protection of Civil Rights Act.
80. Scheduled Caste Development Corporation.

Statement-II

Centrally Sponsored Schemes--List of Schemes being implemented in Orissa (1981-82)

I. Agriculture and Allied Services

1. Eradication of pests and diseases
2. Weed Control
3. Intensive Oil Seeds Development Programme
4. Intensive Jute District Programme
5. Intensive Cotton District Programme
6. Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.) including special Live Stock Development Programme
7. Training of Rural Youth for self employment (TRYSEM)
8. Drought Prone Area Programme (D.P.A.P.)
9. Package programme for coconut
10. Strengthening of Ground and Surface Water Organisation
11. Soil Conservation in Catchment Areas
12. Soil Conservation in inter-State River Valley Projects
13. Package Programme for Cashew nuts
14. Control of Foot and mouth diseases
15. Rinder pest eradication
16. Fish Farmers Development Agency
17. Minor Fishing Ports
18. National Parks
19. Tiger Project
20. Assistance for cadre fund assistance for re-organised base level credit institutions.
21. Command Area Development Programme
22. Agency for collection of Agricultural Statistics
23. Social Forestery

II. Housing, Urban Development and Water Supply

24. Accelerated Rural Water Supply
25. Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns

III. Health and Family Welfare

26. Family Welfare Programme
27. Community Health Workers Training Programme
28. Cholera Control Programme
29. Filaria Control Programme
30. T. B. Control Programme
31. National Malaria Eradication Programme
32. Control of S.T.D. (V.D.)
33. Leprosy Control Programme
34. Training and Employment of Multi-purpose Workers
35. Re-orientation of Medical Education
36. Establishment of ISM Pharmacies
37. Assistance to Post Graduate Department (ISM)

IV. Education

38. Adult Education
39. Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi speaking States
40. Non-formal Education

V. Social Welfare

41. Scheme for children in need of care and protection

VI. Transport

42. Roads of Inter-State/Economic Importance

43. Development of Inland Water Transport

VII. Village and Small Industries

44. District Industries Centres

VIII. Welfare of Backward Classes

45. Post Matric Scholarships
46. Research and Training
47. Girls Hostels
48. Book Bank
49. Machinery for the implementation of the protection of Civil Rights Act.
50. Coaching and Allied Services
51. Pre-matric Scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation.
52. Scheduled Caste Development Corporation.

Source : Sixth Plan 1980-85 and Annual Plan 1981-82 Orissa (Draft) Government of Orissa November, 1980.

Creation of No-man's Land' on Assam Bangladesh Border

1695. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a 100 metre-wide 'no-man's land' on the Assam Bangladesh border is proposed to be created as an effective measure against infilteration from across the border ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A Committee of officials has been set up to consider measures for further strengthening the security arrangements for effectively preventing unauthorised entry along the Indo-Bangladesh border. Various suggestions including construction of physical barrier no man's land etc. are under consideration.

Rehabilitation of Sick Units in Uganda

1696. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uganda Government sought India's help in rehabilitation of their sick mills and setting up of new mills ;

(b) if so, whether any detailed request have been received ; and

(c) if so, the main features of the request made by them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Uganda has sought assistance for the rehabilitation of their ceramics, paper, sugar, engineering and cable, chip boards, soap and oil, and fertilizer industries. Uganda has also sought Indian assistance for setting up of new complexes namely the edible oil and pulp/paper project, and industrial estates for small and medium industries etc. The request is for financial assistance, deputation of technical experts and reappraisal of the feasibility studies.

Complaints of Dowry Deaths in Delhi

1697. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many complaints of unnatural deaths of woman due to dowry disputes were registered in Delhi in 1979, 1980 and 1981 ;

(b) in how many of those cases were started;

(c) how many are still being investigated year by year; and

(d) how many ended in conviction of the accused how many ended in acquittal of the accused and how many are still pending in the Court, year by year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Such cases reported to Delhi Police are mentioned below:

1979 — 9
1980 —17
1981 —21 (upto 15-11-1981)

(b) Number of cases challaned are mentioned below :

1979 —7
1980 —10
1981 — 4 (upto 15-11-1981)

(c) Number of cases still under investigation are mentioned below :

1979 —Nil
1980 — 2
1981 —16 (upto 15-11-1981)

(d)

	Cases ended in Conviction	Cases ended in Acquittal	Pending trial
	1	2	3
1979	1	1	5
1980	Nil	2	8
1981	Nil	Nil	4

Revival of Small Sick Units

1698. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 3566 on 9 September, 1981 regarding revival of small sick units and state :

(a) whether the formulation of Margin Money Scheme for revival of small sick units has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the salient feature of the scheme ; and

(c) if not, how long will it take to finalise the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) to (c). The Government have decided to introduce a Margin Money Scheme for revival of viable sick small units with effect from 1-1-1982. It will be a part of the already existing District Industries Centres' Scheme and will be dovetailed as part of a total package assistance to the sick small units already being given. The major features of the Scheme will include :

(i) The Central loan assistance will be limited to 50% of the total margin money loan sanctioned by the State Governments :

(ii) The margin money may be sanctioned to a sick small scale unit subject to a minimum loan of Rs. 1,000/- and a maximum of Rs. 20,000/- per unit ;

(iii) The cases of sick units will be considered by State Level Co-ordination Committee to be reconstituted with Secretary of Industries of the State Government concerned as Chairman and representatives of the Reserve Bank of India, State Financial Corporation, State Small Industries Development Corporation, Lead banks in the State, Director, Small Industries Service Institute, with RBI representative functioning as the convenor.

(iv) The margin money loan will be given only to those registered small scale units which have been set up in the preceding 7 years and will not normally exceed 50% of the additional margin money required by the entrepreneurs to avail of the additional loan to be sanctioned by the financial institutions as part of the rehabilitation proposal.

Demand of Cement

1700. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for cement is likely to be 38 million tonnes by the end of the Sixth plan period ;

(b) if so, whether the demand would be met in spite of the increasing costs acting as disincentive to new investment in cement production; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the demand for cement is adequately met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Every effort is being made by Government to increase the availability of cement in the country by way of better utilisation of existing units' capacities; sanctioning new capacities and imports. It is expected that with the materialisation of new capacities, and better performance of the existing units, the availability position of cement would ease by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Setting up of Technical Co-ordination Committee in North Eastern States

1701. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Technical Co-ordination Committee is proposed to be set up by the Planning Commission to evaluate the work done so far and identify evaluation needs and training requirements in the North Eastern States; and

(b) If so, what other effective steps are proposed to be taken to strengthen the planning machinery and improve implementation of development programme in the North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. However, a High-Level Workshop on Evaluation for the North Eastern States and Sikkim held from November 3 to 6, 1981, at Kohima has recommended the setting up of a Technical Co-ordination Committee to guide the North Eastern States and Union Territories for the Evaluation Studies to be undertaken in the areas which have been identified.

(b) Planning and implementation of development programmes at State level is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, under the Central Scheme of Strengthening of the Planning Machinery 2/3rd of the cost of strengthening the Planning Machinery is met by the Centre. Great emphasis has been laid on training of personnel, evaluation and monitoring to improve implementation of the programmes. The North Eastern Council has also supported a large-scale manpower development programme.

Liaison Officers in B.E.L. Bangalore

1702. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) who has been the Liaison Officer for SC/ST employees in B. E. L., Bangalore during the last five years ; whether the incumbent belonged to SC/ST ; and

(b) what is the duty of the Liaison Officer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Shri S. Subbarayan, Manager (Personnel & Industrial Relations) and Shri B. C. Ananthapadmanabha, Deputy Manager (Industrial Relations) had been the Liaison Officers in Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore during the last five years, in respect of matters relating to the representation of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. They do not belong to SC/ ST community.

(b) As per the Presidential Directives issued to BEL, the Liaison Officer is specifically responsible for :

(i) Ensuring due compliance with the orders and instructions pertaining to the reservation of vacancies in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other benefits admissible to them under the Directives.

(ii) Collecting, consolidating and despatching the annnal returns relating to representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(iii) Acting as a Liaison Officer between the Undertaking and the Ministry concerned for supply of other information, answering questions and queries and clearing doubts in regard to matters covered by these orders.

(iv) Conducting annual inspection of the rosters maintained in the enterprise with a view to ensuring proper implementation of the reservation orders.

(v) Ensuring that the normal administrative inspections which are carried out periodically, give assessment of the performance of the enterprise in the matter of strict observance of orders regarding the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in filling vacancies reserved for these communities.

पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये शिक्षा और रोजगार की सुविधाएं

1703. श्री जयराम वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए शिक्षा और रोजगार की सुविधाओं के बारे में 15-4-1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 7559, भाग (क) के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को छोड़कर पिछड़े वर्गों के व्यक्तियों के लिए इस समय विभिन्न राज्यों में रोजगार तथा अन्य कौनसी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : अपेक्षित सूचना की कई राज्य सरकारों से अभी प्रतीक्षा है ।

Inclusion of 'Kudbi Community' in Karnataka in Scheduled Castes

1704. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a representation from the 'Kudbi Community' in Karnataka to he declared as Scheduled Tribe ; and

(b) if so, the action Government of India have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Representations have been received for the inclusion of 'Kudbi Community' in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka.

(b) The above proposal as well as many other such proposals in respects of all the States/Union Territories are being duly considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in consultation with the concerned State Governments including that of Karnataka and with the Registrar General of India.

M/s. Hindustan Lever at biggest Soap Manufacturing Company

1705. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Lever, a subsidiary of Uni Lever, U.K. is the biggest soap manufacturing company in the country;

(b) whether reservation of laundry soap for the small scale sector carries any meaning if Hindustan Lever has enjoyed or continues to enoy unlimited capacity for soap production;

(c) if so, the details of the meaning attached to such reservation; and

(d) if not, the reason for permitting Hindustan Lever such preferential treatment at the expense of small scale sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) to (d). M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited is the biggest soap manufacturing company in the country. They hold Registration Certificates issued in 1954 under Section 10 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of "Soaps". As per the policy followed then, no capacity has been indicated in the Registration Certificates. The manufacture of laundry soap was reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector in 1966. After the reservation so made, no expansion in the manufacture of laundry soap has been granted to this company. The question of endorsement of specific capacity in the Registration Certificates for this product is under consideration of Government as per policy in force.

Manufacture of Mopeds by Scooters Kerala Ltd.

1706. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether State-owned Scooters Kerala Ltd. of Kerala has been given a licence to manufacture mopeds with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, full details thereof as to who are the foreign collaborators and what will be the capacity of the plant, the capital and by what time the first moped will roll out of the plant;

(c) whether, while granting the licence, the Ministry have taken into account the demand for mopeds in the country and also the supply; and

(d) whether the Ministry have also satisfied themselves there is enough demand for the mopeds to be produced by the said plant ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise,

(d) M/s. Scooters Kerala Limited have applied for a licence for the manufacture of mopeds with foreign collaboration, and the same will be examined on merits.

Industrial Production

1707. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the actual industrial production of different kinds, during 1981 till today, in the country and how does it campare with the projected estimates, with reasons for the variations, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): On the basis of the provisional index of industrial production compile by the CSO, the rate of growth during the first five months of 1981-82 (April-August 1981) was 10.4 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago as against the overall growth rate of 8 per cent targetted in the Annual Plan 1981-82.

A statement giving targets for selected industries for 1981-82 and the actual production for the first six months is enclosed.

Statement

Production targets for selected industries for 1981-82 and the actual production during 1981.

Sl. No.	Industry	1981-82 targets	Production 1981-82 (April-Sept.)
1.	Coal (Million Tonnes)	121.0	54.5
2.	Lignite (Million Tonnes)	5.8*	2.96
3.	Crude Oil (Million Tonnes)	16.84	7.6
4.	Saleable Steel (Million Tonnes) (Integrated plants)	7.27	3.38
5.	Cement (Million Tonnes).	22.0	10.07
6.	Fertilisers ('000 tonnes)		
	(a) Nitrogenous	3200	1445
	(b) Phosphatic	925	443
7.	Paper & Paper board ('000 tonnes)	1200	588.5
8.	Newsprint ('000 tonnes)	70	28.8
9.	Commercial Vehicles ('000 units).	85	41.6
10.	Vanaspati (Lakh tonnes)	7.75	4.24
11.	Aluminium ('000 tonnes)	240.00	105.9
12.	Cloth (mill sector) (million metres)	4533.00	2096.00
13.	Cotton yarn (million kgs.)	1300.00	640.00
14.	Jute Manufactures ('000 tonnes)	1400.00	703.4
15.	Auto Tyres (million Nos.)	8.75	3.6
16.	Tractors ('000 Nos.)	73.00	41.00
17.	Railway wagons ('000 Nos.)	18.00	8.3
18.	Bicycles (million Nos.)	4.5	2.3
19.	Electric Fan (million Nos.)	4.5	2.05
20.	Petroleum products (million tonnes)	30.15	13.9
21.	Caustic Soda ('000 tonnes)	650.0	303.3
22.	Soda ash ('000 tonnes)	640.0	307.4

*Relates to Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

Note : Figures are provisional.

Illegal Activities of Tobacco Company and Metal Box

1708. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the multinational companies like India Tobacco Company and Metal Box, having licences to produce packaging materials, can produce chemically treated and friction printed cardboard skillets along with the lables of match units;

(b) whether this is not violating the provisions of Industrial Development and Regulation Act under which the match box is exclusively reserved for small scale and cottage units : and

(c) if so, the action being taken against these companies for their illegal activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) M/s. India Tobacco Company and M/s. Metal Box are holding approvals for the manufacture of paper based packaging materials and in terms of the First Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, this would fall under the classification "Paper Products" which *inter-alia* covers paper board cartons.

(b) and (c). Only "Safety Matches" are reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector.

Bharat Opthalmic Glass Undertaking

1709. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a recent official survey revealed the increasing manufacture and sale of spurious lens produced indigenously from glass sheets instead of from opthalmic glass;

(b) whether the Bharat Opthalmic Glass Undertaking commissioned in 1968 has been unable to meet the demand for good opthalmic glass for lenses thereby encouraging the use of spurious lens; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The Government is aware that LOP Glass (Opticals made of window glass) is being use for opthalmic purposes at some places by unscrupulous manufacturers.

(b) The production of opthalmic glass rough blanks by Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur (BOGL) is not sufficient to meet the entire demand of the country. The demand and supply gap is being met by imports.

(c) BOGL have been granted a letter of intent for effecting substantial expansion to their existing industrial undertaking at Durgapur for an additional capacity at 500 tonnes of opthalmic/optical glass per annum. BOGL are trying to obtain technical collaboration for establishment of Continuous Process Technology for the proposed expansion. In addition the foreign collaboration proposal of another unit has been recently approved for manufacture of opthalmic glass.

राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम मजूरी नीति

1711. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में एक राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम मजूरी नीति अपनाने तथा इसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाएगी, और यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ख) 1981 में न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तियों का चालान किया गया और ऐसे प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कितना दण्ड दिया गया और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में एक पूर्ण सूची सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि सम्बन्धित पक्षकारों के साथ परामर्श करके त्रिपक्षीय सम्मेलन में, जो शीघ्र ही आयोजित किया जाएगा, वेतन नीति तैयार की जाए । राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम मजदूरी का प्रश्न उन विषयों में से एक विषय है, जिस पर उक्त सन्दर्भ में निर्णय किया जाएगा ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर इसे सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Loan applied for by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation

1712. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government gave a letter of intent to the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation on 12 December, 1970 ;

(b) whether the Corporation applied for a loan ; and

(c) whether that application has been cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to information furnished by the Corporation, they had applied for a loan to Industrial Development Bank of India for financing the Project, which has not yet been sanctioned.

Resources Position of States

1713. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the light of the States' overdraft on the Reserve Bank of India, the Centre has made any real assessment of the resources position of the States ;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof : and

(c) if not, what is the basis of the allocation of Finances to the States ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Planning Commission is currently holding discussions with the States to reassess the resources position for the Annual Plan 1981-82 and to work out the estimates for the Annual Plan 1982-83. In case of States having either overdrafts with the Reserve Bank or gaps in their resources for their Annual Plan 1981-82, they are being requested to take effective steps to keep the Plan expenditure within the available resources in the current year so as to avoid any recourse to overdraft with the Reserve Bank of India at the end of the year.

(b) and (c). It is too early to indicate the results of these discussions of further measures agreed to be taken by the States during the remaining part of the current year.

Cheaper T.V. Sets to Rural Areas

1714. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the INSAT Networking of T.V. coverage would not be fully utilised in view of the cost of TV sets to receive the transmission ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have suggested steps to provide cheaper TV sets to rural areas for Community viewing, if not viewing at Home ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike by Policemen in States

1715. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been strikes by policemen in several states in September-October and November, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have allowed policemen to form associations to ventilate their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Help to Khalistan demand by Naxalities

1716. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the Indian Express, New Delhi, dated October, 27, 1981 inter-alia saying that the religious fanatics demanding creation of Khalistan are being supported in their terrorist activities by the Naxalities ; and

(a) the steps Central Government are taking to curb the extremists terrorist activities specially of the Naxalities in Punjab and elsewhere ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have seen the press report.

(b) Law and order is a State subject. However, the Central Government keeps in contact with the State Government and renders guidance & assistance whenever necessary.

Civilian Officers Posts in D.G.I. Organisation

1717. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it a fact that only 2 posts have so far been given to Civilian Officers in pursuance of the policy decision taken vide letter No. 1333/D-Proj/81 dated 20 April, 1981 during the last seven months ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that certain Directors in DGI Organisation particularly from vehicle and electronics disciplines are insisting creation of additional service vacancies in DGI organisation ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PARIL) : (a) No, Sir. Since the policy decision was taken, 8 posts earlier held by service officers have been earmarked for being filled up by civilian officers. Of these, 3 posts have already been filled up and action has been taken for filling up the remaining 5 posts as per procedure laid down.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

सिरोही जिले में बनास में सीमेंट कारखाने की स्थापना

1718. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया** : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के सिरोही जिले में बनास ग्राम में सीमेंट कारखाने के, जिसका निर्माण कार्य लगभग पूरा हो चुका है, कब तक उत्पादन शुरू करने की सम्भावना है और उसकी सम्भावित उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि सिरोही जिले के किबर्ली गांव में सीमेंट बनाने का पत्थर बहुतायत में उपलब्ध है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उस गांव में सीमेंट का कारखाना लगाए जाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) प्रतिवर्ष 5 लाख मी० टन क्षमता वाले संयंत्र के 1982 के अन्त तक उत्पादन आरम्भ कर देने की आशा है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) इस स्थापना स्थल पर प्रतिवर्ष 4 लाख मी० टन क्षमता वाले एक सीमेंट संयन्त्र की स्थापना करने के लिए एक निजी पार्टी को आशय-पत्र पहले ही जारी कर दिया गया है तथा वित्त आदि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन इसके 4 से 5 वर्ष की सामान्य पनपने की अवधि के भीतर शुरू हो जाने की आशा है।

Development to Educated Persons

1719. SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) to that extent has unemployment been contained during last two yearly plans, the details or allocations and figure of comparative employment amongst non matriculates, maticulates, graduates and postgraduates produced during these two years may please be given ; and

(b) how far have the universities been involved in solving unemployment problem other then running student guidance service; what have been the results of such guidance services ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : (a) The allocations for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 have been indicated in the Annual Plan 1981-82, Document of the Planning Commission. One of the objectives of the Sixth Plan is to achieve progressive reduction in the level of unemployment. However enough data on employment generation are not available.

(b) The Sixth Plan recognises the importance of education for development and has envisaged concerned efforts to forge beneficial links among education, employment and economic development. A Committee of Exports has already been set up by the Planning Commission to examine

the several aspects of the issues involved in detail.

University Employment Information and guidance Bureaux have secured placement for 3652 candidates in 1979 and 3297 in 1980. In addition to placement of the candidates, Bureaux are also running programmes like 'Earn While You Learn Schemes'; 'Meet the Employer Programmes' ; 'Talent Bank Scheme' ; and 'Hobby-cum-Production Work-shops' The Bureaux are also collecting and disseminating information relating to self-employment and assisting the candidates in setting up self-employment ventures.

Working of District Industry Centre

1720. SHRI KVNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to discontinue the scheme of district industry centres ;

(b) if not, the special provisions being made for the promotion of this scheme; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that big industrialists are conniving for getting this scheme of district industry centres scrapped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the Industrial Policy Statement made by the Minister of State for Industry in the Parliament in July, 1980, certain modifications have been carried out in order to restructure the DICs. In the restructured DIC would now have, besides one General Manager and 4 Functional Managers, upto three Project Managers, in technical disciplines considered relevant to development of projects based on the resource potential of the district. The present pattern of sharing the expenditure on the DICs between the Centre and States would continue. The monitoring arrangements for the DIC programme have been strengthened both at the Centre and the State levels.

(c) No, Sir.

Setting up of Manpower Development Institute in North Eastern States

1721. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up the Manpower Development Institute in the North-Eastern States ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a sub-plan had been submitted to the Planning Commission for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the amount proposed to be allotted therefor and the role assigned thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Sixth Plan of the North Eastern Council contains a proposal for the setting up of a Regional Institue of Science and Technology in the North Eastern Region. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad is preparing a project report for the purpose.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period had been provided for the proposed Institute. Details about the role assigned to it will be spelled out in the Project Report being prepared by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad.

Political Murders in Kerala

1722. SHRI B. K. NAIR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of political murder that have taken place in

Kerala during February, 1980 to October, 1981 with details of the casualities, dates of occurrences, location etc.;

(b) the number of prosecutions launched and results thereof ;

(c) the steps taken if any, by the Courts after the change of Government to restore order and peaceful conditions ; and

(d) the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Maintenance of public order is an executive function with which the courts are not primarily concerned.

(d) Does not arise.

20 Point Economic Programme

1723. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in implementing the 20 Point Economic Programme in the country and further steps Government propose to take in the matter ; and

(b) the names of State Governments which are not keen to implement the 20 Point Economic Programme and what is the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Some items of the 20-Point Economic Programme have already been implemented while substantial progress has been made in implementing the remaining items. The Programme has been revitalised and is being implemented in a dynamic manner. Adequate financial provision has been made for the various items of the Programme for the current year as well as the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85. Appropriate policy measures and administrative action are also being taken to effectively implement the Programme.

(b) By and large, the Programme is being implemented in all the States and appreciable progress has already been made.

Inclusion of Maithili Lang uage in Constitution

1724. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 7137 on 6 August, 1980 regarding inclusion of Maithili language in Constitution and declaration of Urdu language in Bihar and State ;

(a) whether facts about Bihar Government legislature having supported the inclusion of Maithili in 8th Schedule of the Constitution have since been ascertained; and

(b) if so, details thereabout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of Bihar had informed in October, 1980 that the Governor of Bihar in his address to the Joint Session of the Legislature had stated that the State Government will strive for inclusion of Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

(b) There is at present no proposal under consideration of the Central Government for inclusion of Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. However, it is the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

Children born in Jails

1725. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) names of prisons in different States wherein children were born during the last five years and were brought up by their mothers who were behind the bars;

(b) number of such children and how in each case their educational and social developments were carried and under what regulations of Jail Manual ; and

(c) Government directions in this regard ; if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). "Prisons" being a State subject, Government of India do not maintain statistics of children born in jails of various States. The State Jail Manuals contain detailed provisions for the maintenance and care of the jail born children living with their mothers in jails. According to these, only such of the children as have no relations or friends prepared to receive or look after them are kept with their mothers in jails till they attain a specified age. The children who have crossed that age are kept in nurseries run by jail administration and in children's homes if better arrangement acceptable to the mother is not available. All reasonable facilities are extended to such children. A scheme for the establishment of creches for the children of women Prisoners was also initiated in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Amalgamation of ETTDC and SEEPZ

1726. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to bring under one umbrella different organisations engaged in export and import of technology in fast developing electronics field;

(b) whether Government have examined a proposal to merge two public sector organisations, Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) and Santa Cruz Electronics Export Promotion Zone (SEEPZ); and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has already approved outlays for manufacturing activities by ETTDC for export parties, establishment of manufacturing wing of ETTDC at SEEPZ under common management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs for ETTDC for export production programme. In the Corporate Plan of ETTDC for the period 1981-82 to 1985-86 some investment in export production schemes is envisaged. Location of the units will be decided on the merits of the case.

राजनैतिक हत्यायें

1727. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सम्पूर्ण देश में इस वर्ष अब तक कितनी राजनैतिक हत्याएं हुई हैं; और

(ख) राज्यवार तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) और (ख) केरल सरकार ने राज्य में 1 जनवरी से 15 नवम्बर, 1981 के दौरान राजनैतिक हत्याओं के 45 मामले सूचित किए हैं। हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, मेघालय नागालैंड, पंजाब और सिक्किम की सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के अनुसार सम्बन्धित अवधि के दौरान उनके राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कोई राजनैतिक हत्या नहीं हुई है। अन्य राज्य सरकारों से अभी सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है।

Special Courts for Disposal of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Cases

1728 : SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up some special Courts for the speedy disposal of cases involving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether such Special Courts are proposed to be set up in each and every district headquarters of various States; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in the implementation of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, provides, inter-alia, for the setting up of Special Courts for trial of offences under the Act. In the Union Home Ministers guidelines dated 10th March, 1980, addressed to Governors/Lt. Governors and Chief Ministers of States/Union Territories, a copy of which has already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1077 on 19-3-1980 it has been, inter-alia, suggested that Special Courts be set up for trying offences under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and also crimes under Indian Penal Code committed against the Scheduled Castes & Tribes. These guidelines were also made applicable in respect of cases of Scheduled Tribes. The Central Government is continuously in touch with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for setting up of such courts. It is for each State Government and Union Territory Administration to decide, on the basis of local conditions, whether Special Courts are necessary in the State/U.T. concerned, the number of courts required, their location etc.

(c) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have already set up 5 Special Mobile Courts and 3 Special Courts respectively for the trial of cases under protection of Civil Rights Act and Crimes under Indian Penal Code committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Governments of Tamil Nadu and Bihar have also decided to set up 4 Special Courts each and the Government of Madhya Pradesh has decided to set up 4 Mobile Courts. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is considering setting up two more Mobile Special Courts. Some other States/Union Territories are also considering the matter.

Implementation of 20 Point Programme

1729. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by each State for the implementation of 20 point programme; and

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the progress made in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) A Statement showing Statewise anticipated expenditure for 1980-81 and provision for 1981-82 in respect of the 20 Point Programme is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The progress has been by and large satisfactory.

Statement

*Expenditure by the States on the 20 Point Programme**

(Rs. crores)

		Anticipated expenditure in 1980-81	Provision for 1981-82
1.	Andhra Pradesh	306.68	315.98
2.	Assam	97.90	104.71
3.	Bihar	241.70	316.94
4.	Gujarat	257.47	341.68
5.	Haryana	132.47	145.60
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27.41	30.40
7.	Jammu&Kashmir	38.55	48.39
8.	Karnataka	210.48	233.83
9.	Kerala	104.81	111.84
10.	Madhya Pradesh	376.59	433.31
11.	Maharashtra	526.87	585.54
12.	Manipur	11.52	11.92
13.	Meghalaya	10.00	10.62
14.	Nagaland	4.54	5.09
15.	Orissa	150.94	164.38
16.	Punjab	146.28	187.08
17.	Rajasthan	173.70	192.83
18.	Sikkim	4.18	3.45
19.	Tamil Nadu	182.35	206.20
20.	Tripura	9.29	10.14
21.	Uttar Pradesh	486.07	610.03
22.	West Bengal	209.99	214.87
	Total :	3709.79@	4284.83@

*Represents expenditure on the following items which require financial support :

(a) Distribution of ceiling surplus land and compilation of land records (survey and settlement operations and consolidation of holdings are also included as only composite figures are available for the land reforms programme as a whole).

(b) Provision of house sites for landless and weaker sections (assistance for construction of houses on such sites is also included as only composite figures are available for the programme of house sites and construction of houses thereon);

(c) Rehabilitation of bonded labour ;

(d) Machinery for enforcement of minimum agricultural wages :

(e) Irrigation ;

(f) Power ;

@Exclude anticipated expenditure of Rs. 54 crores for 1980-81 and provision of Rs. 61.5 crores for 1981-82 for rural electrification for which State-wise break-up is not available.

(g) Handloom Industry;

(h) Free supply of books and book banks ; and

(i) Apprenticeship training.

Items which require essentially legislative and administrative action e.g. debt relief, implementation of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act etc. are not covered.

Centres for Development of Solar Energy

1730. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of centres set up by Government to develop the Solar Energy in India ;

(b) whether Government have sought the cooperation of any foreign country in this respect ; and

(c) if so, the names of those countries as well as the nature of cooperation sought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Research and development in the area of solar energy is being carried out in a number of laboratories, institutions and public and private sector organisations. The Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) is setting up a solar thermal energy centre with a view to design and develop prototype equipment and instal solar thermal systems on a wide scale for demonstration and field trials. In the solar photovoltaic area, CASE has sponsored a national project at the Central Electronics Limited for pilot production and demonstration of photovoltaic modules and systems.

(b) and (c). No cooperation is sought as such ; and the basic policy is of self reliance. However, some exchange programmes involving research and development in the area of solar energy are presently being implemented under bilateral Agreements for cooperation in Science & Technology with the following countries ;

Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, France, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

The cooperation involves exchange of scientists, and exchange of information and equipment.

Use of regional languages in High Courts

1731. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Chief Justice of Supreme Court has stated that Regional Language should be banned in the High Courts:

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) what language will be used in the High Courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) On enquiry by the Deptt. of Official Language, the Registrar of the Supreme Court has informed that "the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India did not say in any of his speeches that "Regional Languages should be banned in

the High Courts". What he stated in the speech made by him at Cochin on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Kerala High Court was that it would be wrong to make the respective regional languages official languages of the different High Courts. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India added that if for any reason English has to cease to be the language of the High Court, Hindi should be introduced as the language of the High Courts provided the time was propitious for the introduction of Hindi all over India and the language was rich enough for the assimilation of legal terminology."

(b) The Government stands by the existing Constitutional and legal provisions on this subject.

(c) According to Article 348 (2) of the Constitution read with Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President authorise the use of Hindi or the official Language of the State, in addition to English, in proceedings and/or for the purposes of any judgement, decree or order passed or made by the High Court of that State.

Death of Women in Suspicious Circumstances in Delhi

1733. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) number of women who died in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh during the last three months in suspicious circumstances and the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government are aware that in some cases proper FIR is not recorded in the first instance and local police does not take such complaints seriously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Shoes

1734. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have found out scope for rapid development in USSR and India regarding the quality and quantity of the export of shoes with the help of Soviet technology for export to that country ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the agreement, if any, arrived at in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) Efforts are being made continuously to persuade the U.S.S.R. authorities to accept Indian shoes. It had been explained to them that India were prepared to receive the Soviet technology for manufacture and exports of shoes to that country. The dialogue is on but no concrete progress has so far been made in this direction.

(b) Does not arise.

Per Capita Income

1735. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the per capita income per annum in each State separately in respect of urban areas and the

rural areas of the country during the last three years ; and

(b) what will be the per capita income at the end of Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Statewise estimates of per capita income separately in respect of urban and rural areas are not available.

(b) According to the growth rate assumed in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the Plan period, the estimate of per capita Gross Domestic Product in 1984-85 at 1979-80 prices, has been indicated as Rs. 1744.

Effect of Department Decision to Manufacture Glass Shells to Colour T.V.

1736. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the introduction of colour T.V. in the country has received a setback due to Electronic Department's decision to opt for the manufacture of glass shells for black and white T.V. sets ; and

(b) whether colour T.V. would gradually shift the demand to glass shells for colour sets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Plantations of Pulpable Species to meet requirement of Paper Mills

1737. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining the ways of raising industry oriented plantations of pulpable species to cater to the requirements of paper mills ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ;

(c) the State Government views in the matter; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to remove the shortage of raw materials faced by the paper mills ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India has constituted a Working Group under the Chairmanship of the Additional Inspector General of Forests to explore the possibilities of raising pulpwood plantations for meeting the requirements of existing as well as new mills in the country. The report of the Working Group is awaited.

(c) The State Governments are generally conscious of the strained situation of forest resources and some of them have already initiated attempts to raise industry oriented plantations.

(d) Government have liberalised import of wood pulp and waste paper to supplement domestic resources. The use of agricultural residues such as cereal straws and bagasse is also being encouraged and fiscal incentives have been offered towards this end.

Overcrowd in Naval Training Institutes at Cochin and Bombay

1738. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naval training Institutes situated at Cochin and Bombay are overcrowded ;

(b) if so, whether Government have a proposal to consider the desirability of shifting of some of these naval institutes to Chilka of Orissa which is enriched with the infrastructural facilities for the establishment of such institutes ; and

(c) the expected time of the consideration and implementation of such proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There are a large number of Training Institutions at Cochin and Bombay. At present only one such Institution at Cochin is training more personnel than the number sanctioned for it originally,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in Leather Production

1739. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(b) whether Government have a proposal to expedite and increase leather production in the country :

(b) if so, whether permission has given to the leather production units in various States for the additional production of leather;

(c) whether it is also a fact that leather production is limited within the coastal States ;

(d) whether leather production will be encouraged in the States where more animals are available; and

(e) the details about the programme of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The policy of Govt. is aimed at converting all available raw hides and skins into finished leather and thereafter into leather footwear and leather goods. Licensing capacity for production of finished leather is governed by considerations of availability of raw hides and skins in the country. Taking into account the present availability of raw hides and skins, and the capacity already licensed/approved for production of finished leather, Government have recently decided to licence additional capacity for finished leather in favour of the following categories :—

(i) State Leather Development Corporations and cooperatives of small tanners for setting up Common Facility Centres.

(ii) States where at present no finishing capacity is available, or where production of semi-finished leather exists but finishing capacity is inadequate.

(iii) Small scale units engaged at the present time in processing

of semi-finished leather converting their capacity into finished leather.

(iv) Existing units with a view to enabling them to reach economic viability by way of substantial expansion.

(v) Establishment of finishing capacity by new units in association with existing licensed semifinished leather units, provided the latter have 51% financial interest in the new company and are prepared to supply raw material to the new company from their existing units.

Import of Newsprint

1740. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent every year for importing news print for the last three years ;

(b) the efforts being made to increase its production in the country to save the foreign exchange ;

(c) whether any target has been tried to achieve our goal ; and

(d) if so, the time by which we will be self sufficient in news print manufacturing ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR : (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The foreign exchange spent on import of newsprint during the last three years is as under :

Year	Amount spent (Rs. crores)
1978-79	74.00
1979-80	118.45
1980-81	138.46

(b) With the commissioning of the Mysore Paper Mills and Kerala Newsprint Project, an additional capacity of 1,55,000 tonnes will materialise. The National Newsprint and Paper Mills are taking steps to increase their productive capacity to a level of 75,000 tonnes, from the existing level of about 60,000 tonnes. In addition. letters of intent have been issued to M/s. Century Pulp and M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers, for setting up mills with capacities of 20,000 tonnes and 50,000 tonnes, in Uttar Pradesh & Tamil Nadu, respectively.

(c) and (d). The capacity & production targets for newsprint envisaged in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the year 1984-85, are 2,30,000 tonnes and 1,80,000 tonnes respectively which are expected to be achieved. However, the domestic production would not be adequate to meet the demand, and it would not be possible to attain self sufficiency in newsprint during the next few years.

पैकिंग के कागज का वितरण

1741. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योगों को पैकिंग का कागज (कच्चा माल) वितरित करने के लिए कागज मिलों द्वारा क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मिलें सम्बन्धित पार्टियों को उनके उन एजेंटों से आर्डर मिलने पर पैकिंग का कागज (कच्चा माल) सप्लाई करती हैं जो कमीशन के रूप में बहुत बड़ी राशि प्राप्त करते हैं और इस प्रक्रिया के कारण लघु एककों को सामान की सप्लाई में विलम्ब हो जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रबन्ध करेगी कि कागज मिलें लघु एककों को पैकिंग का कागज सीधे सप्लाई करें और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) पैकिंग कागज के मूल्य और वितरण पर नियंत्रण नहीं है और पेपर मिलों की बड़े तथा लघु एककों को पैकिंग पेपर की बिक्री तथा वितरण करने की अपनी अलग-अलग नीतियां हैं। अतः वे पैकिंग पेपर का वितरण करते समय व्यापार में प्रवृत्त वाणिज्यिक मानदंड अपनाती हैं। वितरण प्रणाली की जटिलताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह सुनिश्चित करना कठिन होगा कि पैकिंग पेपर की पूर्ति लघु एककों को सीधे की जाती है। फिर भी सरकार लघु पेपर मिलों के विकास को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है तथा उत्पादन बढ़ने से पैकिंग पेपर की उपलब्धता सहज हो जायेगी।

बन्धुआ मजदूरों का पुनर्वास

1742. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कुल कितने बन्धुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त किया गया और उनकी राज्यवार संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार मुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों के रोजगार के लिए व्यवस्थायें की गई हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, 22-11-81 को समाप्त होने वाले दो वर्षों के दौरान पता लगाए गए तथा मुक्त कराए गए बन्धुआ श्रमिकों की संख्या निम्नानुसार है :—

पता लगाए तथा मुक्त कराए गए

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	2947
बिहार	847
गुजरात	42
कर्नाटक	शून्य
केरल	460
मध्य प्रदेश	शून्य
उड़ीसा	6771
राजस्थान	शून्य
तमिलनाडु	24991
उत्तर प्रदेश	4395
कुल :	40453

(ख) राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे मुक्त कराए गए बंधुआ श्रमिकों को राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रों में चल रही विभिन्न योजनाओं तथा कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत प्राथमिकता आधार पर शामिल करके तथा अधिकतम आयु सीमा में छूट दे कर उन्हें पुनर्वासित करें।

पता लगाए गए तथा मुक्त कराए गए बंधुआ श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित योजना को भी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ताकि स्वरोजगार सृजित किए जा सकें।

सीमेंट का उत्पादन दुगुना करने के लिए "वर्कशाप"

1743. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छठी योजना अवधि में सीमेंट का उत्पादन दुगुना करने के लिए कोई विचार गोष्ठी (वर्कशाप) आयोजित की गई थी जिसमें 12 देशों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां ; तो इस मामले में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण जीत चानना) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Amendment of Registration of Birth and Death Act for Implementation of Civil Registration by Census Personnel

1744. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering for amendment of the Registration of Birth and Death Act, 1969, to facilitate implementation of the Civil Registration by the Census Personnel alone ;

(b) if so, what specific steps are taken by Government to implement the scheme through the full-fledged, permanent, skilled and experienced field implementing agencies of Census Directorates to provide work during intercensal period and to feed with the relevant data to the sophisticated Data Processing Machines which have been installed in the Census Organisation; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose early amendment of the scheme keeping in view the above reasons in the larger interest of work and welfere of the Census Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No Sir,

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Use of Renewable Energy Sources

1745. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have urged upon the State Governments to give incentives for use of renewable energy sources in industry and speed up its demonstration projects in the districts ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its progress, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Government has itself announced several incentives to encourage the use of renewable energies, which include accelerated depreciation, exemption from excise duty, soft loans etc. The State Governments have also been requested to provide incentives; and

several of them have provided exemption from sales tax and introduced subsidy scheme.

Details of action already taken are as below :

1. U. P. has given exemption from sales tax on wind mills; and a subsidy of 50% is to be provided to marginal farmers during 1980-81 for wind mills.

2. Gujrat :—Sales tax on Solar energy equipment manufactured in the State of Gujrat has been reduced from 9% to 1% for a period of two years.

3. Haryana :— 50% subsidy and easy term loans for farmers who wish to use solar energy appliances and wind mills.

4. Maharashtra : — Exemption from sales tax for renewable energy equipment.

The matter is being pursued further with other State Governments.

The response from the State Governments regarding setting up of demonstration units in the districts is encouraging.

Application of Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur for expansion of Units

1746. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 4420 on the 16th September, 1981 regarding application of Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur for expansion of units, and state :

(a) the latest position of the case ;

(b) whether the validity of the letter of intent referred to therein has been or is being extended ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the broad outlines of the proposals submitted by Lohia Machines for foreign collaboration and import of capital goods their value and the country of import and name of the foreign firm with whom collaboration has been sought for ;

(d) whether any proposals for setting up of additional capacity have also been received from the three firms referred to in the reply to parts (a) and (b) of the above question ; and

(e) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The validity of letter of Intent dated 10-11-80 granted to M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd , Kanpur, for manufacture of spinning frames has been extended for a period of six months i.e., upto 9th May 1982, considering that the company has since made an application for foreign collaboration for the manufacture of spinning frames which is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) The application for import of capital goods has not been received yet. The Company's proposal for foreign collaboration with M/s. Ateliers Roannais De Constructions Textiles. Roanne, France, for manufacture of spinning frames, on the basis of know how fee and royalty payment has been recently received. The decision on the proposal has not yet been taken.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Restricted Passes to Executive/ Liaison Officers of Business Houses

1747. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1545 on 26th August, 1981 re-new guidelines for issue of passes for Liaison Officers and state ;

(a) whether some Executive/ Liaison Officers of Business Houses are holding 'Restricted' passes for entering into the various Bhawans; if so, the particulars thereof ;

(b) the criterion for the issue of such passes and their validity ;

(c) whether some of these non-officials are also holding passes valid for 3 months, 6 months and so on ; if so, who are they and what is the criteria for the issue of such passes ; and

(d) steps taken to keep a watch over the movements of these Liaison people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The particulars of executives/Liaison Officers holding 'restricted' passes are given in the attached statement.

(b) The criteria for issue of such passes to non-officials (including executives/liaison officers of business houses) are :

(i) requisitions shall be made only on the recommendations of the concerned Secretariat Officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary.

(ii) recommendations shall be made only in those cases where the non-official has to visit the Government Office frequently ; and

(iii) the person in respect of whom the pass is recommended is not a Security risk and that his visits will be strictly on official business. Passes issued to non-officials are valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Passes are issued on the specific recommendations of the concerned Ministeries who are expected to have satisfied themselves about the bonafide of the applicants.

Statement

List of Business Executives/Liaison Officers of Industrial Houses who held photo passes as on 21st November, 1981

1.	Mr. Anil K. Magu	Blacker & Co., New Delhi.
2.	Mr. M. I. Chandana	Consolidated Shipping & Bulk (P) Ltd. New Delhi.
3.	Mr. R. Shankar	Foreign Freight & Forwarding Services, New Delhi.
4.	Mr. Rajeshwar Rao	Fort Aguada Enterprises, New Delhi.
5.	Mr. Capt. S.K. Bahl	Globus, New Delhi.
6.	Mr. K.N.V. Subramanian	Great Eastern Chartering Company, New Delhi.
7.	Mr. T. J. S. Rajan	Green Enterprises, New Delhi.

8.	Mr. P. M. Menon	International Trading Co. New Delhi.
9.	Mr. Capt. K. C. Saigal	Inter Ocean Shipping Co. New Delhi.
10.	Mr. K.L. Banga	Jupiter Shipping Co., New Delhi.
11.	Mr. J.A. Johnson	K. Dayal, New Delhi.
12.	Mr. P.C. Verma	Marshall Products Brokers Co. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
13.	Mr. C.B. Thacker	J. Jamnadass & Co., New Delhi.
14.	Mr. P. Jaisingh	Oriental Charters, New Delhi.
15.	Mr. Arun Jajodia	Ship Links, Jangpura Extn., New Delhi.
16.	Mr. G.D. Kothari	Indian Copper Corn. Ltd.
17.	Mr. Ibraham Jacob	J. P. Bado & Brds. Pvt. Ltd.
18.	Mr. S.T. Rajan	M/s. B.M. & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
19.	Mr. G.K. Rajagopalan	Karam Chand Thaper & Bros.
20.	Mr. Kanjirasseri Venkateswaran	TELCO
21.	Mr. I.P. Mathur	Siri Ram K.P.
22.	Mr. S.H. Syed Ibrahim	K.P.V. Shark Moh. & Co. Ltd.
23.	Mr. Jamshed Bhabha	M/s. Tata Service Steel
24.	Mr. Sohan Singh	Indian Potash Ltd.
25.	Mr. K.B. Thiagrajan	Roller Flour Mills Fed.
26.	Mrs. Shiela G. Malani	Blacker & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
27.	Mr. G. Chandra Kant	Gen. Federation of Indian Coy. Port Orgn.
28.	Mr. K.S. Ramakrishnan	M/s. F.F. & Forwarding Services.
29.	Mr. N.N. Rai	Sinclair Hotels & Tpt. Ltd.
30.	Mr. C.S. Subramanian	Sciender Steem Nav. Ltd.
31.	Mr. Jaswant Singh Sabbarwal	Maini Shipping Co.
32.	Mr. Krishna Sethi	Computer Maintenance Corpn.
33.	Mr. Shyam Sunder Lal	I.S.E.C. Ltd.
34.	Mr. P.K. Moovjani	Ship & Port Co-ordination
35.	Mr. Madan Lal Dhawan	Dhawan Cool Corner
36.	Mr. Santosh Kumar	Hindustan Zinc Pvt. Ltd.
37.	Mr. M. K. Kamath	M/s. South India Corp. Ltd.

Financial Assistance to Naval Establishment at Goa by United Nations

1748. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Development programme had agreed to provide financial assistance for strengthening training facilities at the Naval establishment at Goa ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The United Nations Development Programme has agreed to provide financial assistance of US Dollars 34'6633 for giving support to programmes of modern hydrographic survey training for the Hydrographic Department of the Navy. This assistance would cover provision of modern hydrographic equipment and instruments at the Hydrographic School, Goa, fellowships for training

abroad of Indian Naval Hydrographic personnel and payment for the services of hydrographic experts and consultants obtained from abroad.

Representation of Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh

1749. SHRI S. MURUGIAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to USQ No. 6893 on 8th April, 1981 and 3409 on 9th September, 1981 and state :

(a) the progress made in respect of the various demands made in representation of Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh, Ambarnath (Maharashtra) ; and

(b) the specific reasons of such inordinate delay in taking a final decision about the pending demands, and the nature of efforts being made to expedite a decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The various demands made in the representation of the Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh were discussed by the local management with the representatives of the Sangh and position in regard thereto was explained to them. Action for implementation of the demands which have been accepted has either been taken or is in progress.

Cooperation with France

1750. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering cooperation with France in the field of armament technology;

(b) whether the meetings with French experts have been held in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c), As a measure of modernisation of our weapons and equipment, Government are considering evaluation of various systems available in Eastern and Western countries, including France, and are having a dialogue with all concerned for procurement as well as for obtaining technology wherever such technology is not available indigenously within the required time-frame. It is, however, not in public interest to disclose details in this regard.

Country made Handgrenades found in Delhi

1751. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of country made handgrenades were found in an abandoned school building in Kashmere Gate area, Delhi on 19th October, 1981;

(b) whether these have been sent to Central Forensic Science Laboratory for examination;

(c) whether any report has been submitted by the laboratory if so, the details thereof and ;

(d) whether further investigation have been made in this regard ; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) On 19th October 1981, 7 country-made bombs were found in a bag in a room of the abandoned building of the Government Technical Senior Secondary School, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report is still awaited.

(d) Further investigation is being carried out.

Setting up of Industries in Jhalawar Rajasthan

1752. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the special steps proposed for industrialisation of the backward district of Jhalawar in Rajasthan ;

(b) the steps so far taken in establishing industrial estate, generate employment opportunities and revitalise the district industry centre to attract more entrepreneurs ;

(c) whether Government would consider to provide the entrepreneur, with units on a working basis to save them from the trouble of running around various agencies for licences and sanctions ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 45.09 crores has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Large and Medium Industries Sector in the State of Rajasthan.

Central investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basic character and the location of such projects is decided, subject to techno-economic considerations, comparatively backward regions being given preference.

Jhalawar District is covered by Central incentives such a concessional finance, tax concessions, hire purchase of machinery by small scale industries etc.

(b) The State Government have no proposal to set up any new industrial estate in the State during the period 1979-80 to 1983-84. As a result of implementation of DIC Programme in the district, during 1979-80 and 1980-81, 50 and 494 new industries were set up, 1050 and 1485 candidate industries were identified, 380 and 45 projects profiles were prepared, 875 and 1473 registration were done, 28.50 and 22.50 lakhs credited by banks and financial institutions, 869 and 1548 persons got employment respectively. The DIC Programme in the State is being restructured under new guidelines issued by the Central Government in August, 1981.

(c) and (d). The DIC Programme has been initiated in the States for providing all assistance under one roof to the entrepreneurs.

Number of Accidents took place in Coal Mines and Non Coal Mines

1753. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents occurred in coal mines and non coal mines during the last two years in the country ;

(b) the number of inquiries made by the Director General of Mines Safety ; and

(c) what special measures have been taken as a result of inquiry about the problems of safety health and welfare of workers in mining industries by the Director General of Mines Safety ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The latest figures regarding the number of accidents

occurred during the last two years in coal and non-coal mines are given below:—

Year	No. of fatal accidents		No. of serious accidents	
	Coal	Non-coal	Coal	Non-coal
1979	148	54	2051	717
1980	142	72	1980	812
1981 (upto October)	129	51	1258	597

(b) Mines Act, 1952 provides for all fatal accidents to be enquired into by the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety. However such of serious accidents as are considered important are also enquired into by the officers of that Directorate.

(c) The following steps are taken by the Directorate General of Mines Safety :—

(1) The matters are taken up with the management for rectification of unsafe practices and for initiating suitable action against the persons held responsible.

(2) Management are advised to discuss problems of safety in the Safety Committees.

(3) Suitable guidelines and instructions are issued from time to time, and

(4) Where the fault of the officials is of a very serious nature or where the management does not take adequate action against those responsible, cases are instituted in courts of law.

Recommendations of Fifth Safety Conference on Mines

1754. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :
SHRI BIJOY MODAK :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recommendations implemented so far of the Fifth Safety Conference on Mines held last year; and

(b) when the remaining recommendations will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). THE Fifth Conference on Safety in Mines held at New Delhi on the 26th and 27th December, 1980, discussed the following items :

(1) Defining the Safety Policy of Mining Companies.

(2) Adoption of improved technology.

(3) Training and Re-training of Workmen.

(4) Internal Safety Organisation.

(5) Workers participation in Safety Management.

(6) Prevention of Roof/Side fall accidents.

(7) Health and Prevention of Fatigue.

(8) Accuracy of Mine Plans.

(9) Re-organisation of Mines Rescue Services

(10) Role and Functions of D.G M.S.

2. Action on the recommendations relating to items 1 to 8 is to be taken by the Director General of

Mines Safety and the Mining Companies. These recommendations have been sent to the concerned Organisations for implementation. The Director General of Mines Safety is monitoring the progress of implementation of the recommendations.

3. The recommendation relating to amendment of Mines Act, 1952 to give statutory backing to the institutions of Pit Safety Committee and Workmen Inspectors is being taken up along with other amendments to the Act.

4. As regards recommendation relating to Re-organisation of Mines Rescue Services, it has been decided to transfer the Mines Rescue Services to Management. This involves amendment to the Mines Act, 1952.

5. As regards recommendation No. 10, a Committee of Experts has been constituted on the 17th November, 1981 to review the role and functions of D.G.M.S.

राज्यों में पुलिस कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों का निर्माण

1755. **आचार्य भगवान देव** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रायोजित पुलिस आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत 1979-80 में इसे राज्य योजना क्षेत्र को अन्तरित किये जाने के बाद, विभिन्न राज्यों में पुलिस कर्मचारियों के लिए अब तक मकान बनाये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इसके लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्यवार कितनी राशि आबंटित की गई है और प्रत्येक राज्य में, वर्ष वार, कितने मकान बनाये जायेंगे ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Special Component Plan

1756. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States and Union Territories prepared the Special Component Plan and submitted to his Ministry for approval;

(b) if so, the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the State and Union Territories in this regard;

(c) the special Central assistance provided by his Ministry in the year 1980-81 and 1981-82; State-wise therefor;

(d) the funds provided by the States for Special Component Plan from the year 1980 to 1981; and

(e) the families and the total population covered and benefited out of the total Scheduled Caste population so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). All States and Union Territories with a substantial population of Scheduled Castes have prepared Special Component Plans. The Special Components plans are discussed in the Planning Commission with representatives of the States/Union Territories and the officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs. At these discussions the improvements to the Special Component Plans and their effective implementation are gone into and suggestions given. The report of the Working Group on the development of the Scheduled Castes during the Sixth

Plan 1980-85 have been sent to the States/Union Territories for their use as guidelines in respect of the formulations of the Special Component Plans. Communications to the States and Union Territories in this regard are also sent from time to time.

(c) State-wise details of the Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans of the States released during 1980-81 and in 1981-82 so far may be seen in the attached statement (Annexure-I).

(d) The total outlays in the Special Component Plans of the States for 1980-81 was Rs. 527.75 crores.

(e) On the basis of the reports received from the States a statement showing the coverage of families in 1980-81 may be seen at Annexure-II.

Statement-I

Special Central Assistance to the Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes

S. No.	State/U. T.	SCA Released 1980-81	1981-82 Released so far
		Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	734	368.50
2.	Assam	97	59.40
3.	Bihar	1013	575.30
4.	Gujarat	220	115.50
5.	Haryana	230	112.20
6.	Himachal Pradesh	86	49.50
7.	Karnataka	567	266.20
8.	Kerala	262	126.50
9.	Madhya Pradesh	622	378.40
10.	Maharashtra	645	383.90
11.	Manipur	4	1.10
12.	Orissa	359	215.60
13.	Punjab	377	195.80
14.	Rajasthan	528	271.70
15.	Tamil Nadu	956	464.20
16.	Tripura	21	13.20
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2206	1279.30
18.	West Bengal	1003	553.30
19.	Sikkim	—	1.10
20.	Pondicherry	7	3.30
21.	Delhi	63	37.40
22.	Chandigarh	—	2.20
	Grand Total :	10000	5473.60

Note : The total provision towards Special Central Assistance in 1981-82 is Rs. 110 crores.

S. No.	Name of States/ U.Ts.	No. of SC families covered in 1980-81
1.	Andhra Pradesh	*55,288
2.	Assam	15,637
3.	Bihar	—
4.	Gujarat	46,000
5.	Haryana	19,673
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15,063
7.	Kerala	—
8.	Karnataka	53,119
9.	Maharashtra (including N-B)	*14055
10.	Madhya Pradesh	—
11.	Manipur	—
12.	Orissa	50,998
13.	Punjab	65,216
14.	Rajasthan	47,853
15.	Tamil Nadu	*8,323
16.	Tripura	—
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1,56,769
18.	West Bengal	*26,862
19.	Pondicherry	—
20.	Delhi	—
21.	Chandigarh	—

Note: The approach of the Special Component Plan and the coverage of families has only recently been introduced. Reports from all states have not yet been received. The figures shown here may be taken as provisional, these will be taken up in the ensuing discussions in the Planning Commission on the Special Component Plan 1982-83.

*Full information not received.

State Tribal Sub-Plans

1757. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise Tribal Sub-Plans received by his Ministry so far ;

(b) the reasons for delay in submitting the project reports by the States as proposed;

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry to get remaining project reports for these States;

(d) the names of the tribes and the areas of the States that come under the Micro Projects and the reports received so far;

(e) the reasons why some States made delay in submitting the Micro Projects Reports to his Ministry ; and

(f) the steps taken by his Ministry to get the Reports from the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The tribal sub-plans 1980-85 and 1981-82 in respect of all the 17 States and 2 Union Territories have been received and discussed. The States and Union Territories are presently having discussions in respect of 1982-83 Plan in the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) and (c). The Ministry had requested the State Governments for Project Reports in respect of Integrated Tribal Development Projects. However, since the tribal sub-plans of States for 1980-85 were cleared only a few months ago, Project Reports in respect of some Integrated Tribal Development Projects are ready while others are expected from State Governments.

(d) Details of the Micro Projects in Orissa are given in the statement attached. Other States Govts. have not used the concept of Micro Projects.

(e) Question does not arise.

(f) The matter is being pursued with the State Governments.

Statement

Details of Micro-Projects in Orissa received

S. No.	Name of the tribe	Location	Name of the Project
1.	Paudi Bhuinya	Khuntagaen in Bonai sub-division of Sundargarh District.	Paudi Bhuinya Development Ageny.
2.	Paudi Bhuinya	Jamardiho in Pallalahada sub-division of Dhenkanal District	Paudi Bhuinya Development Agency.
3.	Bonda	Mudilipada in Malkangiri sub-division of Koraput District.	Bonda Development Agency.
4.	Juang	Suakati in Keonjhar sub-division of Keonjhar District.	Juang Development Agency.
5.	Kutia-kondh	Belghar in Balliguda sub-division of Phulbani District.	Kutia-kondh Development Agency.

6.	Dongria Kondh	Kurli-Chattikana in Rayagada Sub-division of Koraput District.	Dongria kondh Development Agency.
7.	Saora	Thumba in Berhampur sub-division of Ganjam District.	Saora Development Agency.
8.	Lanjia Saora	Saora in Parliakhemundhi sub-division of Ganjam District.	Lanjia Saora Development Ageny.
9.	Lanjia Saora	Chandragiri in Ganjam District.	do

Note : Orissa is using the terminology of Micro-Project (in tribal Sub-Plan approach) for Primitive Tribal Groups.

Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan and Component Plan

1758. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the role played by the backward classes division of his ministry for formulation and implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan;

(b) whether there is any proposal with his Ministry to create a separate division for Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan and appoint an Adviser exclusively for this purpose as the work load has been increased after the new concept of the plan for this section;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, when such division is going to be created ; and

(d) the role played by the divisions and the Advisers of the Planning Commission at present for Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) Backward Classes Division formulates the objectives, strategy and guidelines and finalises the programmes for Tribal Sub-Plans and Special Component Plan formulated by the States and the Central Ministries and recommends allocation of resources. It also reviews the progress of implementation of the programmes.

(b) and (c). Backward Classes Division in the Planning Commission deals with the Tribal Sub-Plans and Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes. There is no proposal under consideration of the Planning Commission to appoint an Adviser exclusively for the Tribal Sub-Plans and Special Component Plans. It is felt that State Plan Advisers who have an overall view of the general plan of a State are in a better position to see the formulation and implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plans and Special Component Plangs for Scheduled Castes. A suggestion was however, made in recent meetings of the Parliamentary Committee for SC/ST about the appointment of an Adviser exclusively for dealing with TSP and SCP.

(d) The various subject-matter Divisions of the Planning Commission examine the Plan programmes/ schemes relating to the subjects with which they are concerned and make appropriate recommendations. These Divisions are headed by Advisers who are experts in their respective fields.

Industrialisation of Orissa

1759. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per the policy decision of the Government of Orissa for rapid industrialisation of the State in one thousand days by establishing one thousand industries by spending one thousand crore rupees, the achievement made by the State so far ;

(b) number of private, public and joint sector industries got issued the letter of intent by his Ministry so far and established by the concerned agencies and the investment made by these entrepreneurs in the State ; and

(c) the different new measures adopted by the Government of Orissa for attraction of the entrepreneurs and the policy adopted in Industrial Policy and other concern departments changed the policy to achieve the goal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA : (a) This relates to the policy and programmes of the State Government.

(b) A total number of 36 letters of intent (in private, public and joint sector) was granted during 1980 and 1981 (upto October, 81) for setting up units in Orissa State. These letters of intent are at various stages of implementation, since it generally takes 3 to 4 years after issue of the letter of intent for a project to be completed.

(c) This relates to policy of the State Government.

Coral Reefs Committee

1760. SHSI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had set up the Coral Reefs Committee ;

(b) if so, the recommendation of the Committee ; and

(c) the effective steps taken to ban commercial and industrial exploitation of live corals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has yet to submit the final report.

(c) Tamil Nadu Government has already taken steps to ban commercial exploitation of corals by declaring the Gulf of Mannar as a Marine National Park. Further follow-up action will be taken after the final report has been submitted by the Expert Committee.

Report of Site Selection of Committee for setting up of A.P.P.

1761. SHRI R. L. BHATIA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (b) to (f) of Unstarred Question No. 509 on 19 August, 1981 regarding Nuclear Power Plant for Punjab and state :

(a) whether the Site Selection Committee referred to therein has since submitted its report suggesting the selection of sites in the various regions for setting up new atomic power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ;

(c) the sites suggested by them particularly in Punjab; and

(d) if not, how long will the Committee take to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, AND ENVIORNMENT: (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) (a) to (d). The Site Selection Committee is expected to submit its report on the Northern Region by early, 1983.

Funds Allocation to Punjab during 6th Plan

1762. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocations made to Punjab during the current plan under the heads Agriculture, Irrigation, Power and Industry; and

(b) The total amount released so far?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) Out of the approved outlay of Rs. 1957.00 crores for the Sixth Plan 1980-85 of Punjab the total allocation under Agriculture, Irrigation, Power and Industry are :—

	(Rs. crores)
Agriculture & Allied Services	254.76
Irrigation	327.29
Power	732.94
Industry & Minerals	81.68

(b) The Central assistance is not released sector-wise or scheme-wise. It is given in the shape of block loans and grants.

गाजीपुर जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) का पिछड़ापन दूर करना

1763. **श्री जैनुल बशर :** क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले की पिछड़ेपन दूर करने के लिए उपायों का सुझाव देने हेतु योजना आयोग द्वारा कोई विशेष अध्ययन किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में उपयुक्त सुझाव उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भेज दिए गए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या राज्य सरकार द्वारा इन सुझावों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा हैं ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते।

देश में जिलों का विकास

1764. **श्री कैयूर भूषण :** क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग ने देश के विभिन्न जिलों के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम बनाये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कौन-कौन से जिले हैं ?

योजना मन्त्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं। उप राज्य स्तर पर विकास कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की होती है।

(ख) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

मध्य प्रदेश में वनस्पति उद्योगों की स्थापना करना

1765. **श्री कँवर भूषण** : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के उद्योग विभाग ने राज्य में वनस्पति उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए कुछ आवेदन-पत्र, पत्रों की सिफारिश की थी और उन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये आवेदन-पत्र कब प्राप्त हुए थे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इन पर निर्णय करने में विलम्ब कर रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है।

उद्योग और श्रम मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) ये आवेदन वर्ष 1978 से 1981 (31-10-1981 तक) के दौरान प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ग) से (ङ). वनस्पति का उत्पादन करने वाले एककों की स्थापना के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी सभी आवेदनों को निपटाया नहीं जा सका है, क्योंकि अन्य बातों के साथ ही मामला अभी हाल तक न्यायाधीन था। अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदनों का यथाशीघ्र निपटारा करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Wind Mill Design

1766. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the cheap design of the Wind Mill made by the Central Power Research Institute at Bangalore which is operating in a pilot plant scale raising water; if so, the details thereof as its cost, rate of discharge and the technical data;

(b) whether such cheap Wind Mill would be very fruitful while operating with a reservoir for lift irrigation in the hilly tribal area of Chhotanagpur in Bihar ;

(c) whether Government propose to instal some wind mills in Chhotanagpur on experimental basis during the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter and if not, the reasons why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The Wind Mills can operate in the Chhotanagpur area of Bihar, if the average wind speeds are about 8 km/hr., and the total lift required is about 6 metres.

(c) and (d). A countrywide wind mill demonstration programme is being implemented during the Sixth Plan. The selection of sites in different regions of the country is being undertaken in consultation with State Governments, taking into consideration aspects such as windspeeds, patterns and seasonal variations; water table depth; and, cropping patterns, pump requirements for minor irrigation, drinking water, etc.

Statement

The horizontal axis, multi-directional water pumping windmill has a rotor diameter of 5 metres, and consists of 12 metal blades. The pump is of the single acting reciprocating type. The height of the tower is 6 metres. The windmill is capable of operating in regions having average windspeeds of 8 km/hr ; it provides a total lift of about 6 metres, and the discharge of water is nearly 2500 litres/hr. These windmills are promising for pumping water for minor irrigation or drinking, or for pumping brine into salt pans. The cost of each unit is estimated at about Rs. 12,000.

Similar water pumping windmills have been developed at the Institute of Engg. and Rural Technology, Allahabad ; a number of such units are being installed at several locations for demonstration and field-testing.

Sale and Publication of Books containnig Derogatory Remarks against Religious Prophets

1767. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action has been taken by the State Governments concerned on the sale and publication of books, containing derogatory material against religious prophets or religious practices and benefits on the cases referred to them by the Union Government during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(b) if so, the nature of action taken in each case and the names of the books against which cases were referred to by the Union Government to the various states, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Opening of Sainik Schools

1768. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open more Sainik Schools in the country ; and

(b) if so, the names of the States alongwith the places, which have been selected for the opening of Sainik Schools in 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). During 1981, proposals suggesting the opening of Sainik Schools have been received from the Governments of Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tripura. These Governments have been informed of the requirements which have to be met by them before Government of India can take up an examination of the matter. The Governments of Bihar. Karnataka and Maharashtra have not revived their proposals. The Government of Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura have sought further information in the matter, which is being supplied.

Memorandum submitted by General Secretary of Hard Castle Woud and Allied Companies Employees' Union Bombay

1769. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : SHRI CHATURBHUJ :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum dated 22 July, 1981 from the General Secretary of Hard Castle Woud and Allied Companies Employees' Union Bombay, suggesting some important amendments to "The Payment of Gratuity Act";

(b) what suggestions are made in the said memorandum;

(c) what decision has Government taken in connection with each of these suggestions; and

(d) if no decision has so far been taken, the reasons for the same, and when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestions relate to extension of the scope of the coverage of the Act, removal of restriction or limit as to the ceiling on the period of service or on the amount of salary for computation.

(c) and (d). These suggestions would also be considered before a final decision is taken on certain other proposals to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Different Physical Standards for Recruitment

1770. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the recruitment in the ranks of Armed forces different physical standards are applied for different castes ; and

(b) if so, the details there of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) No, Sir. Recruitment to the other Ranks are not based on different physical standards applicable to different castes. However, different height standards are laid down for specified ethnic groups.

(b) The minimum height can be reduced by 5 cms in the case of Gorkhas, Nepalese, Assamese (including recruitments from Manipur, Nefa, Meghalaya and Tripura) and Garhwalese, and by 2 cms in the case of recruits hailing from Laccadives. The various physical standards applicable to the different communities can be found in the statement attached.

Statement

Physical Standards for Enrolment in the Army

	Group	Height Cms	Chest Cms	Weight Kgs
(i)	Ahir, Gujar, Jat, Rajput, Sikh (Other than M & R)	170	79	53
(ii)	Bengali, Oriya	166	78	51
(iii)	Bihari	166	78	50
(iv)	South Indian Class			
	Tamil Nadu and Kerala	164	78	51
	Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh	162	77	50
(v)	Maratha/Mahar, Gujarati, Dogra, Other Indian Citizens	164	78	50

(vi)	Sikh (M & R)	167	78	50
(vii)	Kumaoni	163	78	49
(viii)	Adivasi	160	77	48
(ix)	Bhill, Gond, Santhal	159	78	48
(x)	Garhwali	160	79	50
(xi)	Meena, Bundela, Ladakhi	155	78	50
(xii)	Assamese	157	78	50
(xiii)	Gorkha Domiciled	157	77	48
(xiv)	Gorkha, Nepalese, Bhutanis, Bhotias, Sikkimese, Locals of Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya	154	78	50
(xv)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
	Settlers	162	78	50
	Locals	152	78	50

Cease Fire Violations in Kashmir

1771. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI R. L. BHATIA :
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been reported that cease fire violations have "risen to a 7 year high" along the United Nations administered line of control that separates Indian and Pakistani troops in Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that during the last week of October, 1981 major firing incident along a 15 Km. section of the cease fire line was reported;

(c) if so, whether more than 30 violations of the cease fire line have been there during the month of October alone which was the biggest monthly number since 1974; and

(d) if so, what was the total loss suffered by India due to these border violations by the Pakistan and what steps have been taken to meet the situation politically and militarily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). Government have seen media report to this effect. Incidents of unprovoked firing by Pakistan troops across the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir have been occurring sporadically over the past several years. The Line of Control is not U.N. administered.

No major incident has been reported during October 1981. There have been 10 incidents of cease-fire violations by Pakistani troops in that month.

(d) There was no casualty on our side due to the firing incidents in October 81. Adequate measures exist to safeguard the borders of the country as well as the Line of Control, and security of the personnel deployed there. If and when major instances of cease fire violation occur, they are taken up with the Government of Pakistan.

Minor incidents are attempted to be resolved periodically by holding Flag Meetings of local Commanders.

Children Lodged in various Jails alongwith their undertrial mothers

1772. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of children lodged in various jails in the country along with their mothers, and how many of them have been there for more than six months according to the recent census results ;

(b) how many of them have been in prisons with undertrial mothers for more than six months ;

(c) in which jails proper education and welfare facilities for such children do not exist and what are the essential amenities provided under the law for such children ; and

(d) what steps have been and are being taken to minimise such detention of children and to provide proposed facilities as contemplated under the law of the land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). At the recent census conducted during Feb.-March, 1981, information had been collected about inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions, by sex and age, but not by relationships. Therefore, data about inmates of jails alone is not available separately. "Prisons" being a State subject, Government of India do not maintain statistics in this regard and no special exercise has been conducted by them to know the number of such children in jails.

(c) and (d). The Model Prison Manual commended to State Governments and Union territory Administrations for adoption with suitable local variations and the existing State Jail Manuals contain detailed provisions for the maintenance and care of the jail born children or the children living with their mothers in jail. According to these, only such of the children as have no relatives or friends prepared to receive or look after them are kept with their mothers in jail till they attain a specified age. The children who have crossed that age are kept in the nursery run by jail administration and in Children's Homes if better arrangement acceptable to the mother is not available. All reasonable facilities are attended to such children. A scheme for the establishment of creches for the children of women prisoners was also initiated in the Second Five-Year Plan. The Committee on Jail Reforms constituted in July, 1980 has also been asked to suggest measures for the specialised treatment of women, children, etc.

Proposed Visit of a Team of Indian Experts to Botswana

1773. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Indian Experts would visit Botswana to help set up a model Industrial Estate there; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the last visit of the President of Botswana to India in September, 1981, it was inter-alia agreed that an Experts Team from India would visit Botswana to assist that Government in setting up of a model Industrial Estate.

Per Capita Income

1774. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita income in each State and Union Territories after each Five Year Plan and later years plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that the economic policy that is being followed could not decrease the regional imbalance creating unrest in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.R. CHAVAN) : (a) Statement is enclosed.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. A number of measure are being taken to reduce regional imbalances. These are :

(a) With a view to minimising regional imbalances, the Finance Commission's Awards and the Central Plan assistance together build in a greater weightage for resource transfers to the less well-off States.

(b) There are continuing schemes for the development of remote and inaccessible parts of the country (Hill Areas) and economically backward areas (Trible Areas)

(c) Incentives for the development of industries in backward areas are given in the form of investment and transport subsidies and concessional finance.

(d) Other dis-advantaged areas like drought prone areas and desert areas have special programmes for their development.

(e) In order to ensure equity in the distribution of Social consumption, the Minimum Needs Programme which is being implemented throughout the country has been specially weighted in favour of backward and rural areas.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise*

Estimates of per Capita net Domestic Product (At current prices)

(*Rs.*)

State/Union Territories	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	7967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	275	297	302	349	392	387	445	500	495	521
2. Assam	315	—	—	—	—	399	—	—	514	491
3. Bihar	215	220	233	262	294	332	314	391	376	403
4. Gujarat	362	397	390	414	494	498	564	652	605	693
5. Haryana	327	—	—	—	—	450	608	713	635	811
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	532	576	586
7. Jammu & Kashmir	269	272	282	300	333	317	409	449	446	497
8. Karnataka	296	320	333	378	427	448	537	562	588	622
9. Kerala	259	273	279	290	334	380	399	469	496	541
10. Madhya Pradesh	260	268	264	306	348	305	338	464	430	475
11. Maharashtra	409	412	442	485	526	534	610	676	700	752
12. Manipur	154	152	176	200	212	268	438	418	485	423
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Orissa	216	228	276	313	342	329	395	435	464	491
15. Punjab	366	—	—	—	—	562	733	853	903	969
16. Rajasthan	284	313	300	306	391	373	452	514	414	497
17. Tamil Nadu	334	334	335	351	387	403	463	481	499	536
18. Tripura	249	—	—	—	—	333	395	459	473	493
19. Uttar Pradesh	252	260	264	288	367	373	431	491	453	487
20. West Bengal	390	397	416	471	508	532	584	659	660	702
21. Delhi	668	715	732	760	856	887	972	1054	1123	1203
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pondecherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. All India	306	315	326	366	422	426	482	554	552	598

Note :—Owing to the differences in methodology and source material used the figures for different states are not comparable.

—Not available

*Figures available only for Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu & Pondicherry only

Source : State Statistical Bureaus.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise*

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (At Current Prices)

(*Rs.*)

State/Union Territories	1970-71 *	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	586	628	659	863	1020	895	895	1018	1083	1176
2. Assam	539	550	578	645	820	781	846	912	953	960
3. Bihar	402	415	480	575	687	661	700	728	773	—
4. Gujarat	829	830	764	1124	1046	1253	1349	1462	1505	1623
5. Haryana	845	928	989	1174	1217	1274	1466	1600	—	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	678	716	769	936	1048	1078	1029	1178	1295	1317
7. Jammu & Kashmir	524	572	601	721	835	883	897	986	1145	—
8. Karnataka	685	698	712	973	1077	1005	999	1129	1136	1267
9. Kerala	557	554	617	752	843	892	949	1004	1091	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	488	534	573	725	818	768	754	900	860	828
11. Maharashtra	809	850	881	1125	1380	1393	1505	1637	1694	1903
12. Manipur	396	466	571	688	781	807	765	808	814	822
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	598	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Orissa	482	480	576	697	701	715	659	820	860	843
15. Punjab	1030	1080	1172	1438	1525	1597	1812	1966	2088	2278
16. Rajasthan	620	561	597	833	851	857	899	969	1023	913
17. Tamil Nadu	583	651	675	808	841	860	972	1051	1116	1350
18. Tripura	502	563	534	649	789	813	831	862	861	—
19. Uttar Pradesh	486	497	605	673	760	730	834	494	965	981
20. West Bengal	735	789	791	946	1088	1120	1212	1263	1253	1330
21. Delhi	1186	1290	1371	1525	1846	2015	2180	2310	2445	—
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	916	993	1048	1284	1506	1615	1791	2000	2174	2426
23. Pondicherry	844	978	1053	1372	1497	1593	1718	2021	—	—
24. All India	633	660	712	871	1006	1029	1094	1210	1267	1379

—Not available

Note :—Owing to differences in source material used, the figures for different states are not strictly comparable.

*Figures available only for Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry only.

Source : State Statistical Bureaus.

Permission for Increasing Prices of Cars

1775. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of cars manufactured in India have been revised;

(b) if so, whether the prior permission of the Government has been obtained by the manufacturers before raising prices;

(c) if not, action to be taken against them ; and

(d) steps taken or proposed to be taken to control the prices of cars manufactured in India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : (a) The prices of passenger cars have been revised by the manufacturers from time to time.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. No such permission is required as there is no price control on passenger cars.

(d) Government have impressed upon manufacturers the need to make available their products at reasonable prices. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and prices has been asked to look into the matter and submit its report to Government.

Intimation to Central Government Employees about their qualifying Service

1776. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government employees have to be informed by their respective heads of offices about the qualifying service rendered by them after completion of 25 years service and 5 years before retirement; and

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the procedure is not being followed by a majority of Government offices and the steps taken to ensure compliance with the provisions of C. C. S. (Pension) Rules, 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir. A provision to this effect is contained in rule 32 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972.

(b) Heads of Offices are expected to follow the provisions of the aforesaid rule and Government are not aware of any infractions in this regard. However, the requirement has again been specifically brought to the notice of all Ministries/ Departments.

National Income

1777. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has lately assessed the national income registered during 1980-81 ;

(b) if so, how the national income registered during 1980-81 compared with that during 1979-80 ; and

(c) how far it represents an increase in the real national income ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). According to the Annual Report on the working of the Reserve Bank of India for the year July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981, Gross National Product (that is national income) which had declined by 4.5 per cent in real terms in 1979-80 (fiscal year) is expected to rise by about 7.0 per cent in 1980-81.

Jails for Female Prisoners

1780. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to establish jail arrangements as well as jails exclusively for the female prisoners ;

(b) whether Government propose to teach the women prisoners in fine arts or to frame some scheme for their welfare ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS :(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). "Prisons reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature and persons detained therein" are a State subject and it is for the State Governments to decide whether jails should be established exclusively for female prisoners. However, in all jails female prisoners are segregated from male prisoners. Educational and vocational facilities for the welfare of all the prisoners including women prisoners are operated by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Fall in supply and production of BHEL

1781. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. is failing to keep up its production and supply targets ;

(b) whether it is a result of this the pace of progress of Power Plants in the country is having a back side ;

(c) if so, whether Government have tried to analyse the cause for the present state of unhappy functioning of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. ; and

(d) if so, the step taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). BHEL has been generally keeping up its production and supply targets. Timely commissioning of power projects requires timely supply of inputs by all agencies concerned, of whom BHEL is one. Delays, if any on the part of BHEL have not been the sole reason for delayed commissioning of power projects.

(c) and (d). Both the BHEL management and the Government have been constantly reviewing the aspect of timely supply of equipment by BHEL and its quality. The functioning of BHEL is reviewed periodically at its Board meetings as also by Government.

Creation of Industrial Land Development Corporation, Delhi

1782. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce and Industry to create an independent Industrial Land Development Corporation in Delhi for enlarging the planned industrial activity in the Union Territory; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government to the move and the details of the action proposed to be taken on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) This Ministry is not aware of any such Memorandum having been received from Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Clashes in Border Areas of the Country

1783. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will give a brief account of the reported recent clashes in border areas of the country ; and

(b) action taken by Government to meet unprovoked attack in the border areas of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Incidents of unprovoked firing across the Line of Control by Pakistani troops have been occuring sporadically over the past several years. In one such incident which occurred on 7-7-81, an Indian Army Captain was killed. There have been no other casualties on the Indian side nor has there been any clash as such between the armed forces of India and Pakistan recently.

(b) Government have taken up the incident of 7th July, 1981 with the Government of Pakistan. Adequate arrangements exist to safeguard the borders of the country as well as the Line of Control and the security of the personnel deployed there.

उद्योगों के प्रबन्ध में श्रमिकों का भाग लिया जाना

1784. श्री बद्रि चन्द्र जैन :
प्रो० रूप चन्द पाल :
श्री के० राममूर्ति :

क्या श्रम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कौन-कौन से बड़े उद्योग हैं जिनके प्रबन्ध में भाग लेने के लिए श्रमिकों को अधिकार दे दिया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उद्योगों के प्रबन्ध में श्रमिकों के भाग लेने सम्बन्धी अधिकार को प्रदान करने के लिए चालू सत्र में कोई विधेयक लाने का है ?

श्रम मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) उन बड़े उद्योगों में, जिन्होंने प्रबन्ध में श्रमिकों की सहभागिता की योजनाओं को किसी एक या अन्य रूप में लागू किया है, इस्तपात, कोयला खानें, पैट्रो-कैमीकल्स, उर्वरक, औषधियों, सीमेंट, टैक्सटाइल्स, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स, मशीन-औजार, हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग, परिवहन और पर्यटन उद्योग शामिल हैं।

(ख) सरकार का संसद के वर्तमान सत्र में प्रबन्ध में श्रमिकों की सहभागिता के बारे में कोई कानून पेश करने का विचार नहीं है।

Robberies in Banks

1785. SHRI HARINATH MISRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the names of Banks in the country that have been victims of robbery during the period 1st April to 31st October, 1981, with name of the State and the location of the bank ; the amount looted and the number of employees and other persons killed or injured; the security measures that existed at the time of occurence; the looted properties recovered, if any; and the steps taken for apprehending the culprits;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure prevention of such robberies in future; and

(c) whether any comprehensive and fool-proof security measures have been chalked out for the security of Banks throughout the country; if so, what are the measures; if not, the reasons why ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library See* No. LT-2997/81]

Mid-Term Appraisal of Sixth Plan

1786. SHRI HARINATH MISRA :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether a mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan with a focus on the resources position and mobilisatian efforts of the States has taken place, or is to take place;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that some of the State Plans are expected to be revised in view of the failure of many of the States to fulfil their promises to raise additional resources for the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(c) if so, the names of the States and the extent to which their plans have undergone or are to undergo revision with the extent thereof in each case; and

(d) the amount of overdrafts on the Reserve Bank outstanding in the names of these States ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The mid-term appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan has not yet been undertaken. This will be done at an appropriate time.

(b) and (c). It is too early to indicate the revision likely to take place in the Sixth Plan of individual States. The outlays of State Plans

will be fixed from year to year on the basis of their own resources and the availability of Central Assistance.

(d) A statement showing State-wise position of overdrafts as on 26-11-1981 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the overdraft position of State Governments as on 26th November, 1981

		(Rs. crores)
1.	Assam	13.02
2.	Gujarat	17.12
3.	Harayana	25.88
4.	Himachal Pradesh	8.26
5.	Karnataka	15.81
6.	Kerala	55.45
7.	Madhya Pradesh	78.50
8.	Maharashtra	27.45
9.	Manipur	21.03
10.	Meghalaya	0.72
11.	Punjab	89.83
12.	Rajasthan	208.77
13.	Tripura	4.28
14.	West Bengal	193.99
	Total :	760.11

Report of UNEP on Ground Water Resources

1787. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 521 on 19 August, 1981 regarding report af UNEP on Ground Water Resources and state :

(a) what are the various issues raised in the 1981 Report of the Executive Director, UNEP, focussing on three points, namely, pollution of ground water, accumulation of toxic chemicals in food, and over-exploitation of natural resources endangering the environment and the quality of human life :

(b) what steps Government have taken on the various issues raised in the report ;

(c) what measures have actually been taken, or are proposed to be taken to implement the suggestions and recommendations made in the report ; and

(d) whether the concerned agencies have been asked to enforce necessary measures including the strict enforcement of legislation for the prevention and control of water pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHONLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) The issues raised in the report relate to the nature and magnitude of environmental problems associated with the ground water pollution and toxic chemicals in food. The report also includes a section on environmental economics which broadly deals with the costs and benefits of environmental protection.

(b) The Department of Environment which has recently been set up by the Government is interacting with the concerned agencies for implementation of necessary measures including monitoring, research investigations and enforcement of legislation for pollution control and conservation of natural resources.

(c) A preliminary survey has been made in respect of ground water pollution in the country. The Central and State Boards for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution have taken several short and long term measures for pollution control at sources, setting up of standards,

classification and zoning of waters and water quality monitoring in 200 locations. In some cases, prosecutions have been launched against the offenders. The development projects having adverse environmental impacts are also being referred to the Department of Environment for their appraisal from environmental angle. A project for monitoring of pollution due to heavy metals is also being formulated.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Setting up of a Rolling Mill Complex in Mdihani, Andhra Pradesh

1788. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation had undertaken a turnkey project to set up Rolling Mill Complex in Midhani in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, what was the original contract regarding the complex i. e. the quantum of work to be executed, the price at which it was to be done and the time by which it was to be completed ;

(c) whether the project has been delayed by 3 years and yet the date of finalising the work is no where in sight ; and

(d) whether the repeated delays has increased the cost of the project and whether the State Government will be burdened to share the extra cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). No, Sir. As per the contract between the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi (HEC) and Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd., Hyderabad, (Midhani), the former were to supply all the mechanical and electrical equipment (including spares) for one Hot Strip Mill and one Hot Sheet Mill and complete the erection and commissioning of the mills by April, 1979, at a total cost of Rs. 4.85 crores.

The commissioning of these Mills has been delayed, mainly because critical items of imported equipment were damaged by fire in a ship anchored at Calcutta Port in October, 1978 and these items had to be imported afresh. The consignments were finally received in Calcutta in August, 1980 and subsequently despatched to Hyderabad. March, 1982 is the deadline for commissioning the mills.

The cost of the project for Midhani (a Central Government Undertaking), may have escalated on this and other accounts.

Manufacture of Laser Weapons

1789. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has yet to develop and manufacture laser weapons in the country ;

(b) if so, the various steps taken to acquire such weapons from other countries and also the technology connected therewith ; and

(c) by what time the country will be in a position to manufacture its own such laser based weapons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Informal inquiries through our Embassies have been made in some countries with a view to acquire equipments based on laser technology;

and while doing so, aspect regarding transfer of technology is invariably considered.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to specify any time in the matter.

Murder of Wife by an Engineer

1790. SHRI CHATURBHUJ : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "DDA Engineer held for wife's murder" and "house wife strangulated to death" appearing in the Indian Express of 19 and 23 September, 1981 ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof with details of action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A case FIR No. 279 dated 18-9-81 under Section 302 IPC P. S. Tilak Nagar has been registered on the statement of one, Shri Shailender Kumar, brother of the deceased. On the basis of investigations, so far three persons have been arrested. Out of these, two persons including Shri Rakesh Kumar, working as a Junior Engineer in the DDA and husband of the deceased, were arrested by Delhi Police. The third person was arrested by UP Police and is in judicial custody in Bulandshahr jail.

Photo Voltaic Modules

1791. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Science and Technology has developed solar photo voltaic modules for use in the pumping water sets in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the details of the programme for fabrication and field demonstration of solar pump sets for applications such as for drinking water, river irrigation, community lightening of educational radio and T. V. sets, cathodic protection of oil pipe lines and for use in communication equipments in remote areas ; and

(c) the outlay proposed during the current year and the Sixth Plan for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A 5-year programme for the fabrication and field demonstration of solar photovoltaic systems for various applications is being implemented through the Central Electronics Limited. The programme envisages the production of 1MW per year of solar cells and panels by 1985. The panels are already being utilised for pump sets for drinking water supply and micro irrigation, community lighting, community radio and T.V. sets, etc. 34 water pumps have been installed or are under installation in various parts of the country for purposes of testing under field conditions and promoting awareness. Central Electronics Limited will also be supplying photovoltaic power systems for use on off-shore platforms of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Installation of Photovoltaic units for cathodic protection of oil pipelines and for communication equipment for P & T and Railways and for space applications is being discussed.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 12 crores is proposed for the National Solar Photovoltaic Energy Demonstration

Project during the Sixth Plan. The outlay for the current year is Rs. 2.2 crores.

Rules for Recognition of New Federations

1792. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sub-Committee was constituted by the National Council of the JCM on 17th August, 1979 to formulate the rules and regulations for recognition of new Federations ;

(b) whether it is a fact that no meeting of the aforesaid Sub-Committee has been conducted even after a lapse of more than two years since its formation causing delay in the whole process.

(c) if so, what are the specific reasons for not holding even the meeting of the Sub-Committee referred to at (a) above; and

(d) how long it will take to frame rules for according recognition to new federations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). An informal meeting with some of the Standing Committee members of the staff side of the National Council has taken place. A formal meeting of the Committee will be held as soon as the proposals of the staff side, which has been requested to furnish their formulations on the subject of Recognition Rules etc., are received and considered.

Recognition of C.I.M. Employees Union Kanpur

1793. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the papers for recognition of C.I.M. Employees Union, Kanpur under DGI Organisation are pending with the Government since 1978; and

(b) if so, what are the specific reasons causing delay in according recognition to the Union and how long it will take to issue the orders of recognition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Special Leave to Representatives of Bhartiya Majdoor Sangh to attend Conferences

1794. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh stood second during the verification of the memberships of all Central Labour Organisations in the year 1979 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh has been recognised by the Government for all practical purposes except the representation in Joint Consultative Machinery and treated at par with INTUC and AITUC; and

(c) if so, will the representatives of recognised unions/federations affiliated to Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh be allowed to avail special

leave to attend the annual conferences of Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh as this facility is provided to INTUC and AITUC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Verification of membership of trade unions for the year ending 31-12-79 has not been undertaken.

(b) There is no legal provision for recognition of National Trade Unions. Representation on Joint Consultative Machinery of Central Govt. employees is given on the basis of their recognised unions/associations and not on the basis of central organisations of workers.

(c) This is a matter primarily between the employers and their workmen who are members of a recognised union.

मौर्य होटल नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों पर लाठी चार्ज

1795. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटेल मार्ग, नई दिल्ली स्थित मौर्य होटल के उन कर्मचारियों पर 9 अक्तूबर, 1981 को पुलिस ने लाठी चार्ज किया है जो अपनी मांगों के समर्थन में पिछले दो महीने से हड़ताल पर थे जबकि उन्होंने कोई उत्तेजक कार्यवाही नहीं की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, सरकार ने उक्त लाठी चार्ज के लिए उत्तरदायी पुलिस कार्मिकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल समाप्त कराने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इस बात से इन्कार किया है कि दिल्ली पुलिस ने 9-10-1981 को मौर्य होटल के हड़ताल कर रहे कर्मचारियों पर लाठी चार्ज किया था।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) इस विवाद को औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण को भेज दिया गया है और हड़ताल 16 अक्तूबर, 1981 को बिना शर्त समाप्त कर दी गई थी।

Recruitment of LDCs for Income Tax

1796. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Staff Selection Commission Delhi Region, Delhi has not sent the names of candidates for the post of LDCs to the Commissioner of Incom Tax, Delhi for the last 2-3 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi has been sending its requirements of LDCs to the Commission from time to time; and

(c) if so, the reasons of delay and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The position is being ascertained and the information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as collected.

Employment to dependents of deceased employees in HEC

1797. SHRI R P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the indifferent attitude of the HEC, Ranchi authorities towards the question of employment to dependents of deceased employees; and

(b) steps taken for early employment of all the legitimate candidates in the HEC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Heavy Engineering Corporation have not adopted an indifferent attitude towards the question of providing employment to dependents of deceased employees.

As per the rules of the Corporation, and as set out in the tripartite wage agreements from time to time an adult son or widow of a deceased employee is provided a suitable job subject to vacancy existing.

From 1-1-1974, till the present day, 240 dependents of deceased employees have been provided jobs and at present two such persons have been offered appointments

Implementation of Special Plans for SC & ST

1798. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the State-wise progress in implementation of special plans for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) It is presumed that the intention of the Hon'ble Member is to obtain information regarding the Special Component Plans for the Scheduled Castes and the Tribal Sub-Plans. While the Tribal Sub-Plans were commenced at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Special Component Plans were introduced very recently. The Statewise particulars of allocation and expenditure in 1980-81 for the Tribal Sub-Plans may be seen in Annexure I. Statewise particulars of the Special Component Plan outlays for 1980-81 may be seen in Annexure II. The progress in the implementation of the Special Component Plans will be reviewed in the Planning Commission during the ensuing Special Component Plan (1982-83) meetings.

Statement-I

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

State	1980-81	
	Flows from State Plan	
	Allocation (Provisional)	Expenditure
Andhra Pradesh	2298.00	2295.90
Assam	2102.00	1687.39
Bihar	9138.00	7128.00
Gujarat	4839.73	5625.37(p)
Himachal Pradesh	718.00	730.00
Karnataka	325.00	313.63(p)
Kerala	305.00	305.19(p)
Madhya Pradesh	8394.75	8392.00(p)
Maharashtra	3900.07	4541.59
Manipur	1454.00	1451.30
Orissa	8563.87	8664.69
Rajasthan	3815.29	3487.73(p)
Sikkim	11.03	11.03 (p)
Tamil Nadu	277.60	277.60 (p)
Tripura	977.74	821.30
Uttar Pradesh	56.81	46.35
West Bengal	2011.79	2003.79
A&N Islands	289.78	248.25
Goa, Daman & Diu	25.46	12.81
Total :	49503.92	48043.92

(p)=Provisional

Statement-II

Special Component Plan for 1980-81

S. No.	State	Special Componant Plan Outlays (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4410 00
2.	Assam	174.46
3.	Bihar	3618.00
4.	Gujarat	2382.00
5.	Haryana	2851.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	679.00
7.	Karnataka	5995.00
8.	Kerala	1728.00
9.	Maharashtra	2276.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2075.00
11.	Manipur	27.60
12.	Orissa	1602.57
13.	Punjab	2857.00
14.	Rajasthan	4010.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	6775.00
16.	Tripura	178.31
17.	Uttar Pradesh	6112.00
18.	West Bengal	3851.00
19.	Pondicherry	131.62
20.	Delhi	1044.00
		52776.96

Delhi's Annual Plan

1799. SHRI B. D. SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items captioned 'Delhi Plan Funds not utilised properly' 'Delhi's limping annual plan' and Delhi's Plan silent on major problems' appearing in the Indian Express of 19 September, 1981, 18 October, 1981 and 9 October, 1981 respectively which high light non-utilisation of funds for Delhi's Annual Plans and certain deficiencies therein ;

(b) if so, reactions of the Government thereto ; and

(c) steps taken to improve upon the state of affairs prevailing in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). According to the position reported by the Delhi Administration, the News item appearing in Indian Express of 19-9-1981 covered the Press conference of Shri Kidar Nath Sahni, former Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi. The position as reported in the Press is not factually correct. Out of the approved plan provision of Rs. 164 crores for the current year, an expenditure of Rs. 57.48 crores had been incurred up to August, 1981 which is probably the period referred to by the former CEC in his Press conference. This accounted for about 35.04 per cent of the approved outlay which is the highest level of expenditure incurred on plan schemes during the first 5 months of the Annual Plan as compared to last three years.

The facts about achievements under Annual Plan 1981-82 were suitably explained in the form of press advertisement in the daily newspapers of Delhi on 2nd October, 1981.

No funds were surrendered under the Annual Plan 1980-81 and the entire plan provision was fully utilised.

The News item captioned 'Delhi's limping Annual Plan' dated 8th October, 1981.

This item referred to the problems being faced in the implementation of plan schemes. The problems being faced in the implementation of plan schemes were considered in the meeting of the Planning Board held on 29-8-1981 which has been constituted to aid and advise the Delhi Administration in formulation and

implementation of the plans. All the seven MPs of Delhi are also the members of the Planning Board. The identification of these problems and their consideration has paved the way for their solution and consequently quite a number of such problems have already been sorted out.

The item captioned 'Delhi Plan silent on major problems' dated 9th October, 1981.

This item is not based on facts. Under the Annual Plan 1981-82 funds have been provided for the schemes 'Prevention of pollution of river Jamuna (Rs. 85 lakhs), Anti-Pollution Control by provision of Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP) with units 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 at IP Station (Rs. 149 lakhs). Further to provide sewerage facility at Shahdara and adjoining areas two schemes namely (i) laying of Trunk Sewer in Shahdara, and (ii) construction of sewerage treatment plant at Shahdara, are being implemented under the Annual Plan 1981-82. The National Capital Region Programme is being implemented as a central scheme of the Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India.

Non-Observance of equal Remuneration Act in Indian Railways for Women Mazdoors

1800. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the non-observance of the Equal Remuneration Act in Indian Railways with regard to women mazdoors;

(b) whether a complaint has been received from South Central Railway Employees Union, Central Office Vijayawada;

(c) if so, what action has been taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The complaint received from the South Central Railway Employees Union, Central Office Vijayawada was sent to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) for examination and comments. That Ministry has intimated that—

123 mazdoor women and mazdoor men who worked on Vijayawada-Nuzvid Doubling were retrenched in March, 1975 when the doubling work was completed and the section was handed over to the open line for maintenance.

Additional posts created for the maintenance of double line were filled in by the screened casual labourers who were engaged in the project, and 187 casual labourers were absorbed. However, due to the shorter length of their service, these 123, casual labourers could not be absorbed against the additional posts created.

Since there were no construction works in progress in these areas they could not be provided with any other job. These casual labourers could not also be engaged, even on the open line, for want of vacancies. On completion of works the casual labourers in question were therefore retrenched. There is no discrimination shown against women labourers.

Subsequently, 21 of these women casual labourers were engaged under PWI/NUZVID in October 1977 to November 1978. Since they were engaged in different items of work such as making of cess and loading of ballast in BKH wagons they were paid in the scale of Rs. 196-232,

which is the appropriate scale for unskilled type of work.

Again they were engaged as mazdoor women under the PWI/South Vijayawada BZA from 27-8-1979 to 9-12-1979 and paid at daily rate of Rs. 5.15 at par with men under the Minimum Wages Act.

This complaint was also enquired into through the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and it was found that mazdoor women were employed only on the work of carrying ballast to the permanent way, and they were being paid daily rates of wages/ minimum wages. The Railways pay a regular scale of Rs. 196-232 to such women workers on completion of four months service, and there was no discrimination between male and female workers.

It is, therefore, evident that both in regard to their absorption and remuneration, no discrimination has been shown against the women casual labourers and that there has been no violation in this case of the provisions of the Equal Remuneration Act which came into force in January, 1976.

Stagnation in Grade II Cadre of Stenographers

1801. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the observations/ recommendations made by the Third Pay Commission in respect of the Stenographers Grade II cadre are not being implemented and that there is stagnation in the Grade II cadre of stenographers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps contemplated by Government to remove the stagnation in Grade II cadre of stenographers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have already been implemented by the Government. The following steps have been taken by the Government to remove stagnation in Grade 'C' of the Central Secretariat stenographers' Service :—

(i) Officers in the intermediate level between those of Director (Rs. 2000-2250) and Joint Secretary (Rs. 2500-2750) have been provided Stenographer Grade 'B' instead of Stenographer Grade 'C'.

(ii) Grade 'C' Stenographers with five years regular approved service have been allowed to appear alongwith Assistants in the limited departmental competitive examination for promotion to the Grade of Section Officers of the Central Secretariat Service.

(iii) A selection grade in the scale of Rs. 650-960 for Stenographers Grade 'C' has been introduced. The orders for the aforesaid are being implemented by the various Cadre authorities.

News Item 'Punjab may become another Nagaland'

1802. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in Indian Express

of 5 November, 1981 under the caption "Punjab may become another Nagaland"; and

(b) If so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no basis for the apprehension contained therein.

News Item Captioned 'Pathetic Tale of Government Apathy'

1803. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS : be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in Hindustan Times dated 30 October, 1981 under the Caption 'Pathetic tale of Government apathy' highlighting the desperation of a widow to get the claims of her lost husband's provident fund and gratuity etc. settled, driving her to enter a suicide pact with her son ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government with regard thereto and the remedial measures taken by the Government to ensure that such cases do not occur in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

This case relates to the terminal benefits payable to the widow of the late Dr. R.P. Ghosh, an officer of the Central Health Service, who was borne on the establishment of the Delhi Municipal Corporation from the time he joined service in January, 1972, till his death in February, 1981. The pension papers were submitted by Mrs. Jharna Ghosh, widow of Dr. R.P. Ghosh to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi on the 27th August, 1981 i.e. after six months of the death of her husband. The Municipal Corporation forwarded these papers to the Ministry of Health on the 30th October, 1981. Family pension amounting to Rs. 456/- per month for the first 7 years and Rs. 228/- per month thereafter has been sanctioned to Mrs. Ghosh on the 10th November, 1981. In the absence of service records, a provisional gratuity amounting to Rs. 13,181/- (less Rs. 1000/- for dues, if any) has also been sanctioned on the 7th November, 1981 to her.

The instructions issued by the Government in regard to the expeditious settlement of pension and other terminal claims of retiring Government servants are considered adequate. These instructions are being followed by and large by all Central Government Departments. However, the Ministry of Health have asked the Delhi Municipal Corporation to inquire into the causes of the delay of about 2 months in its office for processing this case and fix responsibility.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये लाइसेंस

1804. श्री जेनुअल बशर : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थान-वार उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अपने उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जाने वाले थे और उन उद्योगों के क्या-नाम हैं; और

(ख) इस तरह के उद्योगों की स्थान-वार संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जो तब से

अब तक स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं साथ ही उन उद्योगों की संख्या कितनी है जो स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग और श्रम मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) वर्ष 1978 से 1980 के दौरान 89 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किए गए थे। इनका उद्योग-वार ब्यौरा बताने वाला एक विवरण अनुबंध-1 में संलग्न है। पार्टी का नाम, उत्पादन की वस्तु, क्षमता आदि विवरण सहित सभी औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का ब्यौरा भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र द्वारा प्रकाशित "मन्थली न्यूज लैटर" में दिया जाता है। इस प्रकाशन की प्रति संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

(ख) एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्रारम्भ में 2 वर्ष की वैध अवधि के लिए स्वीकृत किया जाता है जिसकी अवधि लाइसेंसधारी द्वारा दिए गए न्यायसंगत आधारों पर बढ़ायी जा सकती है। एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के कार्यान्वित होने में सामान्य रूप से 3 से 4 वर्ष लग जाते हैं। किन्तु, वर्ष 1978 से 1980 की अवधि में मंजूर किए गए 89 औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों में से 22 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस क्रियान्वित हो चुके हैं तथा शेष कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न स्थितियों में हैं। कार्यान्वित किए गए 22 औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के ब्यौरे को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण अनुबन्ध-2 में दिया गया है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1978 से 1980 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित किये जाने के लिए जारी किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की उद्योगवार संख्या बताने वाला विवरण।

अनुसूचित उद्योग	निम्नांकित वर्षों के दौरान मंजूर किए गए औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की संख्या		
	1978	1979	1980
1. धातुकर्मी उद्योग	2	6	4
2 विद्युत उपकरण	6	5	5
3. दूर संचार	—	1	1
4. परिवहन	1	1	1
5. औद्योगिक मशीनरी	2	2	1
6. विविध, यांत्रिक व इन्जी० उद्योग	—	2	1
7. औद्योगिक उपकरण.	1	—	—
8. उर्वरक	—	1	—
9. रसायन (उर्वरक को छोड़ कर)	1	4	3
10. औषध व भेषज	1	3	2
11. वस्त्र	1	—	—
12. कागज और कागज उत्पाद	—	3	—
13. चीनी	7	1	5
14. किण्वन उद्योग	1	—	—
15. खाद्य परिष्करण उद्योग	—	1	1
16. वनस्पति तेल व वनस्पति	—	—	2
17. चमड़ा	1	1	2
18. कांच	—	2	—
19. चीनी मिट्टी	1	—	1
20. सीमेंट	—	—	1
21. विविध उद्योग	1	—	—
योग	26	33	30

विवरण-II

कार्यान्वित 22 औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की जानकारी देने वाला विवरण

क्र० सं०	एकक का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	उत्पादन की वस्तु
1	2	3	4
1.	सर डिस्टिलरी एण्ड कैमीकल वर्क्स	मुजफ्फरनगर	भारत निर्मित विदेशी मदिरा व देशी शराब
2.	मै० डेनफोस (इण्डिया) लि०, नई दिल्ली	गाजियाबाद	मेटेलिक बेलोज
3.	—वही—	गाजियाबाद	रेडियेटर, थर्नोस्टेट
4.	डा० एस० एन० धींगरा द्वारा–द मिनियेचर बल्ब इण्डस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि०, देहरादून	टेहरी गढ़वाल	टंगस्टन फिलामेंट्स
5.	—वही—	टेहरी गढ़वाल	स्पोर्ट और मेन्ड्रल वायर के लिए मोलीबडे नए वायर
6.	मै० एनकार्डियो-राइट इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स प्रा० लि०	लखनऊ	इलैक्ट्रो–एनसेफोलोग्राफ मशीन आदि
7.	मै० जाम जाम टेनर्स कानपुर	उन्नाव	वैट ब्लू क्रोम से कमाई गई कोट हेतु चामें आदि
8.	मै० इन्टरनेशनल टोबाको कं० लि०, करमानी बिल्डिंग, बम्बई–1	गाजियाबाद	सिगरेटें
9.	मै० गरीश वूलन मिल्स प्रा० लि०, नई दिल्ली	बुलन्दशहर	शोडी यार्न के उत्पादन के लिए 600 शोडी तकुओं का परिवर्तन व अधिष्ठापना करने हेतु।
10.	मै० मोदी इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०	मोदी नगर, गाजियाबाद	क्रिस्टल चीनी
11.	मै० वसन एण्ड कम्पनी, आगरा	आगरा	चमड़े के जूते, अपर आदि
12.	मै० इलैक्ट्रो-स्टील कास्टिंग्स लि०, कलकत्ता	गाजियाबाद	स्टील इग्नाट्स
13.	मै० यू० पी० इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स कारपोरेशन लि०	लखनऊ	रिमूट डाटा टेलीमेंट्री/बैगिन सिस्टम आदि

14.	मै० मोदी आर्क इलैक्ट्रोड्स कं० मोदी नगर	मोदी नगर	आर्क वैल्डिंग, इलैक्ट्रोड्स
15.	मोदी गैस एण्ड कैमीकल्स, मोदी नगर	मोदी नगर	हाइड्रोजन गैस
16.	एयर रिडक्शन कम्पनी लि०, कानपुर	गाजियाबाद	आक्सीजन गैस, डिजोल्वड एसिटिलीन
17.	जय आकाश इन्टरप्राइजेज, बरेली	बरेली	ब्लैक स्टील ट्यूबें (ई० आर० डब्ल्यू० ट्यूबें)
18.	राठी एलायज एण्ड स्टील लि०, नई दिल्ली	गाजियाबाद	मीडियम/हाई कार्बन/एलाय स्टील वायर राड्स आदि
19.	उत्तर प्रदेश ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मस्यूटिकल्स कं० लि०	लखनऊ	फार्मूलेशन्स बल्क ड्रग्स, थिएटी रांजोज एसेटील सेर्लीसाइलिक आई० एन० एच० आदि
20.	इण्डियन एयर गैसेज लि०	वाराणसी	नाइट्रोजन गैस
21.	अपट्रोन-शीट्रोनिक्स	गाजियाबाद	एच० एफ० इलैक्ट्रोमेग्नेटिक हीटिंग उपकरण आदि
22.	पायनियर लैदर फिनिशर्स प्रा० लि०	जगमऊ कानपुर	खालों आदि से तैयार चमड़ा

Pension to Freedom Fighters/Ex-INA Personnel

1805. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to stream line the procedure for the sanction of pension to freedom fighters/Ex-INA Personnel, since it was initiated in 1972 and the steps taken in this regard;

(b) if so, the number of cases which are pending for clearance for over 8 years, 7 years, 5 years, 3 years, 2 years and the reasons for which they have not been decided; and

(c) whether Government would observe a clearance fortnight every year so as to dispose of all pending cases, in view of the old age of the freedom fighters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). No application received for the grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension is pending initial scrutiny. Applications for grant of Samman received in Ministry of Home Affairs are in the form of advance copies and pension is sanctioned only after the receipt of verification report on eligibility and entitlement to Samman Pension from the concerned State

Governments/U.T. Admns. Out of the 3,85,388 applications so far received and pension in 1,20,913 cases have been sanctioned and 1,12,653 applications have been rejected as the claims in those cases could not be adequately established for the purpose of grant of Samman Pension. The remaining applications are awaiting final decision for want of requisite information from the applicant and/or verification reports from the State Governments and are expected to be finalised as soon as the same are received. The State Govt. are also reminded intermittently in individual cases. Therefore the observance of a clearance fortnight every year by the Govt. of India is not felt necessary.

2. The Government is keenly concerned to extend Samman Pension benefits to genuine and eligible freedom fighters expeditiously. The Freedom Fighters Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, where the claims of freedom fighters are processed has been strengthened. On request from the Ministry of Home Affairs, most of the State Govt./U.T. Admns. have set up special cells exclusively to deal with the Samman Pension cases of freedom fighters under the supervision of senior officers to ensure speedy verification of their claims. They have also been instructed to launch compaigns to clear all pending cases with them. With a view to help scrutinise the Samman Pension cases of freedom fighters expeditiously, State Advisory Committees, which had earlier ceased to exist, have now been revitalised in most of the State Govts./ U.T. Admns.

Recommendation of the Committee for Development of Backward Areas

1806. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :
SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee for the development of backward areas set up by the Planning Commission has since submitted its report and the recommendations examined by the Government;

(b) if so, the major recommendations made by the Committee as also those which have been accepted by the Government;

(c) if not, the likely date by which positive action would be taken on the recommendations; and

(d) the reaction of the State Governments to these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas which was set up on 30th November, 1978 has been submitting its reports in parts, on different subjects included in its terms of reference. The eleven reports which it has submitted are being examined in the Planning Commission in association with the concerned Ministries and State Governments. Action would be taken after detailed examination of the content and recommendations contained in these reports.

Formation of a Canteen Managing Committee in National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta

1807. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the management of National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta in violation of Factories Act and Rules and ignoring the representations of the workers, has formed the Canteen Managing Committee; and

(b) steps taken in this matter in the interest of industrial peace in this unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) and (b). The Inspector of Factories, West Bengal has made certain observations in August, 1981 relating to the existing composition of the Canteen Managing Committee in National Instruments Limited, Calcutta and advised reconstitution of the same strictly in accordance with the West Bengal Factory Rules, 1958. The Company have sent a reply stating that, as the Factory Inspector's letter has been produced before the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta in connection with a Writ Petition pending before the Court, further action will be taken in this regard after the Writ Petition is disposed of by the High Court.

Demand and supply of Cement

1808. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the gap between the demand and supply of cement in the country; and

(b) the steps taken to bridge the gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) According to the Working Group on Cement Industry set up by the Planning Commission the expected demand for cement during 1981-82 would be 30.22 million tonnes and after taking into account the expected indigenous production of 21 million tonnes and import of 2 million tonnes the shortfall during 1981-82 would work out to 7.22 million tonnes.

(b) Every effort is being made by Government to increase the availability of cement in the country by encouraging better utilisation of existing units, creation of new capacities and imports.

Reservation of jobs for SC/ST in Private Sector

1809. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to extend reservation of jobs for the SC/ST to the private sector through legislation ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : (a) and (b). Statutory reservation of posts for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes

candidates in private industrial sector has not been found legally possible. Further advice is being sought in the matter.

Purchases from Small Scale Sectors

1810. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT :

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to make compulsory for the private sector to buy from the small scale sector; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exploitation of Tribals by Money Lenders

1811. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken to ensure that poor Adivasis are not tortured by the money lenders and the police personnel in the country; and

(b) progress so far made in the welfare of tribal people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The State Governments have been requested to ensure that all forms of exploitation of adivasis are eliminated. Specific instructions have been issued to protect them from police excesses. The State Governments have made enactments with regard to money lending to prevent their harassment. A list of the statutes is attached. [*Placed in Library See. No. LT-2998/81*]. Every case of police excess against the scheduled tribes is referred to the concerned State Government and followed up.

(b) A statement showing physical results achieved during 1974-79 and 1980-81 is attached. [*Placed in Library See. No. LT-2998/81*]. A strategy of tribal Sub-Plan has been chalked out involving utilisation of indentified flow of funds from State Plans supplemented by special Central assistance and funds of financial institutions. The Tribal Sub-Plan area comprises parts of States where there is more than 50% concentration of tribal population. For the parts outside the Tribal sub-Plan area where there is concentration of tribal population, pockets for tribal development have been identified. Additional amount is provided by the Central Government for developments of primitive groups of tribes and thus supplements the efforts of the State Governments with regard to the primitive tribes.

Unemployed Person in the Country

1812. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of unemployed people in our country as in 1981 (State-wise) ;

(b) what is the expected number of total jobless people at the end of Sixth Plan ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to generate employment during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) In the context of formulation of Sixth Five Year Plan, level of unemployment in March 1980 (base year) was estimated. Such an estimate for 1981 is not available.

(b) Taking into account the backlog of 12.02 million people (on usual status basis) as at the beginning of the Sixth Plan period and also the additions to labour force during the Sixth Plan period of 34.24 million, as then estimated the total number of persons (age-group 5+) needing employment would be about 46.26 million. As against this, the Sixth Plan had estimated the employment generation at 34.28 million standard person years (any individual working 8 hours a day for 273 days a year is regarded as employed on a standard person year basis). However, assuming that in reality all the newly employed cannot be on a full time basis, there will be a greater absorption and the existing backlog of unemployment should get reduced.

(c) Employment strategy, policy and programmes have been indicated in the Sixth Five Year Plan Document.

Industries having Foreign Collaboration

1813. PROF. RUP CHND PAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the number of Industries in our country having foreign collaboration in the manufacture of different items ;

(b) the total amount of foreign capital invested in the companies ; and

(c) the profits made by these companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) and (b). Two statements showing Industry-wise break-up of the foreign collaboration proposals approved and foreign investment, if any, in these proposals during the period 1976 to June, 1981 are attached.

(c) It generally takes two years or more for an appróval for foreign collaboration to reach the stage of production. Follow up of the approvals and watching the implementation thereof is the responsibility of the Administrative Ministries and no centralised information is available about the number of approvals which have fructified and the profits if any, made by these campanies.

Statement

List of Industry-wise break-up of foreign Collaboration cases approved by the Government during the years 1976 to 1981 (upto June)

S. No.	Name of the Industry	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (Upto June)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Metallurgical Industries	12	7	18	12	31	5
2.	Fuels	—	1	4	—	5	—
3.	Boilers & Steam Generating Plants	1	4	—	1	4	—
4.	Prime Movers (other than Elec. Generators)	1	—	5	—	—	—

5.	Electrical Equipment	63	67	46	50	107	26
6.	Telecommunications	—	—	2	2	7	3
7.	Transportation	18	18	20	26	40	8
8.	Industrial Machinery	57	74	76	72	121	56
9.	Machine Tools	19	10	20	14	26	11
10.	Agricultural Machinery	—	—	—	—	1	—
11.	Earth Moving Machinery	1	1	2	—	1	—
12.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engg. Industries	13	4	7	15	29	—
13.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipment	1	1	2	2	2	3
14.	Medical & Surgical Appliances	1	1	1	1	—	—
15.	Industrial Instruments	4	9	19	10	15	9
16.	Scientific Instruments	1	1	2	1	3	—
17.	Mathematical, Surveying & Drawing Instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Fertilizers	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)	32	23	30	24	52	17
20.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	1	1	—	—	—	—
21.	Dyestuffs	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1	3	2	2	8	2
23.	Textiles (including those dyes, printed or otherwise process)	2	2	2	—	6	3
24.	Paper & Pulp including Paper Products	2	3	4	4	—	—
25.	Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Fermentation Industries	—	2	—	—	—	—
27.	Food Processing Industries	2	2	2	—	6	—
28.	Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati	1	—	1	—	—	—
29.	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	—	1	—	1	—	1
30.	Rubber Goods	4	4	7	2	7	1
31.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	1	3	6	2	4	—
32.	Glue & Gelaline	—	—	1	—	—	—
33.	Glass	5	5	1	2	9	1
34.	Cermics	7	1	6	6	4	—
35.	Cement & Gypsum Products	4	3	3	2	—	1
36.	Timber Products	—	—	—	1	1	1
37.	Defence Industries	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.	Cigarettes	—	—	—	—	—	—
39.	Consultancy	—	2	4	—	5	8
40	Miscellaneous Industries	23	13	24	15	31	13
	Total :	277	267	307	267	526	169

Statement—II

Statement showing country-wise break-up of Foreign investment involved in approvals issued during 1976 to 81 (upto June)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the country	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 (Upto June)
1.	Austria	—	—	—	—	—	12.00
2.	Australia	7.42	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Belgium	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bulgaria	—	—	4.00	—	—	—
5.	Denmark	12.00	—	—	—	4.02	—
6.	F.R.G.	97.565	74.59	85.90	44.27	46.72	249.00
7.	Holland/ Netherlands	8.40	10.00	—	0.60	10.00	8.40
8.	France	71.25	1.50	—	—	53.75	32.00
9.	Finland	—	—	—	—	3.36	—
10.	Hong-Kong	—	—	14.00	—	17.00	—
11.	Ireland	—	—	—	0.30	—	—
12.	Italy	24.00	24.00	113.12	108.20	28.70	—
13.	Japan	—	—	13.28	—	170.00	41.50
14.	Mexico	—	—	—	—	2.40	—
15.	Spain	1.20	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Portugal	—	—	—	—	4.00	—
17.	Sweden	—	—	135.25	13.00	231.00	—
18.	Switzerland	—	41.20	52.96	20.00	7.50	50.00
19.	U.K.	55.760	66.66	49.60	147.67	97.01	32.50
20.	U.S.A.	447.272	182.38	472.31	222.15	216.90	130.20
21.	Non-Resident Indians Investment	—	—	0.245	7.50	—	11.20
	Total :	726.867	400.33	940.665	563.69	892.36	566.80

चतरा, बिहार में उद्योगों की स्थापना

1814. **श्री रणजीत सिंह** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में चतरा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र आर्थिक रूप से अत्यन्त पिछड़ा हुआ है और कि वहां भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई उद्योग स्थापित नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या वहां लकड़ी, बाक्साइट और ऊर्जा प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है ;

(ग) क्या वहां इन संसाधनों पर आधारित कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने का केन्द्र सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण जीत चानना) : (क) से (घ) चतरा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में गया, हजारीबाग और पालामऊ जिलों के भाग सम्मिलित हैं। गया और पालामऊ को अखिल भारतीय सावधि ऋण देने वाले संस्थानों से रियायती वित्त प्राप्त करने के लिए अर्ह औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़ा घोषित किया गया है। पालामऊ को राज सहायता की केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत भी शामिल कर लिया गया है। हजारीबाग औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिलों की श्रेणी में नहीं आता है।

उद्योग मंत्रालय का वर्तमान बिहार में सरकारी क्षेत्र की किसी भी मध्यम अथवा बड़ी परियोजना को स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। योजना आयोग को भी इस बारे में बिहार सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। बिहार राज्य की छठी योजना में 45.15 करोड़ रु० का प्रावधान किया गया है।

इसके अलावा, इन तीनों जिलों को जिला उद्योग केन्द्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शामिल कर लिया गया है। वर्ष 1980-81 में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गया, हजारीबाग तथा पालामऊ जिलों में वित्तीय संस्थानों की 26.36 लाख, 17.29 लाख एवं 25.51 लाख रु० की ऋण सहायता से क्रमशः 3807, 1556 और 2167 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्रदान करने वाले कुल 1399, 600 तथा 635 एककों की स्थापना की गई है।

राज्य सरकारों और संघशासित प्रशासनों द्वारा प्रदान किए गये प्रोत्साहनों और सुविधायों के अलावा, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय निवेश राज सहायता, परिवहन राज सहायता, रियायती वित्त, करों में रियायत लघु उद्योगों द्वारा मशीनों की किराया खरीद, तकनीकी सेवाओं के लिए परामर्श, ब्याज राज सहायता, कच्चे माल का आयात करने के लिए विशेष सुविधायें, ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम, जिला उद्योग केन्द्र तथा सीड (मूल)/मार्जिन धनराशि सहायता जैसे प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करती है।

Exemption to Senior PAs. for taking Stenography Examination in Competitive Limited Departmental Examination

1815. DR. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that when the scheme to introduce the competitive limited departmental examination for the senior personal assistants was adopted there was no provision for taking examination in the stenography;

(b) if so, the circumstances which led to the inclusion of this test to the

disadvantage of the stenographers resulting in an additional paper for Senior P.A.S. over SOs with lower scale of pay and should it therefore be not scrapped or at least exemption given to such examinees who have once passed it but could not come in the merit list, in the subsequent examination; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Exploitation of Brand name 'Surf' by M/s. Hindustan Lever

1816. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3180 on 10 December, 1980 regarding detergent manufacturing units in Public and Private Sector and state the reasons for giving Hindustan Lever, a subsidiary of Uni Lever, U.K. double advantage of;

(i) being the only company with a foreign tie-up out of over 500 others in the field of detergent manufacturing so as to exploit the international brand name "Surf" ; and

(ii) making production in the core sector or appendix I which helps them to retain foreign majority holding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited is registered under the Companies Act and they are the registered properties of the Trade Mark "Surf" in respect of soap, detergent and other toilet substances under the Trade & Merchandise Marks Act which makes no distinction between Indian companies and foreign companies. In fact Section 132 of the Trade & Merchandise Marks Act provides that foreign nationals shall enjoy the same rights which are granted to the Indian nationals in their countries in respect of registration and protection of trade marks. As regards making production in the core sector or Appendix I, the MRTP/FERA companies can participate, along with others, in this line of manufacture.

Pitiable Condition of Workers of K.E.W. Ltd.

1817. SHRI A. K. ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of take over and restarting the Kumardhubi Engineering Works in Dhanbad district of Bihar is pending with the Central Government for more than two years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Industry after investigating into the affairs opined in writing that the factory is viable ;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to the closure of the factory more than 3000 workmen have become unemployed and many died of starvation ;

(d) whether the severe drought this year has made the condition of the workers even more pitiable ; and

(e) if so, steps taken to take over the factory ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (e). During the last two years the Central Govt., in consultation with the Bihar State Govt.

and the Financial Institutions have been examining various alternatives for reviving of Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd.

(b) The Central Govt. had constituted a Body of Persons on 23-2-81 to investigate into the possibility of restarting KEW. This body submitted its report on 25-5-81. Since the matter is under the consideration of Central and Bihar Governments, it would be premature to disclose the details at this stage.

(c) and (d). At the time of the closure in June '79 the company was stated to have about 2,300 workers.

Liquidation of K. E. W.

1818. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that there is a notice of liquidation of Kumardhubi Engineering Works in Dhanbad district of Bihar due to the delay by the Central Government to take over of that factory ; if so, facts in detail ;

(b) whether it is a fact that liquidation and subsequent eviction of that factory would seal the fate of 3000 workers now unemployed ; and

(c) if so, steps taken on that ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). The Calcutta High Court has passed a liquidation order in respect of Kumardhubi Engineering Works on 15-12-80. Nevertheless the question of revival of the company is under examination both by the Central Govt. and the State Govt. of Bihar.

News Item Captioned "Government may Auction Sick Units"

1819. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report published in the Financial Express of 11 September, 1981 under the heading of 'Government may auction sick units' ;

(b) if so, the names and details of such sick industrial units ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a large sum of money of various financial institutions is locked up in these sick units ;

(d) if so, the latest details in this regard and in respect of each such unit ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take in respect of disposing of these sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal, presently under consideration of the Government to auction any sick industrial unit.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

News Item Captioned "Call to Work out Ancillarisation Programmes"

1820. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the news item captioned 'call to work out ancillarisation programmes' appearing in the Financial Express dated 29 October, 1981 and state :

(a) whether the requirement of working out a detailed programme

for ancillarisation in every major industrial project sanctioned by Government in public or private sector is insisted upon; and

(b) if so, how far it has been implemented in actual practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). In the revised form for application for grant of Industrial Licence, the applicants are required to give information relating to components proposed to be subcontracted to small scale and ancillary units and the details thereof. In the case of A.P. the Task Force set up to identify nucleus plant projects for major districts has also indicated the requirements of ancillary units for each one of the nucleus plant identified. This exercise is being followed by all Task Forces working to identify nucleus plant to be set up in selected backward districts of various States.

Setting up of Product and Process Development

1821. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plan to set up a chain of field base stations and product and process development centres for the benefits of the small scale sector ;

(b) if so, whether these centres will help in bringing about an improvement in the quality of products so that they conform to the international specifications that are being priced competitive ; and

(c) if so, the other steps Government are likely to take to help the small scale sector to grow and meet the competition of the large scale industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) There is a plan to set up a number of Field Testing Stations and Process-cum-Product Development Centres for the benefit of small scale industries.

(b) These centres will help in improving the quality and upgrading the technology of the products manufactured by the small scale sector.

(c) The Government is continuously reviewing the list of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector and for purchase by Government from that sector.

Legislation for Protection and Promotion of Small Scale Industries

1822. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have advised all the States not to encourage establishment of small scale industries in areas affected by the raw materials' scarcity and where sufficient paucity already exists ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that there is no legal point on setting up such units and the States have shown incapability of implementing directives issued by the Union Government ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the standing committee of the small scale industries board have recommended constitution of working group to examine the question of enacting legislation for protection and promotion of the small scale industries ;

(d) if so, whether Union Government have agreed to the recommendations ; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that Union Government had directed the Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries to conduct an inquiry into the cases and extend on sickness in the small scale sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) and (b) There is no statutory restriction on setting up a small scale unit for reasons of scarcity of raw materials. However, items of manufacture even in the small scale pertaining to an industry subject to special regulation are governed by the terms of the Ministry of Industry Notification No. 98 (E) IDRA/29B/73/1 dated the 16th February, 1973.

The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries has however been circulating to the State Governments from time to time lists of items regarding which they are advised not to encourage establishment of new units or expansion of capacity of existing units because of scarcity of raw materials required or/and sufficient capacity exists in the country. These lists are intended for the guidance of the State Governments and in order help promote viable small scale units. Whenever State Governments represent for selective relaxation on grounds of development of a few units particularly to meet the local demand in the backward areas, such cases are considered on merits.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

The Standing Committee, would after the consideration of the report of the group, make its recommendations to the All India Small Scale Industries Board.

(e) Yes, Sir. Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, has been asked to conduct a survey of sick units in the country to assess the extent of incidence of sickness in the small scale sector.

Ban on Meitei Organisation in Manipur

1823. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government extended the ban on the Meitei extremist organisations in Manipur which have been indulging in looting arson and murder;

(b) whether these organisations resorted to violent activities, attacked security forces, civilian officials and ; villages of Manipur during October, 1981;

(c) whether these organisations are being supported by foreign elements;

(d) whether heavy influx from Bangladesh has also contributed to their activities; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the situation in Manipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Govt. have issued a notification on 26th Oct. 1981 declaring certain Meitei extremist organisations like the People's Liberation Army (Eastern Region), People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK) and its armed wing and offshoots of PREPAK like Kangleipak Communist Party and its armed wing and other bodies set up by them to be unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) There is no direct evidence of support being given to these organisations by foreign elements but these organisations made efforts to resume their contacts with foreign countries for securing assistance by way of arms and training.

(d) There has been no such influx in Manipur.

(e) Security measures have been tightened up for dealing with the activities of the extremists effectively.

Arrest under N.S.O. and N.S.A.

1824. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested under N.S.O. and N.S.A. in the country (State-wise) from the date of the N.S.O. and N.S.A. came into operation till 25 August, 1981, 31 August, 1981 and 15 November, 1981 respectively ;

(b) the number of such persons acquitted/discharged/released by the Competent authority/High Court/ Supreme Court or the Government in each State ;

(c) the reasons for such acquitted/discharged/released by the competent authority/court or Government; and

(d) the number of such persons in prison (State-wise) as on 25 August, 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Labour Courts/Tribunals and cases pending therein

1825. SHRI MOHAMAD ASHRAR AHMAD :
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Labour Courts and Labour Tribunals constituted by the Government of India and State Governments functioning in the country (State-wise) as on 1 November, 1981 ;

(b) the number of cases pending in each category of Labour Courts and Labour Tribunals as on 1 November, 1981; and

(c) steps taken by Government to ensure speedy disposal of cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b).

	No. of Labour Courts	No. of Labour Tribunals	Number of cases pending in Courts	Number of cases pending in Tribunals
Government of India & Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts				1038
State Govts. :				
1. Sikkim	—	—	—	—
2. Manipur	—	1	—	4
3. Kerala	3	3	534	151
4. Madhya Pradesh	10	1	749	27
5. Orissa	1	1	244	143
6. Haryana	2	1	825	372
7. Nagaland	—	1 (Part time)	—	—
8. Tripura	1	1	5	—

Information from the remaining State Governments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government of India has fixed the norms of 6 cases per month for speedy disposal of cases. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 does not specify any time limit within which awards are required to be given. Govt. is considering ways and means of expediting the disposal of cases. The question of creating more Courts is also under examination.

The State Govts. also issue instructions to the Presiding Officers to speed-up disposal of old cases. Some State Governments have also fixed norms for disposal of cases.

Cases of fraud with job seekers going abroad

1826. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of fraud to job seeking allegedly going to foreign countries for lucrative jobs have been detected by the Delhi Police during the last two calendar years and the current calendar year and the number of persons arrested and cases registered against them;

(b) the number of persons against whom these cases were registered and whether these cases are under investigation of charge sheet submitted to the court;

(c) what adequate steps have been taken by the Government to check this menace; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating and formulating a scheme for sending technical and other personnel to foreign countries under its own control, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The figures are indicated in the statement attached.

(c) Intelligence is collected and prompt action is taken on receipt of any information/report about such fraud.

(d) There are schemes for sending technical and other personnel to foreign countries under the Govt. Control. The details are not readily available.

Statement

	Cases					
Year	Reported	Charge sheeted	Pending Investigation	Untraced	Cancelled	Persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1979	42	21	14	5	2	67
1980	65	29	23	12	1	85
1981 upto 15-11-81	37	2	34	—	1	34

Beedi Industry

1827. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of production of beedi is increasing in various beedi industries of the country :

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to lack of adequate transport facilities the cost of production is going up ;

(d) if so, the efforts made or proposed to be made by his Ministry to supply adequate number of railway wagons to transport Kendu leaves from the Kendu leaves producing States to the beedi manufacturing States ; and

(e) the details about the steps proposed to be taken for the development of beedi industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA). (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons are :

(i) increase in labour charges and commission to the dealers ;

(ii) increase in the cost of inputs, i.e., tobacco and Kendu Leaves ; and

(iii) increase in the transportation cost of raw materials and finished products.

(c) and (d). There is no general transport difficulty. The supply of wagons is made in accordance with the priority and the seniority of the indents registrered for movement of traffic.

(e). There is no speciffic proposal for beedi industry, but all assistance available to the small scale and cottage scale sector is available to the beedi industry also.

Loss in H. E. C.

1828. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Heavy Engineering Corporation suffered a record loss of Rs. more than 50 crores during the year 1980-81 ;

(b) the accumulated loss of HEC upto the 31 March, 1981 :

(c) the reasons for huge losses to HEC ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 256 crores.

(c) The losses incurred during the year were primarily attributable to low production and productivity, an increase in the cost of materials and other manufacturing expenses and a heavy interest burden on Government loans which alone accounted for Rs. 14.81 crores in 1980-81.

(d) Steps have been taken to :

(i) place a strong and cohesive team of Management at the top as also fill up other gaps.

(ii) improved power supply including the installation of a stand by diesel generating set of 3.5 MW which is due for being commissioned within the next six months.

(iii) obtain more orders, particularly, the repetitive items of manufacture with a view to provide a continuing and balanced load on the plant. The order book of the Company now shows the best ever position so far ; they have orders worth Rs. 615 crores in hand as at the end of the last month.

(iv) improve industrial relations and discipline in HEC with a view to increasing productivity ;

(v) introduce upto date systems of production planning, job costing and an increased use of computer application for the same ;

(vi) provide financial assistance for working capital ; and

(vii) assist the undertaking in obtaining critical raw materials.

These steps have already started yielding results. For example, there has also been a marked improvement in HEC's performance this year, and their production (excluding inter-plant supplies) from April to October, 1981 amounted to Rs. 51.44 crores as compared to Rs. 27.71 crores during the corresponding period in 1980.

M/s. Hyderabad Asbestos

1829. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hyderabad Asbestos, an MRTP company is manufacturing asbestos making machines without industrial licence ; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken against this company ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). M/s. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Limited had applied in February 1964 for an industrial licence for the manufacture of complete plants for production of asbestos cement products, including sheets and pipes. As the machinery, in question, was not considered as covered by the First Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, the company was advised in June 1965 that no industrial licence was required for manufacture of these equipments. The scheme for the manufacture of machinery was approved by the Government and foreign collaboration for the purpose was also allowed in September 1964. In the circumstances the apparent implication that the Company is producing such machinery without Govt.'s due permission would be incorrect and, therefore, the question of taking any action under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act did not arise.

Permission sought by Resigned IAS Officers for Employment in Private Service

1830. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of IAS Officers who have resigned during the past 3 years and the State cadre to which they belonged ;

(b) whether all of them have sought permission to seek employment in private service; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). I.A.S. Officers who resign from service sever all their connections with the Government. Hence they are not required to seek permission from Government for employment in private service.

Statement

Particulars of I. A. S. Officers who Resigned from Service During 1979, 1980, 1981 (Upto November)

Sl. No.	Name	Year of allotment	Cadre on which borne	Year in which resigned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Smt. Anjula Karki	1967	Himachal Pradesh	1979
2.	Smt. Sudha Kaul	1970	Uttar Pradesh	1979
3.	Shri Raza Hasnain	1972	Uttar Pradesh	1979
4.	Shri Vikram S. Mehta	1978	Rajasthan	1980
5.	Shri A. A. Deshpande	1963	Maharashtra	1980
6.	Shri Vikram K. Nehru	1977	Rajasthan	1981
7.	Shri S. Padmanabhan	1962	Maharashtra	1981
8.	Shri J. K. Sibal	1963	Madhya Pradesh	1981

Cement for Government and Private Consumers

1831. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether out of the total production of 2 million tonnes of cement 13 million tonnes of cement are being used by Government agencies and only 9 million tonnes of cement go to meet the demand of private consumers ;

(b) whether 90 per cent of total cement output is in the hands of private sector ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to expand and modernise the cement units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA) : (a) During the year 1980 against the total despatch of 19.44 million tonnes of cement, supply to the Government Departments/Undertakings was 9.24 million tonnes only.

(b) As at present, the share of the private sector in the installed capacity for cement is around 81%.

(c) Government encourages creation of additional cement production capacity with emphasis on the expansion of the existing units. Soft Loan Assistance from Industrial Development Bank of India is available for modernisation of cement industry.

Extension of term of ad-hoc Hindi Officers

1832. SHRI T. S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the term of the present ad hoc Hindi Officers has been extended only up to the 31st December, 1981; and

(b) whether Government propose to take urgent action to extend the term of the officers for one year more or till the formation of the cadre, whichever is earlier so that they may not face any difficulty in getting their salaries beyond December, 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary action is being taken in this behalf.

Letters of Intent for manufacture of Light Commercial Vehicles

1833. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent issued by the Centre for the manufacture of light commercial vehicles in 1980 and 1981: and

(b) the name of the firm/units to whom these issued and the criteria for issue ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) :

(a) and (b). The following 4 firms have been issued letters of intent for the manufacture of light commercial vehicles during 1980-81 :

(i) M/s. Delhi Cloth and General Mills Company Limited.

(ii) M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Limited.

(iii) M/s. Eicher Tractors Limited.

(iv) Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation.

The letters of intent have been issued having regard to the need for additional capacity with reference to the anticipated demand for light commercial vehicles and the merits of the proposals received.

Education and Jobs for all

1834. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that youths from all over the country had demanded "education and jobs for all"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Akhil Bhartia Chhatra Yuva Sangharsh Samiti submitted a memoranda to the Prime Minister recently.

(b) The important demands contained in the memoranda are given in the statement enclosed. The memoranda is under examination.

Statement

Important demands contained in the Memoranda presented to the Prime Minister by the Akhil Bhartiya Chhatra Yuva Sangharsh Samiti.

1. The Right to work must be guaranteed as a Fundamental Right and employment must be ensured to all.

2. Unemployment relief must be given until employment is provided.

3, All charges on employment applications must be abolished.

4. Free and compulsory education till the Secondary stage must be guaranteed to all.

5. Education must be removed from the Concurrent List and placed once more on the State List as before.

6. 10 per cent of the budget allocation should be earmarked for education with adequate allocation for adult education, village libraries etc.

7. The medium of instructions should be mother tongue at all levels.

8. Standardise the system of education in our country and abolish the present dual system.

9. Radical land reforms should be implemented to relieve the pressure of growing rural unemployment.

10. The voting age should be 18 years.

Prosecutions under Mines Act

1835. SHRI BIJOY MODAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of prosecutions launched against the offending officials under Section 18 the Mines Act and punishments awarded during the last 3 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Grant to Tripura Government for Relief to Mog and Chakma Tribal Refugees

1836. SHRI GULAM MOHMAD KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mog and Chakma tribal refugees in Tripura suffer from inadequate drinking water facilities, and unhygienic sanitation and unscientific accommodation;

(b) whether the Centre proposes to give grants to the Tripura Government to give immediate relief to the Mog and Chakma tribal refugees ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No such complaint has been received by the State Government, so far;

(b) and (c). The State Government have been requested to give details of the expenditure incurred on relief. Repatriation of refugees to Bangladesh has commenced from 25th November, 1981. As on 30th Nov. 10,707 members have been repatriated.

Permits for Establishment of Biscuit Units

1837. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are at present not giving permits for the establishment of a new large-scale bread or biscuit manufacturing units;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government are not issuing permits for the expansion of existing ones; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Manufacture of bread and biscuits has been reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector.

Aso's Examination in A.F.H.Q.

1838. SHRI A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that when the AFHQ Stenographers Service Rules were framed and introduced, it did not carry any clause of filling up of fifty per cent of the Senior P.As posts through Limited Departmental Competitive Examination to be held by the UPSC consisting of 5 written papers and a test in stenography;

(b) if so, what were the circumstances which led to the insertion of this clause in the service rules to the most disadvantage of Majority of stenographers in that service;

(c) what steps have been taken to start holding of the ACSO's examination in AFHQ on the lines of SOs in the CSS to bring about parity between both the services of AFHQSS and CSSS, besides inducting intelligent, energetic and uprising staff at higher levels ; and

(d) steps visualised to improve the service career prospects of the stenographers which are far too meagre and inadequate and stenographers stagnate in the same grade for as long as nearly three decades to entire service career?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A provision for Limited Departmental Competitive Examination in Centtal Secretariat Stenographers Service was made in 1973. A similar provision was made in AFHQ Stenographer Service as this Service is modelled broadly on the pattern of Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. The examination which is limited to the serving individuals, provides them an opportunity for early promotion to higher grade on the basis of merit. It has also helped in improving efficiency in the Service.

(c) No provision for a Limited Departmental Competitive Examination was made in the AFHQ Civil Service when it was constituted in 1968; it was considered that the method of filling the post of ACSO by promotion of Assistants on merit-cum-seniority basis ensured selection of suitable persons and examination was not necessary. Government have considered from time to time the desirability of introducing a Limited Departmental Examination and decided against it after taking a balanced view of the interests of Assistants and Stenographers Grade 'C'.

(d) There is stagnation at present in Grade 'C' of the AFHQ Stenographers Service. The question regarding improvement of their career prospects is being examined by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms in which the Ministry of Defence is also participating.

Requirement of the spares of Aircraft Manufactured by Hal

1839. SHRI RAJNATH SONKER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is unable to meet the requirement of spares of the aircraft manuctured by it for the Navy, Indian Air Force and the Army and State Governments resulting in the grounding of large number of aircrafts;

(b) if so, what is the state of affairs of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited and steps taken to revamp and revitalise it;

(c) have the aims and objects for which Hindustan Aeronautics Limited was created been achieved; has it acquired modern technology and know-how to produce better and sophisticated type of hardwares with a view to relieve the much dependence on other countries;

(d) has R&D contributed its mite in the development of latest technology as developed by the scientists of other countries; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e): There is a continuing effort towards reducing the gaps in technology levels and towards attaining self-reliance in the field of aeronautics.

Changes in Electronics Policy

1840. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring certain changes in the electronic policy in the country; and

(bl if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Application of Orders of Ministries to Employees in A.F.H.Q.

1841. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Government orders issued by the Ministries of Finance, Home, Department of Personnel and AR etc. are not reproduced by the Ministry of Defence for their application to the Civilian employees working in the AFHQ on service matters;

(b) what are the details of the orders which have not yet been applied on AFHQ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to extend the orders to AFHQ; and

(d) if not reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Government orders on service matters issued by the Ministries of Finance, Home, Department of Personnel and AR etc., which are of general applicability to all Central Government employees, are invariably extended to civilian employees of the AFHQ and Inter Service Organisations.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Representation of Unions in JCM (IV)

1842. SHRI DAYARAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision in CPRO vide No. 3 (c) of CPRO 25 of 1971 which entitles an union which is recognised or fulfils the conditions of recognition to have two representatives in JCM(IV) level in these establish-

ments where exists only one recognised union affiliated to either of two recognised federations ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a circular No. O.M. No. F. 29(1)/78/D (JCM) dated 21 August, 1979 was issued in contravention of the above mentioned CPRO ; and

(c) if so, whether it purports to curtail the legitimate rights of a trade union and whether Government contemplating to revoke the circular as stated in (b) to restore the unions due rights ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Instructions were issued on 21-8-1979 which stayed recognition of unions for participation in JCM forums. Since the National Council of the JCM took up the general question of recognition of unions/associations in JCM forums in February, 1979, it was no longer possible to operate the provisions of the CPRO 25/71. This is a purely temporary measure and there is no intention on the part of the Government to contravene the relevant CPRO.

(c) Since the instructions dated 21st August, 1979, relate to recognition of unions for JCM purposes only and trade unions can still continue to get recognition under the CPRO 63/59, there is no curtailment of trade union rights as such. The circular mentioned in (b) above can be revoked only after National Council (JCM) frames the recognition rules for JCM forums.

Loss of two Pushpaks in Flying Training

1843. DR. A. U. AZMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two Pushpaks have been lost in flying training belonging to the Civil Flying Club of Madras being imparted to the Naval Officers of the Naval Aviation thereby jeopardising the training programme ;

(b) reasons for non-existence of a ground training school for imparting naval flying training to its officers/sailors like IAF ;

(c) reasons for the accidents and the findings of the investigations carried out ; and

(d) steps taken to revamp and revitalise the naval air wing with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Two Aircraft of Madras Flying Club were slightly damaged in two different accidents at Madras Airport. These aircrafs are being repaired. The training programme is in progress as other aircraft are available for the training.

(b) Flying training to Naval Pilots is being imparted by the Airforce and therefore a separate flying training school for Naval Officers/sailors has not been set up so far.

(c) Reasons for both the accidents are under investigation by the Inspector of Accidents appointed by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

(d) There is no proposal to revamp the Naval air wing.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने मंडल कमीशन के बारे में आपको लिखा था···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कल बताया था कि बात कर रहा हूं। आप रोज-रोज इस को क्यों उठाते हैं ?

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेडियो, टेलिविजन और अखबारों में मुझे लोकदल का सदस्य लिखा जाता है, जबकि मैं डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का सदस्य हूं । जो चिट्ठियां मिलती हैं, जो उत्तर आते हैं, कल के प्रिवलेज मोशन के उत्तर में भी मुझे लोकदल का सदस्य लिखा गया है, इससे मेरी स्थिति बड़ी खराब हो रही है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में दिन-ब-दिन ला-एण्ड-आर्डर गिरता जा रहा है···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहां असेम्बली है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : वह कभी नहीं चलती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको तोड़ दीजिये, फिर यहां बात करेंगे ।

I am not allowing it.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक दवाई की शीशी लाया हूँ जिसमें कीड़े पड़े हुए हैं । बगैर लाइसेंस के बाटलिंग की जा रही है, इस को आप देख लीजिये ···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दे दीजिये, मैं देख लूंगा ।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मैंने स्टेट एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन के खिलाफ प्रिवलेज का मोशन दिया है ।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) میں نے اسٹیٹ ایگریکلچر منسٹر شری آر - وی سوامی ناتھن کے خلاف پریولیج کا موشن دیا ہے - . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट ने कोई लाइसेन्स नहीं दिया है, आप इसको देख सकते हैं, इसमें कीड़े पड़े हुए हैं । यह इन्सानों के पीने की दवा है, यह स्थिति आज लाइफ-सेविंग-ड्रग्ज की है । इसे वार्नर हिन्दुस्तान लिमिटेड, हैदराबाद ने बनाया है····

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी दवाओं के बारे में मैंने दो बार हाउस में सूचना दी है और लिख कर भेजा है । आपने कहा था कि एक समन्वय समिति में विचार हो रहा है, लेकिन इसके खिलाफ अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है, अभी भी ऐसा होता जा रहा है ···

श्री जगपाल सिंह : बगैर लाइसेंस के बाटलिंग हो रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कितनी बार इसको दोहरायेंगे ?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप बतलायें कि क्या हुआ है ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): On postal censorship, I sent a privilege notice on an article by Shri Inderjit.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing much in it. I will look into it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has said that you have misled the House.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You have not understood.

MR. SPEAKER: I have read that article. I am not much exercised about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी(नई दिल्ली) : वह आर्टीकल बहुत अच्छा है । उन्होंने लिखा है कि आप अपने रूलिंग पर फिर से रिव्यू करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी समझता हूँ, मैं भी आदमी हूँ ।

I can also review my ruling. If there is anything, I shall look into it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप फिर से सोचिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने अभी तक कानून नहीं बदला है, पुराने कानून लिये बैठे हैं, परवाह नहीं करते हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप कानून की बात न कीजिये । पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बरों के कुछ प्रिवलेजेज होते हैं या नहीं ? आप ने जो रूलिंग दी है, हम उस रूलिंग को चैलेन्ज नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : आप ने कहा है कि कानून पुराने हो गये हैं। मेहरबानी कर के एक कमेटी बना दीजिये ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : रूल्स कमेटी तो है । उसमें क्या होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि मैं **गिव एण्ड टेक** में विश्वास करता हूं । मुझसे भी गलती हो सकती है लेकिन मैं सोच-समझ कर और अपनी कान्शेंस से ठीक करने की कोशिश करता हूं ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I hope my privilege motion will get your attention.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को नौकरी देने की इतनी बात चलती है लेकिन उनका कोटा अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। दूसरी तरफ 250 हरिजनों को बिहार में बेरोजगार कर दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की बात है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : 250 हरिजनों का मामला है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का कैसे मामला है । ... (व्यवधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों बीच में बोल रहे हैं जब एक आदमी बात कर रहा है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आपने कह दिया कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का मामला है, वहां जो हरिजन हैं, उनको सरकारी नौकरी से निकाला जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप रेजोलूशन पास कीजिए कि एसेम्बलीज को बन्द किया जाए। फिर यहां पर इस को लाइए ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एसेम्बली वहां कभी चलती नहीं है ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : 250 हरिजनों को बेरोजगार कर दिया है, जबकि उसी काम में लगे कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग वहां पर काम कर रहे हैं। यह एक गंभीर मामला है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : इस पर आप की क्या राय है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं देखूंगा ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : हमने मोशन दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें रिजेंटमैंट मोशन का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह ; 30 साल में 3 परसेन्ट भी नहीं हो पाया है ।....(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग क्यों बीच में बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : हमारी रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप इसको देखें ।...(व्यवधान)....

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you try to monopolise the proceedings of the House ? Why don't you allow the Hon. Member to speak whom I have allowed ? He has an equally important point to make.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Speaker, Sir, myself, Shri Subramaniam Swamy, Shri Dhandapani, Shri Kosalram and four Members from our party had given notice of a Calling Attention regarding the brutal murder of an officer of the H.R.E.C. ....

MR. SPEAKER: This is under my consideration. This is not the way to discuss any Calling Attention. I will not allow it. *(Interruptions)***

**Not recorded.

12.08 HRS.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report on Industrial Disposal

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Report on Industrial Dispersal (Hindi & English versions) submitted by the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas. (Placed in Library *see* No. LT-2979/81)

Notifications under Industries (Development & Regulations) Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi & English versions) under Sub-Section (2) of Section 18(A) of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951:

(i) S.O. 144 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1981 regarding continuance of management of M/s. Krishna Silicate & Glass Works, Ltd., Calcutta beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 318 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1981 regarding continuance of management of M/r. Plyboard Industries Ltd., Pampore, Jammu & Kashmir beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 391(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1981 regarding continuance of management of M/s. Containers & Closures Ltd., Calcutta beyond five years.

(iv) S.O. 513(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1981 regarding continuance of management of M/s. Andhra Scientific Co., Ltd., Machilipatnam beyond five years.

(v) S.O. 541 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th July, 1981 regarding continuance of management of M/s. Associated Industries (Assam) Ltd., Chandrapur beyond five years.

(vi) S.O. 695(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September 1981 regarding continuance of management of M/s. Amritsar Oil Works, Amritsar beyond five years.

(vii) S.O. 684(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1981 regarding continuance of management of M/s. India Belting & Cotton Mills. Ltd., Serampore West Bengal beyond five years.

(viii) S.O. 685(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th Sept., 1981 regarding continuance of management of M/s. Krishna Silicate & Glass Works Ltd., Calcutta beyond five years.

(ix) S.O. 737(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1981 regarding continuance of management of M/s. Eastern Distelleries Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta beyond five years.

(x) S.O. 738(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1981 regarding continuance of management of M/s. Motor & Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta beyond five years.

(Placed in Library *see* No. LT-2980/81)

(2) A copy of the Imported Cement Control (Fourth Amendment) Order, 1981 (Hindi & English) versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 723(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1981, under subsection (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodoties Act, 1955.

(Placed in Library *see* No. LT-2981/81)

Annual Reports etc. of National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd., New Delhi and of Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd., Muzaffarpur

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi & English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd., New Delhi, for the year ending 30th Juny, 1978 together with Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi & English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd., New Delhi, for the year ending 30th June, 1979 together with Accounts.

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi & English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd., New Delhi, for the year ending 30th June, 1980 together with Accounts.

(4) A statement (Hindi & English versions) regarding review by Govt. on the working of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd., for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

(5) A statement (Hindi & English versions) showing reasons (a) for delay in laying the Annual Reports of the National Federation of Industrial Co-operatives Ltd., New Delhi for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 and (b) for not laying the Audit Reports on the Accounts.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2982/81).

(6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi & English versions) under Sub-Section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Govt. on the working of the Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd., Muzaffarpur(Bihar), for the period from 4th Dec., 1978 to 31st March, 1980.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd. Muzaffarpur (Bihar), for the period from 4th Dec., 1978 to 31st March, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller & Auditor General thereon.

(7) A statement (Hindi & English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2983/81)

Annual Report etc. of Semiconductor Complex Ltd., S.A.S. Nagar (Punjab) for 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS & ENVIRONMENT (SHRI S.P.N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi & English versions) under Sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(1) Statement regarding Review by the Govt. on the Working of the Semiconductor Complex Ltd., S.A.S. Nagar (Punjab) for the year 1980-81.

(2) Annual Report of the Semiconductor Complex Ltd., S.A.S. Nagar (Punjab) for the year 1980-81 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2984/81)

Notifications under All-India Services Act

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH: Sir, on behalf of Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the

following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:

(1) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1038 in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1981.

(2) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 613 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1981.

(3) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 614 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1981.

(4) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength (Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 609 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1981.

(5) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 610 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1981.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2985/81)

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th November, 1981.

AIR CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirty-first Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Thirty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.10 HRS.

CENTRAL SILK BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 2-12-1981.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Silk Board Act, 1948".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.12 HRS.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

Need for Stopping the 193/194 Varanasi-Mahanagri Express Train at Burhanpur

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) : बुरहानपुर (म० प्र०) की आबादी 1.46 लाख है। म० प्र० का 11वें नम्बर का शहर है, नगर निगम है। यह एक ऐतिहासिक एवं औद्योगिक नगर है। साथ ही यह एक धार्मिक स्थल भी है। बुरहानपुर में 18,000 पावरलूम हैं। वीविंगमिल, एक स्पिनिंग मिल, 30 सायकिंग, 8 केलेडरिंग, 2 प्रिन्टिंग टेक्सटाईल यूनिट हैं, बीड़ी इन्डस्ट्रीज व अन्य उद्योग हैं। लगभग 10 करोड़ रुपये का केला प्रतिवर्ष यहां से निर्यात होता है। ये बड़े खेद का विषय है कि वाराणसी-महानगरी एक्सप्रेस बुरहानपुर पर नहीं रुकती है। बम्बई जबलपुर, सतना इलाहाबाद, बनारस जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए ट्रेन वाराणसी-महानगरी एक्सप्रेस 193/194 बुरहानपुर में रुकने के लिए रेल मन्त्री जी आदेश देवें।

(ii) Need for gearing up of the Co-operative movement in the country and expediting establishment of a Sugar factory in the Cooperative Sector in Uttar Pradesh

श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा (खेरी) : भारत में सहकारिता आन्दोलन काफी प्राचीन होते हुए भी, इस आन्दोलन का सही मायने में प्रादुर्भाव एवं विकास कांग्रेस सरकार की पिछली 33 वर्षों की एक गौरवमयी उपलब्धि है। श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी का पूर्ण विश्वास था कि भारत में कृषि एवं उद्योगों का विकास सहकारिता की ही नींव पर रखा जा सकता है।

सन् 1956 की औद्योगिक नीति में सहकारिता का उद्योगों में युग शुरू हुआ। इसको पूर्ण बढ़ावा जून, 1980 की औद्योगिक नीति से मिला। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि अब इस आन्दोलन में कुछ शिथिलता आ गई है। इसका एक उदाहरण में देती हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक सहकारिता चीनी उद्योग इस प्रदेश में लगाने हेतु आवश्यक कागज केन्द्र सरकार को काफी समय पहले भेजे थे। इसका आशय यही है कि इस प्रदेश में सहकारिता आन्दोलन का औद्योगीकरण में पूरा विकास हो। लेकिन अत्यधिक खेद का विषय है। कि भारत सरकार के सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय ने इस बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब हमारी नीति सहकारिता आन्दोलन को विकसित करने में बिल्कुल सही एवं साफ है तो इस उद्योग को क्यों नहीं आवश्यक आदेश मिल रहे हैं। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय कोई पूंजीपत्तियों के दवाव में आ रही है और इस उद्योग को आवश्यक आदेश नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं।

मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि इस विषय में संसद में एक वक्तव्य दें।

(iii) Need for giving adequate coverage to Oriya and Assamese language programmes over the Delhi Doordarshan

**SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): The Delhi Doordarshan presents Regional Chitrahar programme once in every week. Under this programme the Delhi Television Viewers get the opportunity to witness film songs or sequences from the Regional language Films. But all regional languages are not being given equal representation in this programme. No Assamese and Oriya film songs and sequences have been presented so far.

Similarly, Delhi Doordarshan shows one regional film every week. Assamese and Oriya Films are pre sented in this programme only occasionally. Delhi is the heart of India. People from all over the country live in this Capital City. Thousands of T.V. viewers from Assam and Orissa reside in this city. They are disappointed to find that their languages are not properly represented in Doordarshan Programme.

In view of this, I demand that equal representation should be given to all Regional Languages in the Regional Chitrahar and Regional Film Programme presented by the Delhi Doordarshan.

(iv) Need for reducing the Excise Duty on matches produced in the Cottage and the Tiny Units in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli)**Under Rule 377 I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance.

"In Tamil Nadu there are three sectors of match industry. One is mechanised sector, the second is handmade large factories and the third is divided into two categories—Cottage and tiny units functioning under the auspices of Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the State Industries Department through Co-operative societies. There was the excise duty of Rs. 7.20 per gross for the mechanised sector, Rs. 4.50 per gross for the middle sector and Rs. 1.60 per gross for cottage and tiny sector. From 1-10-1981, for cardboard matches, the Excise Duty has been modified to Rs. 7.20 per gross for the mechanised sector and Rs. 5.50 for both the middle and the cottage and tiny sectors. In the case of middle sector, the increase is just Re. 1/- per gross and there is no increase for the mechanised sector.

With the steep increase of Excise Duty of Rs. 3.90 per gross for the cardboard boxes of cottage and tiny sectors, the tiny and cottage units are being destroyed.

These cottage units in rural areas were giving employment to nearly 2 lakhs of men and women and they have lost their livelihood. The representatives of co-operative societies met the Finance Minister and submitted a petition in this regard. It was reported that an assurance was given that Rs. 5.50 excise duty would be reduced to Rs. 3/- for cottage and tiny units. In the interest of survival of lakhs of workers engaged in cottage units in the rural areas, I demand the early implementation of the assurance reported to have been given by the hon. Finance Minister.

(v) Token strike by workers of Hindustan Samachar Bharati.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : बम्बई में हिन्दुस्तान समाचार एजेंसी के तमाम कर्मचारियों ने 30-11-81 को सांकेतिक हड़ताल की क्योंकि मजदूरों को दो साल से बोनस नहीं मिला है। एक साल के बोनस में जबरन दस्तखत कराकर उनको बोनस

**The original speech was delivered in Orya.
**The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

सर्टिफिकेट दिए गए। तीन महीने से वेतन न मिलने के कारण भी मजदूरों में असंतोष है। गलत तरीके से फिरकापरस्त संगठनों को भी तरक्की दी गई और जिनका अधिकार था उससे उनको वंचित रखा गया। सरकार इस मामले की काफी जांच करें और मजदूरों की मांगें जो उचित है वह पूरी की जाएं और दोषी अधिकारियों को दण्डित किया जाए।

(vi) Proposed re-organisation of B.B.J. Construction Co., Ltd.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd., is a consortium of M/s. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., M/s. Burn Standard Co., Ltd., and M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd., with their share holding of 40%, 30% and 30% respectively. M/s. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd., and M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd., are both wholly owned Government Companies and the Central Government holds about 96% shares in M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd. The B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd., is defacto under the Department of Industry of the Central Government and is treated as a Public Sector concern. 700 permanent employees and nearly 1,000 casual employees are working in B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd.

M/s. B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd., are carrying on several important works and contracts of great public importance and one of the major works now being undertaken by M/s. B.B.J. is construction of the Second Hooghly Bridge in collaboration with M/s. Gammon India Ltd.

It is learnt with greatest concern and apprehension that the Central Government has now proposed reorganisation of B.B.J. by closing down portions of its Victoria Works and also closing down of its site offices as and when work is completed in a site. It is apprehanded and as it appears from the communication received from the Central Government that even the permanent employees will be declared surplus as a result of the closure of the Victoria Works and the Site offices and the services of such surplus employees would be terminated on payment of terminal benefits. The number of employees who would lose their jobs would be more than 800 and such a harsh action will not only result in creating a serious situation for the employees concerned, but is also bound to lead to serious labour unrest which will affect not only the B.B.J. but will evoke sympathetic reaction in the other constituent units and would, in fact, affect the construction of the second Hooghly Bridge, where industrial relations have been well under control until now. Further, such reorganisation now will very seriously disturb the process and progress of work for the Second Hooghly Bridge. The Victoria Works of the B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd., have already started fabrication of trestles of the side spans of the Main Bridge which would support the super structure girders which are required at site within the next few months. The fabrication work is of the order of 1,500 tonnes.

The same workshop has also been allotted fabrication work of the main longitudinal and cross-girders of the bridge involving 1600 tons. These elements, in fact, costitute the first portion of the superstructure in the erection schedule. The closure of the Victoria Works and the consequential changes proposed are bound to affect very seriously the construction schedule and would also escalate costs. Further, the implementation of the decision of reorganisation will lead to further delay by work stoppages, failure of coordination and would impose extra financial burden which would have to be borne by the Central Government.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal has strongly protested against the proposed move and it is understood that the Minister of Industry has agreed to form a team to investigate into the matter again. The Central Government has not given up its proposal and as a result there of serious misgivings have arisen not only in the minds of the employees but also about the commitment of the Central

Government to complete the Second Hooghly Bridge Project according to schedule or at all. It is necessary that such a proposal which would have serious consequences would be given up and the views of the Chief Minister of West Bengal should be accepted, which will result in better utilisation of the technical expertise and services so far rendered satisfactorily by B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd., and it is necessary that the uncertainty as to the future of the concern as well as of the employees is ended at the earliest.

(vii) Construction of a bridge over the river Jamuna in Saharanpur district

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान रूल 377 के तहत इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज मुल्क को जंग का जो खतरा है उसके तहत जिला सहारनपुर में लखनौती के मुकाम पर दरियाये जमना पर पुल बनाना बहुत जरूरी हो गया है। रुड़की हिन्दुस्तान की एक बहुत अहम छावनी है और इस छावनी से फौजें और इंजीनियर पंजाब और पाकिस्तान की सरहद पर सड़क के जरिये जाने के लिए सिर्फ दो रास्ते हैं एक जमनानगर से होकर और दूसरा कैराना पानीपत से होकर। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक जमाने में डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने गंगोह लखनौती करनाल को मिलाने के लिए लखनौती पुल बनाने की बात सोची थी जिसका सर्वे भी हो गया था मगर फिर किसी वजह से यह नहीं बन पाया। अगर जंग के वक्त किसी वजह से जमनानगर का पुल खराब हो जाए तो फिर रुड़की से मिलिटरी को बोर्डर तक जाने के लिए कैराना आना पड़ेगा जो काफी फासले पर पड़ता है जबकि अगर लखनौती जमना पर पुल बन जाए तो फासला बहुत कम भी हो जाता है और रुड़की देवबन्द गंगोह करनाल होते हुए मिलिटरी के ट्रक बहुत जल्द बोर्डर पर भेजे जा सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से दरख्वास्त है कि इस डिफेंस के लिए अहम पुल को सरकार जल्द-अज़-जल्द बनाए।

شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) میں سرکار کا دھیان رول ۳۷۷ کے تحت اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آج ملک کو جنگ کا جو خطرہ ہے اسکے تحت ضلع سہارنپور میں لکھوتی کے مقام پر دریائے جمنا پر پل بننا بہت ضروری ہو گیا ہے۔ روڑکی ہندوستان کی ایک بہت اہم چھاونی ہے اور اس چھاونی سے فوجیں اور تلنجیں پنجاب اور پاکستان کی سرحد پر سڑک کے ذریعہ جانے کے لئے صرف دو راستے ہیں ایک جمنا نگر سے ہو کر اور دوسرا کیرانا پانی پت سے ہو کر۔ اسی بات کو دھیان میں رکھتے ہوئے ایک زمانے میں ڈیفنس منسٹری گنگوہ لکھوتی کرنا کو ملانے کے لئے لکھوتی پل بنانے کی بات سوچی تھی جس کا سروے بھی ہو گیا تھا مگر پھر بھی کسی وجہ سے یہ نہیں بن پایا۔ اگر جنگ کے وقت کسی وجہ سے جمنا نگر کا پل خراب ہو جائے تو پھر روڑکی سے ملٹری کو بورڈر تک جانے کیلئے کیرانہ آنا پڑے گا جو کافی فاصلہ پڑتا ہے جب کہ اگر لکھوتی جمنا پر پل بن جائے تو فاصلہ بہت کم بھی ہو جاتا ہے اور روڑکی دیوبند گنگوہ کرنال ہوتے ہوئے ملٹری کے ٹرک بہت جلد بورڈر پر پہنچے جا سکتے ہیں اس لئے میری سرکار سے درخواست ہے کہ اس ڈیفنس کے لئے اہم پل کو سرکار جلد از جلد بنائے۔

12.23 HRS.

MOTION RE: INDIA'S EXTENDED ARRANGEMENT WITH THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up consideration of the motion regarding India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, to be moved by Shri R. Venkataraman.

Shri R. Venkataraman.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): On a point of order, Sir, before the Finance Minister rises to initiate this debate or discussion, you would remember that when first the Finance Minister made a statement in this regard, on that day we had asked that to facilitate a proper discussion in this House he should produce all the documents relating to this loan and on that day you were kind enough to say that the Finance Minister would place all the papers relating to that in the library, but we are sorry to say that the papers which have been placed in the library are not the entire papers. The most important thing is the conditionality; we wanted to know which are the conditions under which the loan had been agreed to. I would like that before the discussion starts, the Finance Minister makes this House fully aware of the entire conditions and the agreements relating to the conditions of this loan.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What should we see ? He had assured the House on that day, but he has not made available the papers. My objection is that he has not fulfilled the assurance given to the House. Before we participate in the discussion, we should be able to know all this.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Should we see the Memorandum ? That is your ruling, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see what he says.

MR. Venkataraman.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to move:

> "That this House do consider India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund".

I will first take up the point raised by my Hon. friend about the documents. There is a considerable misconception about the documents in respect of the extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund. I explained the other day while answering a question that a loan application under this extended facility is made by the Finance Minister of a country with a letter of intent and it is accompanied by a Statement of Economic Policies and Programmes, called the Memorandum. Now, both these documents have been placed in the library. The IMF Staff make their own assessment of the policies and programmes which are set forth in the document of the Government which applies for the loan. This is an internal assessment made by the Staff and submitted to the Executive Board.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You are repeating that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): You are a member of the Board.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is not my document. It is the Staff document. My document is only the Memorandum which I have submitted along with my letter of intent. This document is examined by the Executive Board and I told the other day I cannot place it. It is not my document and, therefore, I cannot place it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Have you seen it yourself ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Have you got is with you?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: When you have the agreement, why are you not placing that agreement ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You don't have to be impatient with me. I will answer all your questions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, how can we discuss without the agreed document IMF has given ?

MR. SPEAKER: Have some patience.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You hear me first. I said this is a document prepared by the Staff and it is by the Executive Board Staff marked confidential by them and I cannot place it because it has been stamped 'confidential' by them. Even though it is circulated to me. I cannot place it in the library.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Have you seen it ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, will you permit me to lay it on the table of the House.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Anybody can do it, I have no objection.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not bound by any understanding with the IMF.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You can place it on the Table. I have no objection to anybody placing any document on the Table of the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will you authenticate it ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For your information, under Speaker's Direction No. 117, I have given a notice to lay a document on the Table of the House.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You are welcome. I don't object to it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, he is not objecting, but he must authenticate it. It is not enough he is not objecting.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall act according to the rules.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): Sir, he has no objection.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Finance Minister must also comment whether it is a correct document or not, because he has seen it as Member of the Board.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, this for your information; already the Finance Minister has stated that this cannot be made public.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, I did not say that. You are all saying things which I did not say.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you unnecessarily putting words in his mouth ? He said: anybody can, but he cannot.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: So, on the basis of what the debate will continue ? Suppose, the document is secret and we are not supposed to know the conditions, and if that is the position.....

MR. SPEAKER: You are jumping at conclusions. Why can't you listen to him ? He is explaining certain things. You are just jumping to conclusions and you are taking certain things for granted. Why do you take something for granted ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, we are governed by certain proprieties. I said if this document has come to me marked 'confidential' by the Executive Board, by the Staff I cannot, therefore, make a breach of this confidence and I cannot place it. It is open to anybody to get it or open for anybody to place it. And anybody can use any sentence from it. I have no objection. And there is nothing in this. They are having no case. They are trying to build on some flimsy things like not putting up a document, etc.

After this, I will conclude. I will explain the procedure, because many of you seem to be suffering from an illusion about the IMF procedure. After it is circulated to the members along with this circulation, that is, with the document...another paper is circulated, a paper called the "Text of Extended Arrangement", that is, the terms on which the loan will be sanctioned. That is also in the papers I have placed in the Library. Please refer to it. Therefore, to say that I have not placed anything, or that I held back anything, is not correct. I also make it very clear that whatever the perception of the staff of IMF, and whatever their assessment, it is not binding on me. What is binding on me is only the letter which I have submitted along with my letter of Intent.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: That is not the correct position.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is the correct legal position.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara) You have your say; we will have our say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): All the knowledge is on that side ? I do not know whether the Finance Minister claims that type of infallibility.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Because of various kinds of erroneous, wrong and totally distorted versions that are being floated about, I have to make this very strong statement that what is binding on the Government of India is the Memorandum which they have submitted, and it is not...I repeat not...the assessment.....

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is not correct. The terms should be binding, and not your Memorandum.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You can argue. And this opinion also is not binding on me.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You are trying to mislead. These terms will be binding, and not your Memorandum. You changed your Memorandum. On their say, you have changed your Memorandum. That is also a fact.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They are walking into my trap; and

I welcome this. There is another misconception that there is some agreement which is signed between the IMF and the Government of India. No agreement is signed. The letter of sanction is all the binding document. There is no agreement signed. A number of people ask me : "Why don't you place the agreement signed, on the Table of the House ?"

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is not a misconception. It is miscarriage.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Don't tell this to me. I will take it from the record and show it to you.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta South): If there is no agreement, then what for the performance criteria ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am not going to reply to this. In the Memorandum which we have submitted, we set out the policies and programmes; and the Fund makes an assessment and then it sets two things: one is what is called the performance criteria, and the other is the general policy statements with regard to improving the balance of payments position of the country which seeks this kind of a loan. The performance criteria are those which I have mentioned in my statement of 23rd September, which are two in number. I will come to it later. I will briefly mention it. One relates to the credit ceiling, and the other to foreign borrowing. This I must keep ir order to be able to borrow the second instalment; and this I must observe before the 25th of March, 1982. These are the two performance criteria. Then there are a number of policy statements which we had said which will, according to us, go to improve the balance of payment position in our country. There is their perception and their assessment on this there will be further consultation between the International Monetary Fund and the Government of India and further allocation of loan, etc., will depend on further consultations which take place after the 25th of March, that is around 25th March, 1982.

So far as documents are concerned there is nothing which we have held back. There was one point raised about a clarification. In my letter of intent dated the 28th September, 1981, I stated in paragraph 5 that Government of India will consult with the International Monetary Fund on all policies, economic policy but will observe only or adopt only such of those policies which are approved by Parliament. This is the statement we made. Here I will read a particular sentence. "Government will consult with the fund on the adoption of any appropriate measures consistent with national policies accepted by our Parliament in accordance with the policy of the fund on such consultation". There are two things. There is a duty on the part of every member of the International Monetary Fund to consult with the monetary fund whether he is a borrower or not; that is Article-IV; and that consultation spreads over the general garmut of economic relationship. We said, in accordance with that policy, we will consult them on all matters relating to the economic policy, related to exchange etc., but while it comes to adopting policies and programmes we will adopt only those which are approved, which are national policies approved by Parliament. Now this sentence to the lawyers, as usual, gave some kind of a confusion and they said, it reads as if the Government of India will consult. Excuse me. In fact, the Chief Justice told me that you made a good choice. It gave an impression to them that we will consult only in respect of those matters in which the policies or programmes which are there which are adopted by Parliament. We said, no, we will consult on all economic policies, but we will adopt only this. This is the clarification and that clarificatory letter also I have given; and it has been placed in the Library.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What is the meaning of other consultations ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thought you knew it at least.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will you hold your academic seminar with them ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will show you. Article-IV of the article of agreement between member countries and the IMF enjoins on all these countries to have consultations in respect of matters relating to the exchange in the matter relating to the multiply currency arrangement, etc. This is a general consultation. And they look into the economy, the various aspects of the things which go to influence or affect the currency as well as exchange arrangements. Now this is a general thing and this we said, we are willing to do. There is nothing; we are not undertaking anything new; nothing more than this. I will read that para of article-IV, subsection (3).

"In order to fulfil its functions in (a)". If you want me to read (a) I will read (a) also. Under Article (4), Section (1) the general principle is accepted, the general principle applicable to all Members.

> "Recognising the essential purposes of international monetary system, is to provide a framework for facilities, an exchange of goods, services and capital among countries and that sustains a sound growth, and that the principal objective is the continued development of orderly underlying conditions that are necessary for fiscal and economic stability. Each Member undertakes to collaborate with the Fund and other Members to assure orderly exchange arrangements and to promote suitable systems of exchange rates and in particular,....."

Then, Sub-section (3) says: "In order to fulfil its functions in (a) sub-section (a), the Fund shall exercise firm surveillance over the exchange rate policies of Members and shall adopt specific principles for the guidance of all Members with respect to those policies. Each Member shall provide the Fund with information necessary for such surveillance and when requested by the Fund shall consult with it on the Member's exchange rate policies. The principles adopted by the Fund shall be consistent with co-operation arrangements. All Members maintain the value of their currency in relation to the value of the currency or currencies of other Members as well as with the exchange arrangements of a Member's choice consistent with the purposes of the Fund".

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is not a general economic policy, it is only about currency.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No. Now, Part-I. It says, merely, "the principal object is continuing development of orderly and underlying conditions that are necessary for financial and economic stability".

No surveillance clause enjoins on them. Therefore, everybody has got and every Member knows that consultations take place with the Fund annually.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : A good lawyer of a bad case.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Now, the explanation which I have given in the letter which I have put in the Library is a mere enunciation that as far as economic policies are concerned, the policies and programmes which we purpose to adopt, we will be governed only by Parliament and in respect of the consultations under Article 4, we will consult them. A great deal of noise was made that we have given an explanation by which we have agreed to surrender our eco-

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nomic sovereignty, and so on. Well, these are all verbiage. But if you actually read the sentence and clauses and the duties of the Members of the Fund, vis-a-vis the Fund, then you will find that there is absolutely no inconsistency about it. That is the first point which I wanted to make. Now, the second question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why was this clarification necessary at all ?

AN HON. MEMBER: Why was this necessary ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If that is the clause you have read, if every Member country is covered by that clause, why was this question raised, that you will have to get it approved by Parliament ? Why was this question raised at all ? When the Fund was created, was this not made clear ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My sentence, according to the lawyers of the Fund, gave them an impression that my consultation is limited only to those policies adopted by Parliament. I said, 'it is not'. Do you agree with me ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Now, you will have a seminar every day.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: My lawyer friend agrees with me. That is exactly what I said.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Was this not clarified to the Member countries before by their Parliaments ? Was it not made clear ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Will you please sit down ? I will answer. The letter which I sent—which has been placed in the Library—mentions this in the fifth paragraph. The letter is very clear to me. According to me, my intension was, I will consult under Article-IV, about the general thing. But I will adopt only those policies which have been approved by Parliament. But their lawyer said that your letter gave the impression that your consultation would be limited only to those policies which had been approved by Parliament. I said: No, it is not so. That is why this clarification. And the clarification is in conformity with the law and with my intention. There is nothing in that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What is the meaning of such a consultation where Parliament is not paid attention to ? You are not a professor holding seminars.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: On all matters they advise a number of things. The Bank's staff is supposed to be experts on various aspects. They consult experts on our side: mutual exchange of ideas goes through. We are talking to them and they are explaining to us. But I will not adopt anything which has not been approved by Parliament. If you say, Mr. Swamy, that I would not talk to experts, then I will be excluding you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If you exclude me, then you will not get the loan.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There was no ambiguity in the earlier letter of the hon. Finance Minister. The hon. Finance Minister has himself felt that...

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You are going to speak on the debate and I will reply again.

A second point was raised generally as to why I did not consult Parliament before this agreement. In our political system, international agreements are not discussed in Parliament. But that is not my argument. I have another argument. In our case, we had the suspicion that some

country or countries might oppose our loan. And the stand that such countries were likely to take was more or less on the same lines which the opposition is raising, namely, the amount is still too large and it is not necessary for India to take and that the conditions on which we are accepting the loan, are very harsh. These are the criticisms which you generally raise in the House. The objection which a country or countries was or were going to take was that the amount was too large and it need not be given to India and that the conditions were too soft and that loan should not be given to India on these conditions. If we could have had a debate, I would be in a very enviable position of first saying that this large amount is necessary for me for various reasons. But hon. Members would be saying: No, it is not necessary for you. And that country will quote the opinion of the Members of Parliament that it is not necessary.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Then abolish Parliament.

(Interruption)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The second point is that the conditoins are very harsh and I will have to defend by saying that the conditions are reasonable. But then it will be quoted by those countries. They will say that the Finance Minister of the country had said that these were soft conditions and, therefore, this loan should not be given.

Do you think a discussion of this kind would have helped us to get the loan ? It would not have. Therefore, in our best judgment, we felt a discussion in Parliament before the loan would have ruined our chances.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are on a sticky wicket.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will answer every point. You know from your experience of me during the last two or three years that I never fail to deal with the points raised. You may or may not agree, that is a different issue, but I will answer all the points.

The next point is that countries like the United Kingdom and Italy discussed it in Parliament. But nobody opposed U.K.'s loan in the Executive Board. They were never put in an embarrassing position of this kind in which I am. Nobody opposed the Italian loan. Both developed and developing countries were in favour of the loan. But I had to face a different situation in which I was put in great embarrassment. So, I want you to think objectively, apart from all political considerations, whether it would have helped our case before the International Monetary Fund.

Some hon. Members have said that this loan is not necessary, we could have had other alternatives or options. Everybody knows that our balance of payments position has been deteriorating. On that there is no dispute.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You are running the good work of the Janata Government.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You will get it back.

During the Janata Government, in 1978-79, the oil imports came to Rs. 1,677 crores. In 1979-80, because of the hike in oil prices internationally, the oil import cost went up to Rs. 3,146 crores. In 1980-81, because of the second hike, the oil import cost went up to Rs. 5,588 crores. This is the magnitude of the cost of oil alone. This one single item constituted 47 per cent of our total imports. As a result of this increasing cost of oil, our balance of payment position deteriorated. In 1979-80, thanks to the loan which India got from the trust fund and from the IMF of Rs. 800 crores, we were able to make up the

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deficit. But in 1980-81 the balance of payment current account deficit is Rs. 2,655 crores. Our projection for 1981-82 would be Rs. 3,030 crores and in 1982-83 and 1983-84 it will progressively cost us up to Rs. 4,200 crores.

12.54 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Our foreign exchange resources on 6th November, 1981 was only Rs. 3,578 crores. If you take the overall deficit, that is, taking into account not only the balance of trade, but the balance of payment and also the loans and the International Development Association aid, if you include everything, we would be roughly having a deficit of Rs. 1,500 crores every year and in two years' time the reserves would have been completely exhausted. With Rs. 3,500 crores of reserves when I go to borrow, I am a borrower; with a reserve of Rs. 700 crores if I go to borrow, I am not a borrower; I am a beggar.

We should understand the magnitude of the problem that the country faces. We went at a time when our reserves were fairly strong, when our earnings have not yet gone down, when our credit in the market is very high, so that we were able to negotiate these—again I quote—"reasonable terms". If it had been two years later, it would have been like other countries which you are going to cite and which you have cited yourself earlier.

The second alternative which is before me is, without going for the loan to cut down imports. If I cut down imports, I will have to cut at least 50 per cent of the oil to make even the smallest impact because the biggest single item of import is oil and if I cut down 50 per cent of oil, then our transport will come to a standstill because all our buses which are taking about 50 per cent of the total diesel consumption in India and the agricultural pump sets which consume 14 per cent of the diesel in India will all be very seriously affected. Would you like me to do that ? Not only that. If I cut down imports, I will have to cut down on various other raw materials which are now going for the production of many items and keeping up the industry on its wheels. There would be unemployment, closures and every one of these things.

The other alternative which is suggested is that we could have got from the other window of the IMF. There are two other windows from which I could have got. One is called the Reserve tranche. The other would be something like First credit tranche. Even if I borrowed on these two accounts, there is a limitation of how much I can borrow, it is related to my quota, and even if I borrow on these two accounts, I can get only Rs. 788 crores as against my need of such a large amount of Rs. 5,000 crores. Then somebody has suggested: 'Why not go and borrow at commercial rate, why not do commercial borrowing ? Why do you go to IMF ?' We have borrowed recently last year in the Euro-dollar market for our aluminium project at a rate of 16 per cent, the London Inter-Bank Ordinary Rate (LIBOR) ranges from 16 to 18 per cent and if we go and borrow at the rate of 18 per cent, this country will become bankrupt, we are not advising anything which is helpful to the economy. And again I want to ask this quetion...

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You are assuming that we have discussed this before. If you have discussed this before, then we could have given our advice. Now it is all a *post mortem*.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am thankful to you. Please answer to those people who are going to raise this.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: No, no. My question is completely different.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are going to have a discussion for six hours. He is moving the motion. You have ample opportunity to discuss and give suggestions.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: They are very uncomfortable because all the points which they want to raise are being demolished. You will find very little to say afterwards. In fact you will be caught in a debt trap if you went and borrowed at the rate of 18 to 20 per cent.

Now, the point is: Why should I go and borrow in the commercial market at the rate of 18 to 20 per cent when I am entitled to borrow at a lower rate of interest at 10 per cent ?

13.00 HRS.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But 50% of it is @ 18%.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will give all those figures.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Half of it is at commercial rates.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: But the average is only 10%. Why do you mislead ? I.M.F. is something like a co-operative society in which all the Member States have their quota and it is a thing which is not owned by any particular State.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: What about veto ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Some people have higher quota like any company. I am a quota holder. A quota holder I am entitled to borrow on this facility 450% of my quota. I have 450% of my quota and my quota is SDR 1717.5 million today. I am entitled to borrow and this is the amount which I can borrow at a lower rate of interest. Half of it that is, about 2400 crores I will borrow @ 6.25%, the other about 2600 crores roughly will be borrowed at commercial rates. The average works out between 9 & 10%. Would this House excuse me if I left this opportunity of borrowing at an average rate of 9% and went and borrowed at 18% in the Euro-dollar market.

I would ask this question. You have to think.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That one has no condition but this one has condition.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The other condition is that you will become bankrupt at that rate.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: (*Interruptions*) You are bankrupt now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: During Janata rule we did not need such loans.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I know you would not have been able to put through a loan of this kind. Why do you flatter yourself ? One more point I would like to say.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: When will you finish ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will take half an hour more.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: For introduction !

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Why not ? It is very important thing. It is left to me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will there be no lunch hour ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. I think you are not a Member of the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Six hours according to you is equal to one hour.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will take as much time as I like.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You can extend it to any time.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You extend it upto 12-00 mid-night. I will be willing to sit and answer.

AN HON. MEMBER: Early morning.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have done it before and if you will do it, I have no objection.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You have to give dinner.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS & WORKS & HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Yes, I will give. I am prepared to give.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Internal dinner or external dinner.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It will be a dinner without any charge from you.

The extended facility under which we are borrowing is again one which the developing countries have fought for and obtained. It is not a small thing which has been given by anybody. My esteemed friend Chavan in 1974 speaking in the IMF said—

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Which Chavan ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, who was the Finance Minister of India and who represented us very ably then. In I.M.F. he stated:

> "That the developing countries will not rest content until we are able to establish an extended facility for the benefit of those countries which have been affected by the rise in the price of oil".

After a great deal of tussle, this facility was established and India took a leading part in it. Now you say you do not take advantage of this and go and borrow @ 20% elsewhere. (*Interruptions*). Perhaps, I am hearing it for the first time.

Now I will come to the point called conditionality. As I said in the beginning, there were two performance criteria. The one is that by the 26th of March, 1982, the net credit to Government, which was on March 27, 1981 at Rs. 25,806 crores should not exceed Rs. 30,981 crores. This is the first condition. The other condition relating to the liquidity is that the domestic credit which was on March 27, 1981 Rs. 62,126 crores should not exceed Rs. 74,181 crores as on March 26, 1982 :

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Why it is 74,181 and not even 74,180 ? Why not in round figures ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is calculated as a percentage. That is why, it comes like that. Sir, immediately I can assure the hon. Members that with my buoyancy in revenue and with the prospects, of an excellent bearer bond response I will be well below the limit set by them. In fact, it is no condition at all, so far as I am concerned now. Because my revenue has shown a buoyancy and I am going to get a lot of money from the bonds which I have issued. And, therefore, it is no condition at all.

The second condition which I have said is that India should not borrow from outside market more than Rs. 1,400 crores on one-two-twelve year term loans. (*Interruptions*) I am saying in rupees. I am mentioning in rupees because, you know,

there are three items coming, one is SDR, the other is Dollar and the third one is rupee. One SDR is equal to $1.2. It goes on changing from $ 1.3 to $ 1.2 and like that. Therefore, I thought it was better to confine ourselves to the rupees. In the earlier case also. I gave in rupees. 1.4 billion SDR is the actual term. When they are converted in rupees, it is roughly 1400 crores.

Now, on this ceiling, people say, it is a great condition by which we have surrendered the right to borrow from the World Market. Sir, I want to explain that. So far as this money of Rs. 1,400 crores is concerned, it does not apply—this limitation does not paply—to IDA loan which is given to us. That is, the aids for loans which are coming to us. Secondly, it does not apply to loans which we may negotiate for more than 12 years. Thirdly, it does not apply—I repeat, it does not apply—to bilateral payment arrangements with socialist countries. Here, I want to make it clear because some very seemingly erudite people have put forth a document or book in in which they had said that this will affect the bilateral payments with the Soviet Union.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Your own interview with Kuldip Nayyar says this. Your interview with Kuldip Nayyar in the *Business Standard*, which appeared a few days ago, says this. You please tell us.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not know. I am only dealing with the document and it says:

> "During the period over which the loan is despatched, India would have no right to enter into bilateral trade agreement whether with the Soviet Union or Romania, Yugoslavia, Iraq or Iran or Kuwait, Nepal or Bangladesh without prior clearance with the Fund...This is the statement—Sd/- Ashok Mitra.

This does not affect the bilateral relations with the socialist countries because the Agreement contains article 8 and, under article 8, all this bilateral arrangement relating to exchange, etc., applies only to member countries and it has nothing to do with non-member countries. Article VIII has not been accepted by all members. India has also not accepted Article-VIII.

Under Article XIV of the Agreement between IMF and members, the transitional arrangements allow a country not to agree to these bilateral arrangements between members in respect of currency, exchange, etc., We have actually not entered into that arrangement. In the Annual Report for 1981 which the IMF issued on April 13, 1981, at Page 130, you will find a list of countries marked like this—members that have accepted the obligations under Article-VIII. They are alphabetically listed. Honduras is there. Then there is no India, Indonesia or anything of the kind. Thereafter, it is Ireland. Not only that.

There is, as I said, an annual consultation under Article-IV and the annual consultation report is issued to each country. In the consultation reparted issue on June, 24, 1980, by the IMF the following passage occurs:

> "The only bilateral payments agreement still in force with the Fund member is arranged through Rumania. Bilateral payments agreements are also maintained with the following non-member countries:—
>
> The USSR, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia....."

This is a document issued by the IMF. I suppose, the people who have some pretention to knowledge must have read some of these things (*Interruption*) After all I have a right to be heard. How can I go

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on hearing only all the things that they are saying?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If you had explained before, we would not have heard all this.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: All these objections appear to be completely irrelevant when you find the very socialist countries applying for membership of IMF. China has become a member, with the champion Mr. Subramaniam Swamy supporting and he is arguing very vehemently that China should partake in IDA and that their *per capita* income is lower than that of India. Is that not so ? Poland has applied for membership ; Hungary has applied for membership. Now, I cannot understand what this objection can be. Are they becoming members for not borrowing ? Are we capitalist rich countries so that we merely go and pay our quota and keep quiet without borrowing from them ? Why do you become a member of the Cooperative Society here if you do not want to borrow from it ? This is a clear proof that all these objections have no validity what soever.

Now, I will come to the next point. One of the things which they have said is···

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Who said it ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You have to bear with me. You have been raising it here times without number. I stated that there is no question of devaluation.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Only re-adjustment of exchange rates.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It will educate you.

This is the language that has been used in the document which I have.

It has been agreed before.....
(Interruptions)

You do not attend the House. Therefore, you do not know what the procedures are. 'Realistic exchange rates' that is what we said.

So far as we are concerned, our currency is linked to a basket of 5 or 6 countries with which countries we have trade and, therefore, there is no question of any devaluation. Devaluation implies reducing the value of your currency in relation to one currency. Here there is no such thing. I will give the figures.

During the period Ist January, 81, to 17th Nov., 1981—This is in relation to the *inter-se* relations between dollar and other important currencies—so far as Indian rupee is concerned, the rupee has appreciated over the sterling by 8.02%.

Then it has appreciated over the Franc by 7.59%.

So far as the Deutsche Mark is concerned, it is only 1.8 that is maintaining, more or less, parity. Only against the Dollar, it has gone down.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: How much ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: 13.68%.

Now, if you compare Dollar with other European currencies, then, you know what the position is.

The Pound in relation to the Dollar has depreciated 25%.

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That is deemed economy.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Deutsche Mark has depreciated to the tune of 14.16%.

The French Franc has depreciated by 24.66%.

The Japanese Yen has depreciated by 11.24%.

Therefore, to say that the Indian currency has depreciated is an exhibition of complete ignorance of the exchange rate system prevailing over the years.

(*Interruptions*)

Then I come to the last point with regard to the economic policies. There are some people who will not be educated. There are some people who cannot be educated. I am one of those who shall not educate anyboy

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: There are some people who were educated long ago.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There are some people who have forgotten their education.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Let us have some fun.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am saying that there are some people who have forgotten their education.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Is it autobiographical ?

There are a number of points. They say 'you have surrendered'. This I will deal with, in my reply to the debate.

In the policy statement which I have submitted to the IMF, this is what we have stated in paragraph 4:

"Balance of payments adjustment will be achieved through a range of measures which are being implemented and will be continued during the programme period. There is considerable scope to replace large imports of items where India is efficient producer and to increase self-reliance in energy especially in the exploration for oil, for development of hydro-carbons".

In that paragraph we go on to Say:

"The Government of India also accords high priority to the objective of achieving a dynamic export performance".

All the policies which the Government of India propose to follow are summarised in Paragraph-4. The other Paragraphs are only an elaboration of the points. It is easy to pick out one sentence from here and one sentence from there and say, "You have said that you will liberalise imports". Liberalisation of imports is related to our expanding production, our expanding exports, and should not be de-linked from the context and read. The whole policy statement has been put in Paragraph-4, and that epitomizes our approach to the question. I will deal with that and I will give also the chapter and verse of the plan which the Janata prepared and what you stated in respect of each one of those items and what we have stated in the Sixth Plan document ourselves.

Therefore, I wish to say that all this criticism is totally unwarranted and I would say that the motion be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That this House do consider India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund".

There are Substitute Motions given notice of.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

This House, having considered India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, expresses its disapproval of the conditions imposed by the IMF which constitute an infringement on India's independence to pursue her own economic policies rooted in the needs and interests of the common man" (1)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Sir, I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

This House, having considered India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, is of the opinion that the acceptance of conditions imposed by the IMF amounts to mortgaging the economic independence of the country and to surrender country's sovereignty, independent economic development and self-reliance and thus disapproves the said conditions". (2)

SMT. GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

This House, having considered India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, expresses its grave concern and strong disapproval at the way the 5 million Dollar SDR loan is being taken by the Government of India and the conditionalities attached to it by the IMF which cuts at the very root of India's economic independence, throws India's door wide open to the rapacity of multinationals, gives IMF virtual powers to dictate economic policies detrimental to the toiling masses of India, foists anti-democratic political measures on our country and is detrimental to our national sovereignty and honour and recommends that it be scrapped forthwith". (3)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

This House, having considered India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, if of the opinion that the terms and conditions, on which Government of India have concluded an extended arrangement with the IMF are detrimental to India's economic sovereignty and to the policies of planned economic development for a self-reliant economy, and should therefore, be rejected". (4)

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

This House, having considered India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, if of the view that it seriously affects and infrienges the economic independence of the country and firmly recommends that:—

(a) offer of the I.M.F. should be rejected;

(b) path of self-reliance should be reaffirmed ; and

(c) probe should be started by a Committee of Members of Parliament against the forces subverting the country's economic independence by inviting conditional aid of the I.M.F.". (6)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

This House, having considered India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, expresses its deep concern that it amounts to:—

(a) sharp departure from the nationally accepted policy of self-reliant and independent economic growth;

(b) a deflection from the well-defined contours of the plan-strategy; and

(c) virtual surrender of our economic sovereignty

and therefore calls upon the Government to reject the terms and conditions of the arrangement". (8)

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Sir, I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

This House, having considered India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, is of the opinion that it will bring the country to the state of economic bankruptcy and recommends review of this arrangement with a view to reconsidering the acceptance of loan". (10)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Madhu Dandavate will initiate the discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the Hon. Finance Minister has moved the motion for consideration of the House, I formally move my substitute motion which reads thus:

"This House, having considered India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, expresses its disapproval of the conditions imposed by the IMF which constitute an infringement on India's independence to pursue her own economic policies rooted in the needs and interests of the common man".

This is a subject on which the debate that has begun will not remain restricted only to this House; I am sure there is bound to be a national debate because the loan that is sought by the Government of India from the IMF.....(*Interruptions*) What does the Hon. Member want to say ?

As far as these issues are concerned, I am surprised to find that our Hon. Finance Minister, while making his preliminary observations, took so much pride over the fact that the Government of India has been able to have such a big borrowing. I hardly come across any person who takes pride over the fact that he had been able to borrow a lot and again claim that that is a reflection of his credibility because he is able to have such large borrowings. That seems to be the argument. I will take cognizance of that argument at a later stage, but at the very outset I would like to point out to the House that, as far as the IMF loan is concerned, there are four important aspects of which this House must take cognizance.

The first important aspect is the big quantum of the loan. The second aspect is the financial situation that has actually led the Government to have such a large borrowing from the IMF. The third important aspect is the conditions that have been imposed by the IMF which really constitute a flagrant infringement on the independence of India in formulating her own independent economic policies rooted in our own needs and the interests of the common people. The last important aspect is whether there

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could have been some alternative to having such a big loan from the IMF under humiliating conditions. These are the four aspects that we have to study in detail and in depth. If this problem is to be discussed in detail, there are two sets of documents which ought to have been placed on the Table of the House. One set of documents would consist of the letter sent by the Finance Minister on 20th Sept., 1981, the economic policy statement and what he considers as the statement of the terms and secondly also the memorandum prepared by the IMF. If all these comprehensive documents were made available to the Parliament or at least kept in the Parliament Library for the perusal of the Members, it would have been possible for us to study this problem in depth. But because our Government failed in its responsibility, and duty, we the vigilant members of the Parliament cannot fail in our duty. I am very happy to find that the Washington based correspondent of *The Hindu* with his ingenuity was able to discover and actually expose the conditions that were imposed by IMF in giving this loan to India. At the same time, the West Bengal Government has also come out with a publication. Under Speaker's Direction 117 as required by the procedure, I have already given a notice in the morning before 10.00 O'clock, with a copy of the IMF memorandum seeking the permission of the Speaker to allow me to lay the document on the Table of the House. The Rules of Procedure demand that the Speaker has to scrutinise the memorandum or the document submitted for tabling and when he grants the permission formally, the document can be laid on the Table of the House. Fully conscious of this procedure, I have already given a notice under Speaker's Direction 117. Before, I make further observations, I would like to know from the Deputy Speaker as to what is the fate of my notice and whether permission has been granted to lay it on the Table of the House.....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have no objection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. you can lay it on the Table of the House. It is under examination of the Speaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already given an advance copy. I think it is taken for granted that the document is laid on the Table of the House if permission is granted by the Speaker.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2987/81].

As far as the quantum of the loan is concerned, as rightly stated, this is the biggest loan that India has been able to borrow from the IMF.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Any country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is the biggest loan that we have been able to borrow. The total quantum is 5 billion SDRs and this loan is not being made available to India in one instalment. It will be made available to the country in three phases. In the first year 900 million SDRs, in the second phase—1800 million SDRs. That is the way it is going to be split in three instalments. In the meantime what happens ? It is very specifically stated that as far as the International Monetary Fund is concerned, the authorities will have an exercise of supervising the performance of Indian economy. The Inspector General of IMF will try to find out what is the progress of the economy in the country, whether the amount of loan that has been given in the form of first instalment has been properly utilised, whether the conditions that have been directly or indirectly suggested have been effectively implemented, whether in the coming two phases the Government is likely to move in a direction in which the conditions

imposed by the International Monetary Fund are going to be implemented, etc. They will take cognisance and if they feel that the conditions are not properly fulfilled, they have the full freedom to cancel the rest of the instalments. Not only that, let us be aware of the fact that we are taking this big loan, not only they have the freedom to cancel the rest of the instalments but they will have the freedom to impose further conditions from time to time if they feel that for the fulfilment of the earlier conditions, impositions of further conditions is necessary, in that case even that particular exercise will be resorted to.

Sir, as far as IMF is concerned, in relation to this borrowing, they have introduced a very interesting condition. They want to see that their monopoly is retained and therefore, they have tried to remit the option of commercial borrowing by India thereby assuring the position of monopoly lender for the IMF. He asked a question during his initial observations 'Would you like India to go in for commercial borrowing from different countries at an enormously high rate ?'

Sir, the simple law in Economics or any other Science is that it is only the like entities that are to be compared, as Dr. Swamy, rightly intervened and pointed out that one set of norms for borrowings involved certain conditions interfering with our internal economics. In the case of some other commercial borrowings, a superficial rate of interest might be of a higher type. But, at the same time, if any strings are attached to that borrowing, it may happen that even the commercial borrowing with a higher rate would sometime be preferable to IMF's loan at a lower rate under certain conditions which are detrimental to the development of the economy of the country. The thrust we want on our economy will actually suffer. This particular aspect has to be taken note of.

Sir, we are the loudest in professing the idea of self-reliance. We are the loudest in proclaiming to the world that we are the largest borrower. There is a contradiction between the two. The contradiction is too obvious. We talk of self-reliance and at the same time, we talk of private interests' borrowings from the IMF at humiliating terms.

To-day, let us try to find out what is the position of external debts. The external debts to-day are of the order of Rs. 15,000 crores before taking into account the IMF loan. Rs. 15,000 crores is the external debt that India owes to other countries. What is going to be the addition after the IMF loan ? It would be one-third and, if you take up the percentage as a result of the additional loan, that we will be taking, then, our external debt will go up from 11% to 15%. In spite of that, we are talking in terms of self-reliance. This is the paradox. We have to take note of that. Which was the situation that led to IMF borrowing ? The Hon. Finance Minister has made certain observations. He pointed out that there are certain balance of payment difficulties. The figure of import of oil bill at one stage was Rs. 3,000 crores. With the two hikes that have taken place, it would have gone to Rs. 5,.00 and odd crores. No doubt difficulties are correct. In some of the questions that we asked, the replies had been given. Let us try to find out what are the various components that have led to the balance of payment difficulty. He already pointed out that 47% of the component is due to the hike that has taken place into case of imported oil.

Only yesterday, I asked an Unstarred Question in this very House. What was the question ? It was unstarred question No. 1477. The question was:

(a) "Whether India will save approximately Rs. 1,000 crores on imports of oil and petroleum

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products in 1982 as a result of the new price formula announced by the OPEC and reduction in imports because of increased domestic production; and

(b) if so, to what extent the inflation will be reduced due to reduction in component of inflation due to prices of imported oil and petroleum products?"

I have the reply here. I shall read only one portion of that reply.

"It is difficult to quantify at this stage the foreign exchange outcome in 1982-83 on account of such imports".

So, whenever calculations are very convenient—they strengthen the viewpoint of the Government—the calculations are available even on the spot. The Finance Ministers carry the calculators in their pockets and if the convenient replies are to be given, the calculations are always available. But this is an obvious question which has been asked. We also know the reply but we wanted to get the confirmation from the Finance Minister. But they say it is extremely difficult to quantify. Therefore, I feel that while posing before the country the difficulties in the balance of payment position they are trying to magnify the entire problem and I would like to introduce one more argument and, I hope, the Finance Minister will try to meet the argument in his reply.

Sir, I tried to find out what are the various components of the imports in the country—how much of oil, how much of fertilisers, how much of chemicals and how much of metals. There I find and that seems to be the experience of a number of economists who come forward with significant contributions that as far as our import bill is concerned a substantial portion of the import bill is due to fertilisers, chemicals and metals and not due to oil. So, these components have contributed to a greater import bill which has created balance of payment difficulties. Are there no alternatives by which we can tone down the import bill ? It is possible by encouraging indigenous technology, by allowing the local resources to be utilised for fertilisers and also certain chemicals it might be possible to substantially reduce the import bill on fertilisers, chemicals and also on other metals which are related to such imports. That is one aspect which has to be taken note of. I am sure if such alternatives are tackled it would have been possible for us to see that the balance of payment difficulty which has become so aggravated probably, it would have been possible to see that those difficulties are toned down to some extent.

Sir, as far as conditions are concerned our Hon. Finance Minister has come forward with a categorical statement that we are bound only by the statement that we have sent to the IMF. He has addressed a letter dated 20th September, 1981. Along with that letter he has also sent the economic policy statement of the Government and he has also sent certain terms which are the basis of the extended arrangements that are being entered into and he contends that it is on the basis of our thinking that the loan is being given and probably he may argue that if in the IMF memorandum certain conditions had appeared they are reflections of the conditions that we ourselves have imposed on ourselves.

Now, it is a strange argument. Can our own Government impose on ourselves and suggest to the IMF authorities certain conditions which humiliating to our country and if we find certain conditions which are appearing in the IMF memorandum are almost identical which have appeared in the memorandum prepared by the Government of India probably it is a wonderful manipulation in the field of economics knowing fully well

that if we are going to surrender some rights and if we are able to take soft attitude to the private sector, if we are able to take soft attitude towards multi-nationals and liberalise the import policy, in that case we are likely to get greater borrowing and with that perspective and telescopic vision of the Finance Minister then it is like this. If the teacher hits a student with a cane, the student can argue that it is not at all the teacher who has beaten him with cane but the student who rushed to the Chair of the teacher and had hit the cane hard. That is, he himself anticipates what is going to be the perspective of the IMF—what liberalisation they want; what concessions they want, what type of changed pattern of taxes they want and on that basis make certain proposals and claim before the House that afterall IMF had set something which is our own perspective. If that is our perspective that is equally a matter of great degradation because certain conditions which we have accepted have themselves run counter to the entire thrust of the economic policy of the Government of India to which Government is committed by various Resolutions and decisions of the Sovereign Parliament.

What are the conditions ? One of the most dangerous conditions is this. I need not stress all of them. The emphasis is on more investment to strengthen the private sector. I do concede that we have not got full fledged socio-economic structure in the country and therefore there is going to be private sector, there is going to be a cooperative sector, there is going to be public sector. But, is it not a fact that it is this Government which has been consistently saying in the Parliament that we consider the public sector as commanding heights of the economy ? Is the approach of the Government in regard to this loan an expression of the attitude that the public sector in our country will be the commanding heights of the economy, and therefore, whenever the question of investment comes in, we will have more investment in the public sector and whatever surpluses are mopped up, we can again plough them back for the expansion of the public sector; and part of the surpluses can be utilised for the development of the welfare activities in the country. That is the social welfare perspective of the entire public sector in our country. That is also the concept of a public sector in a welfare state. But is that particular perspective exhibited here ? No. The condition is that more investment will have to be made in the private sector. Secondly, there is a demand for liberalisation of procedures relating to foreign collaboration and royalty payments. But our Hon. Finance Minister holds the view that this is not a condition being imposed by the IMF but that we ourselves want these procedures to be liberalised, we want to see that foreign collaboration is strengthened and so on. Now, if I have understood the Hon. Finance Minister correctly, there have been number of occasions where it has been said that we donot want to give undue encouragement to foreign collaboration but here we find an entire shift in the original policy of the Government. The export orientation that is sought to be given for getting this loan is an entire reversal of the Government's attitude to development and production adopted so far. The basic attitude of the Government so far has been that they would like the investment in those productive channels where the production will be more attractive and it will be the domestic market whose needs will have to be served. But here a new identification of a new policy is there. They want such export-oriented policy; more investments are to be made in new industries which industries the Government would like to pick up, not those which cater to the needs of the mass consumption of our population. But they would like to manufacture those commodities which are needed for those affluent sections and production will not be basically for those who live below the poverty line but the production will be directed to

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those who live above the line of affluence. That is the new thrust that is sought to be given and if this is not surrender, I don't know what exactly surrender is.

An upward revision of the price structure in the industrial and agricultural field is also hinted at in the Memorandum submitted to the IMF. We know the present situation in which we are having a spiralling of prices; there are inflationary pressures; a parallel black money economy is functioning in the country, every day exerting new additional pressures, inflationary pressures on the economy. In such a situation that is at present prevailing in our country the attitude of the Government towards the price structure is something which is very dangerous for the country.

Then what about subsidies ? If you want the interest of the common man, if you want the interest of the agriculturist, if you want the interest of the consumer, in that case, subsidies in our economy is absolutely inevitable. It is necessary. But the entire emphasis here is that subsidies have to be cut down. So far as our agriculturists are concerned on the one hand they are not getting remunerative prices. On the other hand in regard to the spectrum of the inputs which they require for agricultural activities, they find that day after day the prices of inputs are going up ; they are not getting any remunerative price for their produce; under such circumstances subsidy is a must. But the Government's attitude now is that such subsidy must be cut down. This is a basic reversal of the policy pursued so far. Is it not eating into the vitals of the requirements of the agriculturists and the common people living below the poverty line ?

Now, let us take the fiscal policy of the Government. The fiscal policy is oriented in terms of shift from direct to indirect taxes. It is a well known fact and it is almost axiomatic that as far as the distinction between direct and indirect taxes is concerned the entire burden is divided between the common man and those in the affluent sections. The entire shift is sought to be made from the direct taxes into indirect taxes. This has again been put indirectly as one of the conditions for the big loan.

Then the question of devaluation, I quite realise that the Finance Minister has made a statement in this House that the question of devaluation does not arise. While making his preliminary observations on this Motion, he reiterated his promise to this House that we are not going in for devaluation. The External Affairs Minister in a statement from abroad also said that the question of devaluation of currency does not arise. There are many ways in which devaluation is interpreted. What is it that the conditions say ? It says about the pursuit of the realistic policy, regarding exchanges rates—regarding realistic policy regarding the adjustment of exchange rates. What is the realistic policy of adjustment of exchange rates ? In effect, it will always result into *de facto* devaluation, if not *de jure* devaluation and at a later stage it is bound to come. It might be true that for some time to come frightened by the public opinion Government might not go into the doors of devaluation. As rightly someone pointed out, it might not come in the direct form in which it came in 1966. The *de facto* devaluation may take place and that again will be another blow to the economy of the country.

Sir, they seek a ceiling on non-concessional foreign loans. This is again a new dimension which is introduced into the entire economic thinking. He talked about the bilateral payment agreement. Now, our friends from West Bengal were very much disturbed that this actually prevent the interests of Soviet world. That is a very harsh way in depicting the entire thing and inducting politics into the simple economic problem.

That is the condition that the IMF is introducing, not out of its perspective that India should not be dependent of any Socialist countries but they are more interested in serving their own interests and therefore bar on bilateral payment agreement is also there. These are the terms that have been raised in the Memorandum prepared by the IMF. He has been saying that Memorandum is not placed on the Table of the House because it is a confidential document. I must point out to you that when he quoted one document here prepared by the West Bengal Government, in fact I wanted to get up to raise a point. Under Rule 369, I can always demand that. if any Hon. Member quotes any document in the House, any Hon. Member can demand that that document should be laid on the Table of the House. I have submitted another document for laying it on the Table of the House. Now, I am making another demand that the document which the Hon. Minister has quoted should also be laid on the Table of the House. I do not know whether you will immediately give your ruling, Mr. Deputy Speaker. He will always keep everything in suspense.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not want to make the Table of this House a dumping ground.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Of Course, many Hon. Members also dump here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The book is in everybody's possession.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The book might be in your and my shelf at home. But if it is laid on the Table of the House, that will become the part and parcel of the record of the Parliament. We are interested in that. We are not so stupid in demanding for laying it on the Table of this House for a simple reason. Though we are in possession of the document, we want it to become part and parcel of our Parliamentary records so that in the posterity when we try to analyse the past—some time after it is bound to be a past Government—they will be able to visualise the correct performance of this Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As in your case... ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Always man gets the knowledge from the past experience and I am really getting it from my experience.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You also had it. There is nothing new.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The next point I would like to touch is this. What would have been the alternative to such big borrowing from the IMF ? As far as imports are concerned, there are two types of imports. There are regular imports and there are contingent imports. For instance, if the situation is bad, we are required to import wheat. Though sugar production is good, yet for reasons best known to them, they have been importing it; similar is the case in respect of oil-seeds. I consider all these imports as contingent imports, and what are the contingent loans for this purpose ? Roughly, they are of the order of 2,000 crores of rupees. I am sure that by using domestic capacity properly, by rationalising the capacity, by streamlining our machinery, it would be possible to save at least 1500 crores of foreign exchange and there could have been some relief in our balance of payment position.

Some economists have tried to work out what exactly would be the impact if we were able to economise in certain directions, and they have come to the conclusion that by a mere 10% cut in the consumption of petro products, we would be able to save a foreign exchange of the order of 1000 crores

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate)

of rupees. If 10% cut is there in petro products, it would be possible to save Rs. 1,000 crores of foreign exchange.

There is one more aspect to which I have made a reference earlier and that falls under the category of finding alternative ways. As far as the import bill is concerned, a substantial component of that is in regard to fertilisers as also metals and chemicals. As I said earlier, if we are able to use local resources properly, and build up the indigenous technology, we would be able to save much. If in this land of Gandhiji we are not able to use all our local resources and build up indigenous technology, in that case it is futile to take the name of Mahatma Gandhi. Probably when you move from one Gandhi to another, you also move from one type of economy to another type of economy and that is exactly what is reflected in your policy.

As far as the entire IMF package is concerned, it is designed with a particular perspective. What will be the net result if all these conditions are accepted ? As far as the import concessions, import liberalisation, export-oriented policies and all the conditions that are being sought to be introduced, are concerned, if all these conditions are not only accepted, but are also implemented, the entire thrust of our economy will be completely changed. The public sector gets a secondary position, expansion of private sector and strengthening of private sector, the multinationals becomes the primary consideration. In that case what is likely to be the future of this country. If all these conditions are effectively implemented, in that case the entire distribution of incomes and assets will be in such a direction that we will be having more inequality in the country; we will not be moving towards an egalitarian society, but to a direction where inequality will be accentuated. And that completely contradicts all the policy statements made by this Government on the floor of this Parliament. If such a policy is pursued, which will be the class that will be the loser ? It will be the workers in the field of agriculture and industry, small entrepreneurs, cottage industries and such other people. These will be the sections that will be suffering and the result of that will be that we will not be moving in the direction in which we are expected to move, in which we proclaim we will move, and, therefore, the very basic economic policies laid down in this Parliament will be totally disrupted and destroyed. That is the reason why I am totally opposed to the conditions that have been imposed by the IMF, and, therefore, I will conclude by once again moving my motion and commending it to the House for unanimous acceptance :

> "This House, having considered India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund expresses its disapproval of the conditions imposed by the IMF which constitute an infringement on India's independence to pursue her own economic policies rooted in the needs and interests of the common man".

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया (उदयपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी के भाषण के बाद हम यह सोचते थे कि स्थिति बहुत स्पष्ट हो गई है और जो भ्रम फैलाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, उस की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी लेकिन अभी मैं प्रो॰ दंडवते जी का भाषण सुन रहा था, तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि जो बातें स्पष्ट की गईं, उनको फिर भ्रम में डालने की कोशिश की गई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इस बात को जानते हैं कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार की गई, वह छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना भारत सरकार ने तैयार की और उसके बाद नेशनल डवेलपमेंट कौंसिल के अन्दर उस

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना को स्वीकार किया गया है। जो भी मेमोरेण्डम, लेटर आफ इन्टेंट आई० एम० एफ० के पास भेजे गये हैं, अगर वे यह प्वाइन्ट आउट कर सकते कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर जो आब्जेक्टिव्ज, जो स्ट्रेटेजीज, जो प्रोग्राम हम ने वीकर सैक्शन्स के लिए या और क्षेत्रों के लिए तय किये हैं, उनमें आई० एम० एफ० के लोन की वजह से कोई परिवर्तन करने की बात हमने स्वीकार की है, तब तो यह समझा जाता कि हमने जो योजना तय की है, जो हमारे आब्जेक्टिव्ज हैं, उनमें आई० एम० एफ० के कहने की वजह से हमने परिवर्तन किये हैं। वे डाकूमैंट्स यहां पर लाइब्रेरी के अन्दर प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं। उन की एक-एक लाइन को पढ़ने से यह स्पष्ट होगा कि उस छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के डाकूमेंट के जो सिद्धान्त हैं, उनमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किये गये हैं।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करूं कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर को तरजीह देने के बारे में और दूसरी चीजों के बारे में प्रो० दंडवते ने जो जिक्र किया, उनके वक्त जो रोलिंग प्लान तैयार किया गया, उसमें जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लिए बातें कही गई, क्या जो मेमोरेण्डम प्रस्तुत किया गया, उसके अन्दर कोई इस प्रकार की बात है कि आप एक प्रोग्रेसिव तरीके से करना चाहते थे और आई० एम० एफ० की वजह से उसमें कोई डाइल्यूशन की बात हुई है। ये हार्ड फैक्ट्स हैं, कुछ मुश्किलें देश के सामने हैं, जिन पर इमोशन्स के बिना वास्तविक चीजों को सामने रख कर विचार करना होगा। मैं यह समझता हूं कि सभी माननीय सदस्य इस बात को मानेंगे कि इस गवर्नमेंट के आने के० बाद कोई परफार्मेंस खराब होने की वजह से आई० एम० एफ० से लोन की जरूरत पड़ गई हो, वह कारण नहीं है। यह सब को मालूम है कि चाहें पावर सैक्टर को लें, चाहे कोल प्रोडक्शन को लें, चाहे एग्रीकल्चर को लें, चाहे ट्रान्सपोर्ट को लें, इन सब के अन्दर सुधार हुआ है। इन सब में सुधार होने के बावजूद, यह सब को स्पष्ट है कि जहां पहले 1978-79 के अन्दर करीब 1700 करोड़ रुपये का आयल का बिल आता था, वह अब 5500 करोड़ रुपये के ऊपर पहुंच गया है। क्या यह एक सिंगिल फैक्ट सारे बैलेंस आफ पेमैन्ट की जो स्थिति है, उसको अपसेट करने के लिए काफी नहीं है। जो फर्टीलाइजर हमारे देश के उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक है और सभी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्दर हम इसके टार्गेट्स तय करके चलते हैं कि हम एक पंचवर्षीय योजना में नाइट्रोजिन्स फर्टीलाइजर का इतना उपयोग बढ़ाएंगे और इस बात को-रिलेट करते हैं कि जितना नाइट्रोजिन्स फर्टीलाइजर्स का उपयोग बढ़ेगा, उतना देश के अन्दर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा, तब हम यह कहने के लिए कहें कि फर्टीलाइजर्स को हम कम कर दें और कम करके फौरेन एक्सचेन्ज को बचाने की कोशिश करें; यह कहां तक उचित हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सबसे आवश्यक बात यह है कि देश का अन्नोत्पादन, देश की खेती का उत्पादन ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़े और फर्टीलाइजर्स के मामले में किसानों को किसी प्रकार की दिक्कत न हो, डीजल के मामले में किसी प्रकार की दिक्कत न हो, ट्रान्सपोर्ट की फैसीलिटीज में किसी प्रकार की दिक्कत न हो। हमारे देश के अन्दर जो सख्त आवश्यकताएं हैं, उनको सामने रखते हुए, जो प्रोजेक्शन्स हमारे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने हमारे सामने रखे कि 1982-83 के अन्त तक जो कुछ हमारे पास रिजर्व हैं, वे समाप्त हो जाएंगे, तो क्या कोई इन हार्ड फैक्ट्स को ना कर सकता है, क्या इन वास्तविकताओं को न करके चल सकता है कि जो आज हमारे यहां खर्च है, उसको

(श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया)

देखते हुए 1982-83 के अन्दर वह समाप्त होने की स्थिति में है। कहने के लिए कह सकते हैं कि हम रिप्लेस करें इन चीजों को या और जगहों से लोन लें बजाए आई०एम० एफ० के। इन सब चीजों को सोच कर हमें चलना चाहिए।

मैं निवेदन करूं कि अगर कोई आई० एम० एफ० का कन्ट्रोल हमारे ऊपर होने वाला होता, अगर हमारे ऊपर कैपीटेलिस्ट सोसाइटी का कन्ट्रोल होने वाला होता, अगर हमारे यहां मल्टी-नेशनल्स को खुली छूट मिलनी होती, तो यू० एस० ए० ओबजैक्ट करने वाला न होता। यू० एस० ए० थ्रू आऊट इस पर ओबजैक्शन करके चला, उसका कारण क्या है। यू०एस०ए० की इच्छा के मुताबिक और यह फैसला किया होता, तो यू० एस० ए० स्पोर्ट करने की बात करता। मैं तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को इस बात के लिए कांग्रेचुलेट करता हूं कि आई० एम० एफ० जैसी जगह में यू० एस० ए० जैसा आब्जेक्टर होते हुए भी वह लोन प्राप्त करने में कामयाब हुई है। अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य यह कहें कि यू० एस० ए० जानबूझ कर एब्सेंट कर गया, तो मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि यू० एस० ए० यह जानता था कि अगर वह हमारे अगेंस्ट में वोट करेगा तब भी हिन्दुस्तान को लोन मिल जाएगा। इसीलिए वह एब्सेंट रहा है।

14 rhs.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK : They have the right of veto. You do not know.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : (Calcutta North East) : Only U.S.A. has the power of veto.

श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया : मैं अपनी बात कह दूं, आप अपनी बात कह देना। आई० एम० एफ० में एक स्ट्रोंग आब्जेक्टर के होते हुए भी भारत सरकार लोन प्राप्त करने में सफल हुई है उसके लिए, जैसा कि मैंने कहा—वह मुबारकवाद की पात्र है। भारत सरकार को इसके लिए मुबारकवाद देना गलत बात नहीं है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कई जगह यह बात कही गयी कि उनसे लोन लेने की बजाय अगर हम दूसरी जगह जाते तो हमें आसानी से लोन मिल जाता। फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने इस बात को स्पष्ट किया है कि 9-10 परसेंट पर लोन लेने की बजाय क्या 16 से 18 परसेंट पर लोन प्राप्त करना क्या देश के हित में होता? क्या इससे देश को लाभ होता? आई० एम० एफ० से लोन लेने में हमारी जो मूल नीतियां हैं, जो हमने निर्धारित की हैं कि ग्रोथ विद सोशल जस्टिस बे कायम रहती हैं तो फिर उसमें दिक्कत की क्या बात है?

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत से विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को नाराजगी इस बात की है कि वे यह देखना चाहते थे कि 1982-83 तक भारत सरकार बैंकरप्ट हो जाए और हमें यह कहने का मौका मिल जाए। लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने दूरन्देशी से यह चीज की है और यह लोन प्राप्त कर लिया है जिससे कि सारी चीजों का मुकाबला किया जा सके। इसके लिए तो भारत सरकार को कांग्रेचुलेट ही करना चाहिये। देश की डिफिकल्टीज को टाईड

ओवर करने के लिये जो यह लोन प्राप्त किया गया है, उसके लिए यह कहा जाए कि यह काम ठीक नहीं किया गया है, यह गलत बात है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बारे में बहुत सी गलतफहमियां हैं कि किसी से बाई-लेटरल एग्रीमेंट नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसको भी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर ने साफ कर दिया है। हम रूपी ट्रेड वालों से लोन ले सकते हैं। 12 साल से आगे जहां रिपेमेंट करना पड़े वहां से लोन लेने की बात को भी साफ कर दिया गया है। जहां से यह लोन लिया गया है, अगर इस बीच में हमारी इकोनोमी इम्प्रूव करती है, मान लीजिए हमारा पैट्रोलियम का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाता है, हम और आगे बढ़ते हैं तो इसमें ऐसी कोई कंडीशन नहीं है कि हम आई० एम० एफ० से लोन की तीसरी किश्त लें। हम उसे लेने से इन्कार कर सकते हैं। उस किश्त को हम चाहें तो लें, चाहें तो न लें। इस बारे में इसमें कोई कन्डीशन नहीं है। अगर इससे बैटर टर्म्स पर कहीं से लोन मिल कर हमारी प्रोब्लम सोल्व हो सकती है तो वह हम ले सकते हैं। अगर इम्पोर्ट करने वाली प्रोटेक्शनिस्ट कन्ट्रीज से हमें अपने एक्सपोर्ट के बारे कुछ रिलेक्सेशन मिलते हों और एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में हम अपनी स्थिति इम्प्रूव कर सकते हों तो इस लोन में यह बाइण्डिग नहीं है कि थर्ड इन्स्टालमैंट को भी लें। यह थर्ड इन्स्टालमैंट 50 परसेंट की है। उस इन्स्टालमैंट को लेने से हम इन्कार कर सकते हैं। इस समय हमारे सामने जो डिफिकल्टीज हैं अगर उनको हम सोल्व कर सकें और इन्फलेशन को रोकने में हम अपनी पोजीशन इम्प्रूव कर सकें तो हमें यह ऋण लेने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

इसी सदन में इस तरफ के भी और उस तरफ के भी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात को कहा है कि इन्फलेशन रोकने के लिए मनी सप्लाई को रोका जाना चाहिए, मनी सप्लाई को ज्यादा नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। अब हम 19 परसेंट एक्सपेंशन आफ मनी सप्लाई तक रोकना चाहते हैं और घाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था को कम करना चाहते हैं। तो यह कहा जा रहा है कि इसकी कंडीशन से हमारी स्वतंत्रता पर आघात हुआ है। क्या इस सदन में इस तरफ के और उस तरफ के भी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात को नहीं कहा है कि मनी सप्लाई ज्यादा होने की वजह से इन्फलेशन बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, उसको रोका जाना चाहिए। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि मैंने 1980 में, बजट के मौके पर बोलते हुए यह बात कही थी कि हमें अपने पब्लिक सैक्टर का परफोरमेंस इम्प्रूव करना चाहिए, उसमें घाटा नहीं होना चाहिए। हमारा प्लान डाकुमेंट भी यह एन्वीसेज करता है—Ten per cent return will be a reasonable return from the public sector.

अगर किसी वजह से, किसी तरह से सब्सीडाइज कर के पब्लिक सैक्टर को चलाने की बात हो और सब्सीडाइज जनरल रेवेन्यू से किया जाए और उसकी वजह से डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग, इन्फलेशन की नौबत हो जाए तो सिलेक्टिव एप्रोच की जरूरत पड़ेगी, पब्लिक सैक्टर में भी कि कहां एफिसिएंसी के जरिए उसमें लास न हो—प्रियारिटी उसको होनी चाहिए।

मैं नहीं कहता कि कीमतें बढ़ाना ही रास्ता है। पहला रास्ता यह है कि एफिसिएंसी के जरिए हम पब्लिक सैक्टर को इस प्रकार का बनाएं कि उसको सब्सी-

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया]

डाइज्ड करने की जरूरत न पड़े और वे खुद अपने पांव पर खड़े हो कर रीजनेबल रिटर्न देने की स्थिति में बनें।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, दुनियां में जो सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज हैं, वहां भी कोई पब्लिक सैक्टर सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं होते कि सिर्फ डेफिसिट ही करते जाएं और उसको सब्सीडाइज्ड करें, बल्कि वे आगे और, एक्सपेंशन हों और ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीलाइजेशन हो और मनी पूल बैंक हो सके, उसके लिए रुपया काम आता है। जहां सिक इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं, ऐसे पब्लिक सैक्टर्स हैं, उनके ऊपर विचार करके उन लासेस को कम करने वाली बात को सोचा जाए तो गलत बात नहीं होगी।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, फर्टीलाइजर के अन्दर जो सब्सिडी है या फूड-ग्रेन्स के अन्दर जो सब्सिडी है, उसको खत्म करने के लिए कमिटमेंट किया गया है, ऐसा कहा गया है। ऐसा किस जगह किया गया है ? जो डाक्यूमेंट सामने रखे गए हैं, उनमें कहां कहा गया है कि फूड-ग्रेन्स की सब्सिडी को समाप्त कर देंगे ? लेकिन इसको रिव्यू करने की बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। जहां सब्सिडी कम की जा सकती है, उसको करने की तरफ ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, असली बात यह है कि इसके पीछे वैस्ट-बंगाल से सबसे ज्यादा सब्सिडी का हल्ला मचाया जाता है, उसका कारण यह है कि 200 करोड़ का ओवर-ड्राफ्ट वहां चलता है। उनको डर है कि ओवर-ड्राफ्ट के जरिए जो सब्सिडी चलती है, उस पर कन्ट्रोल किया जाएगा, इसलिए पहले से कह दो कि सब्सिडी को चालू रखा जाना चाहिए। यह बात तो निश्चित है कि जब छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार हुई तो रिसोर्सेस की रेसपोंसिबिलिटी तय हुई, टारगेट तय हुआ, अलग-अलग टारगेट तय हुए उसके बाद हर स्टेट इस बात के लिए प्रयत्न करती है कि ओवर-ड्राफ्ट के अन्दर मनचाहे तरीके से बढ़ते रहें और देश के बजट के अन्दर डेफिसिट बढ़ता रहे, जिससे Deficit Financing के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा आवश्यकता पड़े।

जो कंसल्टेशन की बात कही गई है, परफारमेंस की बात कही गई है, कंसल्टेशन के मामले में कइयों के साथ कंसल्टेशन होता है। कौनसा ऐसा मुल्क है जो कहीं लोन की बात करते हैं तो लोन की बातचीत के दौरान प्रोग्राम और परफारमेंस की बात नहीं होती ? आंखें बन्द करके और बिना डीटेल में गए कि रिटर्न क्या होगा कोई लोन नहीं देता चाहे सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज ही क्यों न हो, यह डिस्कशन होता है।

इसकी वजह से हम यह मानें कि लोन के कारण हम अपनी सोवरनटी को कम करने जा रहे हैं ?

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, यहां पर जिस प्रकार से बातें की गईं, उससे मुझे ऐसा लगा कि हम जैसे इनफीरियरिटी-कम्प्लेक्स से सफर करते हैं। इस हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हमने देखा है कि अमरीका पाकिस्तान को चाहे एफ-16 दे रहा है, लेकिन तब भी हमारे प्रधानमन्त्री और भारत सरकार ने कहीं कंपरोमाइज और सरेन्डर करने की बात नहीं की है तो क्या इस मानेटरी फण्ड के लोन की वजह से हम हमारी सोवरनिटी को, अपनी सुप्रीमेसी को, अपनी आइडियालाजी को सेक्रीफाइज करके चलेंगे ?

यह जो सरकार यहां बैठी है, यह जनता पार्टी की सरकार की तरह एटामिक इनर्जी में बारे में और दूसरे मामलों में जिस प्रकार सरेण्डर करके समझौता किया, लेकिन आज इस देश की पोलिटिकल और इकनामिक आजादी के अन्दर कोई भी फारेन कंट्री इंटरफियर नहीं कर पाएगा, यह हमें पूरी तरह से भरोसा होना चाहिए, क्योंकि अभी तक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं हुई है अभी डाक्यूमेंट्स में कोई इस प्रकार की बात पैदा नहीं हुई है कि इस प्रकार का भ्रम पैदा हो जाए कि अगर यह लोन ले रहे हैं इसलिए सब कुछ हो जाएगा। क्यों हम अपने-आप को कमजोर मानकार चलते हैं? कर्जा ले लिया इसलिए हम अपनी इकनामिक पालिसीज को कमजोर कर देंगे, अपनी सोवरनटी और सुप्रीमेसी को दूसरों के हवाले कर देंगे, इन सब चीजों को मानने के लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी कारण पैदा नहीं होता कि जिनकी वजह से हम यह समझें कि हमारे यहां दूसरों का वर्चस्व स्थापित हो जाएगा और दूसरे लोग यहां पर इंटरफियर कर सकेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ठीक बात है कि कर्जा लेना खुद में कोई अच्छी बात नहीं होती। बिना कर्जे के काम चल सके तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। अभी यहां पर प्रोफेसर दण्डवते ने कहा कि हमने सेल्फ-रिलायन्स को बहुत पीछे छोड़ दिया है।

इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि इस गवर्नमैंट के आने के बाद मैक्सिमम एफर्ट इस बात का किया जा रहा है कि पैट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स, गैस आदि नैचुरल चीजों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सप्लोरेशन हो और हम चाहते है कि थर्ड इन्स्टालमैंट हम लें उसके पहले ही हमारी आयल और आयल प्रोडक्ट्स के मामले में सिचुएशन इम्प्रूव हो जाए और अगर हो जाती है तो हमें बाहर से इन चीजों को लेने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। इम्पोर्टस के मामले में भी हम को रीयलिस्टिक पालिसी एडाप्ट करनी पड़ेगी। अब कोई यह समझ कर चलता है कि हम मल्टी-नैशनलज को इनवाइट कर रहे हैं तो ऐसी शंका उसकी निराधार है। यह स्पष्ट है कि रा मैटीरियल्ज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, इनफ्लेशन को रोकने के लिए, यहां की प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए, एक्सपोर्टस को बढ़ाने के लिए जिन कमोडिटीज की जरूरत है उनको इम्पोर्ट करने के मामले में अगर आज रूल्ज और रेग्युलेशंज बीच में आड़े आते हैं, या इस काम में देरी पैदा करते है, मुश्किलें पैदा करते हैं तो इनको स्ट्रीम लाइन हम को करना पड़ेगा ताकि देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सके और ये सब चीजें ठीक हो सकें। उत्पादन बढ़ाने के ख्याल से इन सब बातों को हमें अपने सामने रखना होगा।

और देशों के साथ हमारे बाइलेट्रल एग्रीमेंट्स हुए हैं। लेकिन कोई यह नहीं कह सकता है कि उड़ीसा के एल्यूमिनियम प्लांट के लिए जो निर्णय किया गया है, उस पर इसका कोई असर पड़ा है। वह स्टैंड करता है। जो एग्रीमैंट किया गया है वह उसी प्रकार से कायम है। और भी जो दूसरे एग्रीमैंट किए जाते हैं तो उन में भी कहीं यह चीज रुकावट पैदा नहीं करती है। पैट्रोलियम के मामले में और कंट्रीज के साथ हम अगर कुछ कोलाबोरेशन करना चाहते हैं तो कोई बाधा सामने आकर खड़ी नहीं होती है। हमें गहराई के साथ विचार करना होगा कि क्या हमारी डिफिकल्टी रीअल नहीं है और अगर रीअल है तो हमारे सामने आल्टरनेटिव क्या है? प्रो० दंडवते ने कहा है कि गांधी जी ने जो रास्ता बताया था उस रास्ते पर हम चलते तो यह स्थिति पैदा नहीं होती।

[श्री मोहन लाल सुखाड़िया]

प्रोफेसर साहब के जमाने में हम उस रास्ते पर चल नहीं पाए, उससे पहले भी हम चल नहीं पाए, इसको सभी जानते हैं। आज फर्टिलाइजर की निसैसिटी को दुनिया मानती हैं। किसान भी इसकी उपयोगिता को मानने लग गया है। जितनी ज्यादा जमीन में आज खेती होने लग गई है उतना ही ज्यादा हम को कम्पोस्ट, उतना ही ज्यादा ग्रीन मैन्गीरिंग जमीन के लिए चाहिए। आप और हम जब फील्ड में जाते हैं तो इन सब चीजों को देखते है। इन हालात में हम को प्रेक्टिकल स्टैंड लेना पड़ेगा। अगर आज हमने फर्टिलाइजर का इम्पोर्ट कम कर दिया और कल को अगर हम फूडग्रेन्ज का इम्पोर्ट करने लग गए तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि हमको दुनिया के सामने बैगिंग बाउल लेकर जाना पड़ेगा और अनाज के बिना हमारे सामने भूखों मरने की नौबत आ जाएगी। हमें बाहर से अन्न मंगाना न पड़े और यह नौबत हमारे सामने न आए इस वास्ते कि फर्टिलाइजर की कमी है, इसको हम बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। आयल प्रोडक्ट्स में हम कमी नहीं कर सकते हैं। ज्यों ज्यों इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज बढ़ती जाएंगी त्यों त्यों ज्यादा फर्टिलाइनर की जरूरत हमारी बढ़ती चली जाएगी। ज्यादा फर्टिलाइजर की जरूरत पड़ेगी तो ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेंज अगर खर्च हो तो वह भी हम को करना पड़ेगा। आज—छोटा किसान फर्टिलाइजर का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहा है। वह इसका उपयोग करे इसका हम को प्रयत्न करना होगा और हम कर भी रहे हैं। लोन दे कर, सब्सिडी दे कर वह भी फर्टिलाइजर का इस्तेमाल करने लगे इसकी कोशिश हम को करनी होगी। फर्टिलाइजर के महत्व को कम करके हम नहीं चल सकते हैं।

जिन हालात में लोन लिया गया है, जिन कन्डीशन्ज के ऊपर इसको प्राप्त किया गया है मैं समझता कि उस के अन्दर कोई सोवरनटी को सरेंडर करने का सवाल नहीं है, प्लान की जो प्रायोरिटीज हैं उनको सरेंडर करने का सवाल नहीं है, इकोनोमिक, सोशल पालिसीज के अन्दर सरेंडर करने की कोई बात नहीं है और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि यहां सरेंडर करने वाली सरकार नहीं है। जो यह सरकार यहां पर है वह किसी चीज को सरेंडर कर दे, यह प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता है। मैं समझता हूं कि जो लोन प्राप्त किया गया हैं उसके लिए हम को सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहिए और हम ने ऐसा किया तो यह उपयुक्त ही होगा।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): It is a queer sort of debate. The Finance Minister while introducing the Motion anticipated the debate. Actually, before anyone from the opposition could speak, he started the reply. This is the manner in which the business of Parliament will be conducted by the Treasury Benches.

Anyway, it will be seen whether five billion SDR loan was received by India through the grace of the International Monetary Fund or through the cunningness of our ebullient Finance Minister or his deputy; it has already become a matter of controversy. Otherwise, how is it that only the other day, the Finance Minister

pointedly told an Hon. Member that even you grandfather could not get this loan ? Let me assure him that our father or grandfather would not have dared even to think of such a treasonable action.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It was a slip of tongue; let us accept it.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Now, the Finance Minister has arrogated to himself the role of the India's grand old Santa Claus bringing Christmas presents to 700 million children of this country in the form of 5 billion SDRs.

Before the loan is contracted for, was there any attempt made by the Government of India to obviate balance of payment difficulties ? The only explanation the Finance Minister gave then as he gave today in favour of this loan is the balance of payment difficulties. But was there any other alternate way to obviate the difficulty of balance of payments deficit ? Now at the moment, we have got foreign exchange reserve to the extent of about Rs. 4,000 crores. Only yesterday, the Petroleum Minister announced on the floor of the House that by 1983 we would be self-sufficient in petroleum products to the extent of 60 per cent. Now as Prof. Madhu Dandavate has already said, we could have at least tried to curtail the consumption of petroleum products. But no attempt was made. So far as imports are concerned, there are two types of imports-regular imports and contingent import. This year in the contingent import, in spite of the claim made by the Government that last year we had a record production of 133 million tonnes of foodgrains, we imported 1.52 million tonnes of foodgrains from USA, whose landed cost was Rs. 190/- per quintal. How is it that when the country had produced a record harvest of 133 million tonnes, he imported 1.52 million tonnes ? Could it not be avoided ?

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): No.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: We say, yes. But no attempt was made. You imported edible oil. You also imported other items, which conveniently could have been avoided, thereby bringing down you import bill. But no serious attempt was made.

Then there was gold reserve. Dr. Bhabatosh Datta, who was the Chief of the South East Asia Division of the IMF, has written an article in the *Statesman* saying whether any alternative avenues could have been explored. He says:

"The gold stock with the Reserve Bank is now Rs. 225.58 crores but it is valued at Rs. 84.39 per 10 gms. while the International price of gold is about 16 times higher (around $420 per ounce). The question of the actual revaluation of gold stocks raises a number of issues, but the fact stands that India has a not-so-hidden emergency resource of more than Rs. 3,500 crores.

There is, besides, the gold stock held by the Government of India, comprising the outputs of Indian mines, gold seized by Customs and gold donated at the time of the frontier troubles in the north east. The quantity of this gold was 80 tonnes in 1978, when the Janata Government started selling from the stock, and was 72 tonnes when the scheme was dropped. There must have been additions since then and it is safe to assume that the Government has another Rs. 1,000 crores worth of gold at international prices. Besides, there are substantial 'excess balance' in the foreign bank accounts of Indian embassies and other missions abroad and also in the accounts of Indian banks operating at foreign centres".

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

If all these alternative measures were explored, the chance was there, the possibility was there that contracting this huge loan of 5 billion SDR could have been avoided. But the Government of India did not do it.

When this application was made to the IMF, the Finance Minister said in his letter of intent to the IMF, firstly, that the balance of payment position was very bad and, secondly, that our export was suffering because of the protectionist policy of the industrialised countries. Having contracted this 5 billion SDR loan, how do the Government propose to pay it back ? The Finance Minister gave a long lecture, for which he took about one hour. But he did not say how this country proposes to pay it back by 1984. Are we assuming that the protectionist policies of the Western countries will diminish or disappear, so that it will be possible for us to go on expanding our export trade, and thereby not only wipe out the deficit in the balance of payments, but also earn surplus, by which it will be possible for us to pay back the loan ?

The IMF and the World Bank very recently published a survey of the potential economic situation of the entire world upto 1980. I am quoting from the *London Economist* so that you do not say that I am quoting Ashoka Mitra:

"The world economy faces a slow recovery back to much less than rude health, according to the IMF's forecast. While the short term—this year and next—looks predictably grim, there is hardly mere to cheer about when the IMF gives a glimpse of what 198- might be like. If you throw in the latest World Bank forecasts—which are in some detail upto 1990—the decade looks almost as dreadful as the 1970s proved to be".

It goes further:

"While growth looks slow and patchy, the financial implications of the IMF's forecasts are just as disturbing. Even with no increase in the real price of oil, the fund does see the oil producers' current-ac count surplus shrinking as quickly as it did after the 1973-74 oil price rise. Yet, the industrial countries will probably manage to shake off their deficits almost as quickly as before. Inevitable result: the non-oil developing countries are stuck with deficit that are larger and more persistent than in the 1970s. Financing these deficits will push the oil importers..."

—one of them being ourselves—

"deeper into debt.

"Financing those deficits will push the oil importers deeper into debt. The fund is gloomy about the prospects for concessional aid; it also expects real interest rates on commercial loans to remain positive, perhaps to the tune of 2% or so. It therefore, thinks that debt service ratios, which jumped sharply for the oil importers between 1977 and 1980, are going to stay high".

This is the forecast of your mentors, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. When they have extended this fund facility programme, after the period is over by 1983-84, when the time comes for repayment of interest and principal amount, then it would not be possible for you to increase your export trade because of the gloomy situation of recession, of inflation and the condition of the market in the international world. So, how to pay ? Borrow more. And after borrowing more you are going to pay interest and the principal and thereby you sink more

and more into the quagmire of debt. You enter into the debt trap. Therefore, I would submit that in a calculated and deliberate manner this Government has led this country into a debt trap which will ultimately not only compromise the economic sovereignty of this country, but it is going to compromise the political sovereignty of this country also.

Now, let us see what are the conditions of this loan. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has already mentioned about them. (*Interruptions*). Two of the conditions are that domestic bank credit from the Government should not go beyond 18.6 per cent in 1981-82. Secondly, the IMF has also prescribed the limit of external loans, that is in 1981-82 the commercial borrowing should not exceed SDRs $ 1.4 billion. Here, the point is, Mr. Sukhadia said that 'you always said that the expansion of supply of money should be reduced'. Of course, we did say that. But he did not listen to us properly then. Now he is saying this because he has been dictated. This is the difference. Today being dictated by the IMF you are obliged to do it. Why the IMF is doing it? It is a policy mix. In respect of no other loans—I am challenging the Finance Minister to refute my argument—granted to any other country the International Monetary Fund put this condition saying that 'beyond this limit you are not allowed to borrow from the market. It is to India that they have put this condition and there is a specific purpose for putting this condition on India because IMF wants India to be a 'tied client' of the International Monetary Fund. India should not be in a position to manoeuvre. Therefore, they have put this condition. This is the language of the IMF Memorandum in putting the conditions:

"1. A phased ceiling on total domestic credit, and a phased subceiling on net credit to the government,

2. Ceiling on the official contracting on guaranteeing of external debts with maturity between one and twelve years, with a subceiling for maturities between one and five years".

Regarding bilateral payments Prof. Madhu Dandavate has already mentioned, I do not wish to cover it.

Import subsidy: You claim yourselves to be the greatest builder and champion of self-reliance. What about these things? I am quoting from IMF Memorandum. You please reply to it:

"the authorities have indicated in the plan that for the future policies would aim at stable environment that is neutral as between production for export and import substitution, with possible conflicts between the two being resolved in favour of exports".

If there is any conflict between export and import substitution, then the dispute will be resolved in favour of export and not in favour of import substitution. If something is available—here you are opening the door to multi-nationals. Multi-nationals are coming here. If you tell the multinationals to manufacture a particular item and if you say "in order to manufacture that particular item this particular item is available in this country, you need not import it", and if there is dispute between the multi-national and the Government of India on that score and the multi-national says, "No, I am going to import it and not get substitute from this country", you have to agree to the dictates of the multi-nationals. When there is any such situation, in the conflict between export and import substitution the dispute will be resolved in favour of export. That means he will not be forced to take the indigenous thing. He will be allowed to import that very thing. So import substitution has been given a good-bye and your dream

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

and tom-tomming of self-reliance is given good-bye.

Import Policy: What does it mean? If you liberalise the import policy of this country-specially small and medium manufacturing units will be eliminated in no time whatsoever.

> "Economic efficiency would also be encouraged by steps to allow the forces of International competition to operate more freely, and selective import policy steps to reduce levels of protection of domestic industry will be considered. Some liberalisation measures were introduced in the import policy for 1981-82 and the authorities indicate import policies for 1982-83 and 1983-84 will contain significant liberalisation steps".

Year 1982-83 has not yet started. From Ist April, 1982, 1982-83 will start.

With the import policy of 60s which this Government propounded, this Government stuck to some import policy. Last year not only it has been changed with maximum liberal import promotions, it will be further liberalised in the year 1982-83 and 1983-84. That means that some wrong will happen to indigenous industry. You try to understand it. I may tell the Members sitting in the treasury benches, it is not a question of scoring a debating point. It is a question of the sovereignty and independence of our country. It is a question of economic independence, sovereignty and political sovereignty of the country. It is a question of existence of indigenous industry. For the last 34 years people fought, people shed their blood, people toiled and therefore, made scacrifices. Whatever we have uptill now built up or done for the industrial life, through this import policy you are going to demolish.

The next condition is that the multinationals will be given every help. Procedures relating to foreign collaboration and royalty payments are being considerably liberalised over industries. At the same time, certain industries are being identified for special encouragement where the potential for technical innovation and export is judged to be high. Flexible policies with respect to administered pricing are expected to encourage technologically from efficient factor use, established for commercial energy".

Last but not the least. These are the recommendations of the IMF. "For the period ahead, administered prices of both the Centre and States should be adjusted flexibly towards the objective that they fully reflect economic costs". It means prices will increase. All administrative prices will increase. "In this context, there is a scope for further adjustment to coal and electricity prices". That means, the country should know, that in the darkness a conspiracy is being hatched to increase all administrative prices and the next axe will fall on coal and electricity prices. That is, price increase is expected there.

"In ensuring that, price adjustments are implemented as appropriate, the staff will collaborate closely with the Bank bearing in mind the Bank's focuss on appropriate present policies in sectors supported by bank lending. The authorities envisage strong development in the private sector. Accordingly, policies to stimulate private investment, including foreign collaboration have already been strengthened. The staff will give the thrust of the new pragmatic industrial policy, and its implementation thus far has displayed flexibility and a significantly changed attitude towards the role of the private sector especially in the external sector. The authorities are amazing at a reversal of the previous direction..... " It is very important. This is underscoring the point. This

is again supported by what Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said. Whatever in the form of Industrial Resolution which you said in 1956 and onwards, through this Agreement with IMF you are sacrificing and the entire process is set to be reversed. The Bank says, "The authorities are amazing at a reversal of the previous direction of policies which made the domestic market more attractive than exports. The staff believes through it is of critical importance, with all possible measures be taken to achieve this objective. Towards this end, the scope of antimonopoly and other regulations, approval procedures and licensing provisions have been virtually eliminated for exports while being reduced for most industries. Also in a marked departure from previous policies, access to imported technology is being approved more liberally encouraging needed modernisation in domestic industry". Therefore, whatever has been accepted here, in this connection, by this Parliament, by the skillful previous Government as the national policy in regard to, industries, in regard to agriculture, in regard to prices, in regard to subsidy and everything is being given good-bye because you want 5 billion SDR from the International Monetary Fund. It is a double reversal of policies. Even then, the Finance Minister says that he is getting the loan from the IMF with no strings attached. But may I very humbly ask the Finance Minister as to whom are you fooling ? You said yourself that these are the conditions. You submitted the memorandum. Because you gave this information, you knew that these were the conditions. And since last year's. Budget, you have been preparing the ground for it. I am quoting no less an authority than the *London Economist* which says:

> "Some governments are so reluctant to be portrayed as IMF stooges that they prefer to take their own medicine—the prescription being silently applauded in the IMF itself. Brazil in the past 18 months is the best example of self-administered treatment. More recently, India also took many of the measures it knew the fund would require before applying for a loan, thereby damping the political impact of the IMF's conditions....."

So, that is exactly what the Finance Minister is trying to do. He knew that these were the conditions because these conditions were already known. Bangladesh went through the same conditions. Sri Lanka went through the same conditions; Jamacia went through the same conditions and Brazil went through the same conditions. The experience of none of these countries shows that the IMF loan would save them either from the embarrassment or from the total annihilation and bankruptsy of their economy. Nor is it going to save us from the bankruptsy of our economy. The Finance Minister said, "if you had gone for it after 3 years, we would have become bankrupt." I say, after three years, instead of being bankrupt they would have mortgaged the entire economy of our country to the IMF and which, in other words, is the Fund run by the State Department of the United States. Therefore, when you say that America abstained, America did not vote for you, the implicit opposition of the Americans was accepted. Within the IMF, it is only the USA which has got a right to veto.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Large voting right.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: It is a veto. Only the USA has a right to veto. The very fact that USA did not apply veto proves the point that America also wanted the Government of India to accept it. It was also a sort of plan hatched in the darkness of an air-conditioned room between the Government of India and the Americans, the agents of the International Monetary Fund. Therefore, we are being led on to a garden path by the Finance Minister.

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

With all these conditionalities, our economic sovereignty is bound to be mortagaged through Americans. If our economic sovereignty is mortgaged, what happens to our foreign policy of non-alignment ? At a certain point of time, our political sovereignty is bound to be compromised and when that thing happens, it will no longer be possible for us to keep our heads high in the United Nations and all the International forums and tell them that we are a part of the third world and along with other third world countries, we are fighting for a better world. Because of this 5 billion SDR loan, today this country is being led into a debt which ultimately will not only compromise our economic sovereignty but it is bound to compromise our political sovereignty also. Therefore, we oppose this deal lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Mr. Deupty Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the Opposition speeches with great interest. They have been opposing the IMF loan even before the loan was granted. The 23 economists of Calcutta, the 23 wisemen of Calcutta, met at the instance or at the request of the Finance Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Ashok Mitra..... .....(*Interruptions*) They have been criticising the loan. They have only two basic objections. One is that this loan would only postpone the day of reckoning and the other is that the acceptance of the conditions that the IMF would impose would amount to a surrender of the economic sovereignty of the country.

We are faced with a grave situation of balance of payments crisis and how to get over it. The opposition has not suggested any other alternative sources excepting borrowing. We have to choose from whom to borrow, either from IMF or from commercial borrowings or from Euro-Dollar Market. Now the conditions that have been imposed by the IMF loan are not at all onerous. Secondly, the rate of interest of IMF loan is only 10.40% whereas the commercial borrowing would be at 18% or more.

(*Interruptions*)

Therefore, again the repayment schedule also will be very short. The IMF loan conditions are giving us a breather to tide over the crisis.

It is said by Mr. Mitra, the speaker who preceded me 'How are you going to repay.?' We will repay this amount next year. We hope so. But we are finding more oil in the offshore. We may reduce the oil imports by 1,000 crores of rupees. Secondly, our economy would be moving faster. Therefore, we can meet the repayment schedule. Thirdly, it is payable in instalments. During 1980-81, we borrowed 800 million from the IMF. Now the first instalment is 900 million. The second instalment in 1982-83 would be about 1200 million SDRs. A third one we may not borrow. We may not be required to borrow. The loan is sanctioned but it is not incumbent on us to borrow the entire loan. I will show presently that the conditions, are not onerous. The date of reckoning is postponed. Every loan would only postpone the day of reckoning. Even in commercial loan also, the day of reckoning is postponed. Any loan would only give breathing time.

Have we surrendered our sovereignty ? What are the conditions ? They are not dictated policies, new policies. The policy we adopted in the Sixth Plan are the policies which we have submitted to them, they have accepted them. They only reiterated them. We are not going to change our policy about the investment in the private sector or liberalisation of imports or allow multi-nationals to come into our country. The imports would be limited, would be selective and any technology that we import, would be only the highly sophisticated technology or even computer technology which is necessary to manufacture goods entirely meant for exports. Exports

are very competitive today. Unless we are in a position to compete with the Western countries in the matter of goods produced, there is no chance for us to meet the competition in the export market.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why don't you export Maruti car with diesel engine ?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: A time may come soon when we export that car also, with diesel engine. Diesel engine cars are not available now.

(*Interruptions*)

Then, Mr. Dandavate said that subsidies will be abolished. Even the Plan document says:

> "It is necessary to bring about a drastic reduction in some of the subsidy rates in order to increase the availability of goods, etc.".

Not that the subsidies will be abolished now. Food grains are subsidised. Fertiliser also are subsidised. These subsidies will have to continue for some time. This would be reduced only when the time comes.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Prices have increased 62%.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The irrigation rates are very low. Even the cost of maintaining irrigation works is not met by the State Governments. We have to increase irrigation rates. We have to increase bus fares. The Transport Corporations are incurring losses. The electricity rates have to be increased because the Electricity Boards are running at a loss. The Plan document says that at least ten per cent profits should be there, so that they can work as viable units. Otherwise, how are you going to get on with losses ? There is no point in running these incurring losses. This is the policy laid down in the Plan document itself; it is not a new policy nor a new condition imposed by the IMF. Let us not get scared about IMF.

14.50 hrs.

(*Shri Harinatha Misra in the Chair*).

Another point is that Government expenditure will be reduced. Wasteful and unproductive government expenditure should be reduced. Every State Government is having overdrafts from the Reserve Bank, including the West Bengal Government. Is it wrong to suggest that you give up your drawing overdrafts and try to be self-sufficient ? It is a healthy recommendation which the Plan document itself says. That is one of the policies of the Government.

Then, ceiling on credit; it has been agreed to by all, including the Opposition, that deficit financing should be limited, there should be a ceiling on deficit financing; there should be a ceiling on bank credit, so that the liquidity is reduced. The Sixth Plan document contains all these. There is nothing new here. On the other hand, the IMF, has adopted our policies.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: You are on '*Shirshashan*'.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: They have accepted our conditions. In the Note sent by the Finance Minister along with the letter requesting for loan, all these have been reiterated, and they have accepted; that means, they have agreed to our policies.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): When was that document prepared ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Why do you ask him questions ? Ask me. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: These are ceilings from the Draft Sixth Plan.

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

It was done earlier, before he made a request to the IMF. This document was laid on the Table of the House in the last Session. It is not a new thing that has been enunciated.

Therefore, we should look at this loan objectively. The first thing is: can we get on without obtaining the loan ? Secondly, are the conditions imposed by the IMF in granting this huge loan onerous ? Do they go against the sovereignty of the country? Have we sold out our sovereignty to the IMF ? Have we mortgaged our sovereignty ? Nothing of that sort. The loan is with no conditions, no strings attached. The conditions they have set are only the policies which we have adopted already... .....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am glad you are interpreting it like this.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Our policies are already there in the Plan Document itself. I have read out from the Sixth Plan. It is not a new statement of policy laid down by the Finance Minister or anybody else. I would not repeat what the Finance Minister has already said. He has taken the wind out of the sail of the opposition in his opening remarks. Therefore, there is no new point which they can make; they are repeating the same points. Similarly, we have to repeat the same points from this side.

Therefore, Sir, our national honour is not impaired. Government has not done anything which goes against our national honour or sovereignty. There is no alternative for the Govt. of the day but to borrow, take a loan, a 'soft loan' I may call it. It is giving us a cushion. But it does not mean that this cushion will make us complacent. We have to tighten our belts and see that the economy moves forward, that our economic policies are implemented vigorously and waste ful expenditure by the State Governments and the Central Government is eliminated.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Our contention is that the cushion is hard and the Minister is soft.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: His appearance is soft, but he is a strong man, he is a man of steel. I know him for over 20 years. Therefore, without being repetitive or discursive, I would submit. Sir, that I congratulate the Finance Minister and the Government for having got this huge loan and also would say that the Government should see that we need not and we are not compelled to take the other portion of the loan. We may not be required to do it because if our economy moves on the right lines as we envisage it will do, there would not be any need.

Therefore, with my compliments to the Finance Minister, I support his motion and oppose the substitute motions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Biju Patnaik.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he was our man of steel.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): My friend, Mr. Venkataraman—what I should say—is a good Brahmin and he understands Sanskrit very well. Phychologically and mentally I am one with him when he pronounced the wonderful theory:

यावत्जीवेत् सुखंजीवेत्

ऋणकृत्वा घृतं पिवेत्

Its translation is as long as you want to live, live happily. Even if you have no money and if you want to eat Sudh ghee, Haryana ghee, then take IMF loan.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why didn't you mention the last line ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: That is different.

सभापति महोदय : भस्मी भूतस्य देहस्य

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: So he wants to be congratulated for having engineered the largest loan ever given by IMF to any country. I have no doubt that he will go into Guinness Book. I have no doubt that he, his Finance Secretary and all the rest will go into the Guinness Book for having contracted the largest international loan so far.

Now, the merits of such a loan have been propounded by the Finance Minister himself and the demerits have been posed by the Opposition Leaders. The Finance Minister, while propounding the merits of the case—I would not say deliberately, because I believe he is an honest person, but inadvertently gave certain wrong figures which I propose to correct for him.

The Finance Minister said that the average interest that this loan bears is about 9%.....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: 10%.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: No, you said 9%. If you go into the record, you said 9%. But it would be more than 10%; if you take 6.25% on 48% and 14% on 52%, it becomes a little more than 10%.....(*Interruptions*) You said that it is a fluctuating thing because it is a borrowed money. 52% is almost market borrowing, guaranteed by the World Bank but it is market borrowing all the same.

You went half way almost trying to blackmail this Parliament to the view that this borrowing was definitely essential and imperative, almost at the point of a gun because the international oil prices, the OPEC prices went up. Let us examine what really went up.

15-00 hrs.

You yourself gave the figures that the oil prices from the firm price of 1978 went up in 1979-80 and early 1981. Now, what was the price that went up ?. Our import bill was Rs. 1,677 crores in 1978-79 and about Rs. 5,500 and odd crores in 1980-81. These are the figures which you have given. Between 1978-79, and 1980-81, the prices of oil went up by 120%. Please note my figures, Mr. Finance Minister. These, are the figures quoted by you from different documents. Your import bill went up by 333% as compared to that of 1978-79 bill. The oil prices during this period went up by 120%. You need to explain to this House because you are placing all your defence on the rising oil prices. Suppose your import bill also has gone up by 120%, you would have saved Rs. 2,500 crores alone in the current year. You need not have borrowed Rs. 900 crores, starting from this year, from IMF.

In the document prepared by the IMF, there are projections for import and export which obviously have the approval of the Finance Ministry, the Planning Commission, the Prime Minister and the whole lot of Govt. of India. You say in this document that in 1979-80 you have a non-oil import of Rs. 5,500 crores. In your projection for 1985-86, you have a non-oil import of Rs. 14,000 crores. Mr. Finance Minister, is this the meaning of your Government trying to produce more to export more and to reduce imports ? Your oil minister goes on saying that in 1983-84 we will be producing thirty million tonnes of crude oil. I hope I am right in quoting his figure. Only yesterday he said that it would additionally produce about seven million tonnes equivalent of hydro-carbon in the form of gas. To-day's consumption of India is about thirty million tonnes of crude whereas you import about 16 million tonnes. When you are going to produce thirty million tonnes then why has your projection

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

shown 5,000, 5,500, 6,000, 6000 or 7,000 crores SDR as your annual import of oil ? Why ? I do not say you cut down your oil import very much to-day. To-day you may need or you may cut down by ten percent by which you may save about Rs. 1,000 crores. You tighten up the belts all around. Look at the manner or fashion in which you are going. In war-time in Britain even a child could not get an egg once in a month. If you are in a war situation and if you are in such an economic situation, you tighten your belt accordingly. I think you will have the appreciation of the whole House instead of taking encomiums which may not be as productive as you are trying to paint here because much depends upon the conditions of the nation. Here forty crores of people are below povertyline. I state this according to your own figures. And these forty crores of people only eat some caloriless food for two out of three days, that is, for hundred days in a year they starve. The ladies in their homes have hardly one piece of cloth to wear in a year. In such a situation, Mr. Finance Minister, you are not only importing a large amount of debt for the nation but also with conditions which are attached or which would be attached and which have been admitted and accepted by you so far. These will benefit the richer nations comparatively more than they would benefit us. It is not that the Finance Minister does not know. He knows what happened to Bangladesh because of IMF loan. He knows what happened to other countries. He knows what happened to African countries. He also knows why Mexico and Brazil did not borrow from the IMF. They borrowed sixteen to seventeen million dollars from the open market. Surely they are not fools and we are the only wise people. Even erstwhile colonies like us of the British had thrown out this idea of IMF. I am merely quoting from an African leaders like Mr. Nyerer. It is worth nothing in this Parliament what he had to say on this. It is only in 1980 when he was speaking to the diplomats accredited to Tanzania. I quote:

> "The IMF always lays down conditions for using any of its facilities. We, therefore, expected that there would be certain conditions imposed should we desire to use the IMF Extended Fund Facility. But we expected these conditions to be non-ideological and related to ensuring that money lent to us is not wasted, pocketed by political leaders or bureaucrats, used to build private villas at home or abroad, or deposited in private Swiss Bank accounts".
>
> "We also accepted that we could justly be asked how we were planning to deal with the problem in the medium or longer term. We could then have accepted or rejected such conditions, but we would not have felt it necessary to make a strong and public pretest.
>
> "Tanzania is not prepared to devalue its currency just because this is a traditional free market solution to everything and regardless of the merits of our position. It is not prepared to surrender its right to restrict imports by measures designed to ensure that we import quinine rather than cosmetics or buses rather than cars for the elite".
>
> "My Government is not prepared to give up our national endeavour to provide primary education for every child, basic medicines and some clean water for all our people. Cuts may have to be made in our national expenditure. Nor are we prepared to deal with inflation and shortages by relying only on monetary policy regardless of its relative effect on the poorest and less poor".
>
> "Our price control machinery may not be the most effective in the world, but we will not abandon price control; we will only strive to make it more efficient. And above all, we shall continue with

our endeavours to build a socialist society".

Another Prime Minister of Jamaica who did well for the first eight to ten years but having taken IMF loan got into trouble has also made his viewpoint. It is worthwhile for us to remember it since we have already contracted the loan. He said:

"IMF prescriptions are designed by and for developed capitalist economies and are inappropriate for developing economies of any kind".—this is worthwhile for us to remember. Mr. Finance Minister, when the IMF officials breathe down your neck every three months in New Delhi, insisting on their conditionality, you will rue the day when you have contracted this loan !

I further quote from them:

"The severe suffering imposed on a developing society through IMF conditionality is endured without any real prospect of a favourable economic outcome and without an adequate foundation of social welfare provisions to mitigate the hardships experienced by the people".

I will not go into it in detail. Now, what is this IMF ? It is a Fund created by the will of the United Nations or by the Member-countries who have contributed to this Fund. This Fund is like a Bank. It gives money on certain conditions. It says, you take my money, you will pay back in due course. If you think that you are going to do certain things for the public services, if you think that Rs. 500 crores should be spent in Bombay for improving the Water Works, Rs. 600 crores should be spent in Calcutta for an underground Railway, or you nationalise coal at your will, and spend Rs. 1500 crores as losses, you do all these things, Mr. Finance Minister, now you will not be able to play these games. You will not be able to spend a thousand crore for the Asiad Games. The Information Minister goes for his Colour Television—all very beautiful things. But, for whom ? For 10% of India's population whereas 40 crores people starve. These are the people who are unclothed, who are unhoused, who are unhygienic. Where are the days of Gandhiji and Nehru ? In 1953, the same thing happened, if you can go back to that stage. Now, what did the IMF do ? The IMF tried to put the same conditions. Nehru discarded it. Yet, he went round the world and got us three steel plants, not one, at the same time.

You mentioned during your Introductory speeches while moving the Motion, that the 600 and odd million dollar that you bought from Euro-Dollar Market does not come under this 1.4 billion SDR. But you have not mentioned what will happen to Paradip Steel Plant for which you have to draw more than 2500 million Euro-dollars. If it is a loan of over 10 years or beyond that, it does not come under this IMF purview. Would Paradip Steel Project come under purview ? What happens to the Mysore Steel Plant—the one at Vijayanagar ? The other European group is waiting for it with its loan. Can you take that loan ? If you do not take that, do you propose to go on importing steel at that level of millions of tonnes, if you wish to develop the nation property if you want internal development, if you want export development and so on.

Mr. Finance Minister, you know very well about the subsidy that you are paying for export promotion. You know the subsidies that you are spending on certain exports. I will give you certain figures of a past Government before us, when the same Prime Minister was the Prime Minister then. What happened to the export front ? There was a big cry: Export or Die!—That kind of a thing. "For 5 years,

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between 1972-73 to 1976-77, our export earnings increased annually by more than 20%". —Excellent performance ! But how it was a spurious boom, I will just now explain to you. There were many cases where these facilities have been grossly misused. In one instance the quantum of cash assistance from Government to the exporter was as much as 118 per cent of net foreign exchange earned. In another case it was 146 per cent. In still another case 250 per cent. There is a peculiar case where cash assistance of Rs. 1.15 lakhs was given in order to realise a net foreign exchange earning of only Rs. 4,000 which means a subsidy of 2,875 per cent. This is how the game of subsidies is going on ! Can you prevent such a racket ?

So, you have two options. Continue this rocket of export to meet whatever for your rising import bills, even non-oil bills from Rs. 5,000 in 1979-80 to Rs. 14,000 in 1985-86 and your exports will be less proportionately. So, you will have more than Rs. 6,000 crores deficit at the end of the period from which your repayment begins, in the year the repayment of this loan begins when the interest rate would be from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 700 crores annually. So, either you have to go with cash assistance which means more money spent by the Government to meet our export commitment to meet your foreign liabilities or devalue your currency as you did some years ago substantially to make exports profitable in rupees for the exporters. You earn these dollars and as you devalue your rupee in terms of dollar which is our substitute currency for this gap the exporter has to earn more rupees for the dollar. We are already down by 15% according to your own statement. Before I came here, I checked from the money exchange as to the price of dollar to-day. It was Rs. 9.80, already 18% up. So, your repayment value of this amount of 5.6 billion dollars-SDR-has already gone up by 18% more in rupees. Exports are becoming unprofitable. So exports will go down, not go up. You will have to give more subsidy may be Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 crores. For the targetted export you will have to find almost 30% to 40% as subsidy, as the bills go on being presented to you Mr. Finance Minister, you are trying to get revenue from all sources including black money, white money, no money whatever it is, throwing the financial scruples to the winds. Even if that is permitted, even then you are not there. You are not at the point of taking off. I do not understand what has happened to this otherwise a very conservative person who would weigh every side before taking this jump ? In 1961—62, I would take you back—you were a Minister then in your State. Later on you came to the Planning Commission and you had the picture of the whole country before you. What was the position of the controls and the foreign exchange position then ? There was a gold control, there was an import control of tremendous proportion and there was a drive under Pandit Nehru for import substitution. All our Science Laboratories, everything under our national scientific institutes, were pushed to the brink for import substitution. All nations have grown like this. Japan grew only by substitutes. It did not import machinery but brought men, purchased men but not machinery. It purchased drawings, not equipment. Why have you gone in for soft option Mr. Finance Minister ? You have been in the public services for the last 40 years. When Gandhiji said that we would do with 'Charka'. and would not buy from Lancashire, from that time onwards you have been in public service. Now, where are you leading us, for what and why ? For whose benefit this is done ? Is it for 10% of the people of our country ? How will this loan percolate down to the common man ? Please tell us.

All the prices of inputs will go up. You will not be able to raise the prices of the food crops. Even the subsidy that you are giving today—food subsidy that you are giving to the consu-

mers–will be criticised and they would say that since you cannot pay back, cut this subsidy and cut that subsidy. They are bound to say so. It is an International Fund and it must get its money. You gave all the indications why you wanted this loan, but you have not said even one word how you propose to pay back. If this be the drawing of the outline by the IMF —from which I am reading—which you have accepted, of the balance of payment position from 1979-80 to 1985-86, how is it that you have acted parrot-like ? How have you increased your imports both oil and non-oil products from Rs. 8,500 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 21,000 crores in 1985-86. You say that you are going to produce thirty million tonnes of oil and seven million tonnes equivalent of gas; you are going to put up your own steel plants, your own aluminium plants, you have already taken steps to produce sufficient power or instal sufficient power houses which would generate sufficient electricity and help development in the area of coal etc. Why have you accepted this figure of Rs. 21,000 crores imports. Will you please explain. Why have you accepted this projection ? Why and how has the Planning Commission accepted this projection ? Where is your policy of tightening up ? If you are going to borrow like, as some other countries like Poland did, you are going to suffer. Everytime the repayment comes, you will borrow more to repay them. In that case, heavy inflation is bound to take place. Similarly, monetary deflation is bound to take place and your currency is bound to be deflated. How can you avoid it ? The more Rupee is deflated, the more effort it will need for the nation to find more rupees to pay for the same amount of dollars. Earlier, a dollar was equivalent to eight rupees, today it is worth Rs. 9.80; in another three years' time, it will be equivalent to Rs. 15 at this rate. We are a starving nation and should we go on like this ? We have been begging before, and should we continue to work under the same system ? Today, there is no Mac Namara, who thinks of the Third World. There is a Mr. Claussen. He is not interested in the millions of poor people. He and their class cannot be interested; they live in another world.

Please explain to this House how you are going to repay this loan without bringing more misery to these forty crores of people which may become fifty crores in another five years' time, because there is no sign of their development, there is no possibility of investment for them. We may make some efforts in some fields, but the position remains almost the same. The number of poor is increasing; the total number of the starving people and the naked people remains the same. It is only 10 to 15% people, who are the bigger consumers; Govt. servants, members of the permanent services, and others, who will consume more. You will have lovely five-star hotels going up all over the country for the so-called travellers, but what about our men, who have been starving for decades, for three generations, for thirty-four years ? We are not bothered about them; we cannot do anything for them. You have to change your financial system, if these 40 crores people matter to us, but it seems that they do not matter in this country. You befool them, we also befool them sometimes to get the votes and be here, and that is all we have achieved.

Mr. Finance Minister, the House will be grateful, we would be grateful if you can explain to us how precisely you would start paying this loan back from 1985-86 during a period of seven years without condemning this nation to further misery. Your promises are not enough. We may not be there at that time, but do not put these youngesters, who have come here without any knowledge of what they are entering into, who merely clap at what you say and at what the Govt. says, ignorant of the difficulties. I am reminded of the saying of Christ —"Forgive them because they do not know what they are doing or what

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they are saying". You made a very lively speech in the beginning. We do not accept that you discussed all the terms with them. I think, you clearly told them: "We will accept your terms; we presume your terms and accept them before you say go'. "We do not accept IMF terms like this", you have said. You will accept what your Parliament says. Who is the Parliament, Mr. Venkatraman today ? By votes? Then let this be voted and you would win as one knows in the normal course in this Parliament. You could have discussed this in Parliament earlier and said Parliament has voted it. This is my policy. I will liberalise imports for growth of multinationals outside and MRTP inside. Industries must show growth so that small sector, smallest sector, tiny sector is abolished. The carpenter, the Mason and the artisan are totally decimated. What else are you doing ? You are bringing in the multi-nationals saying come and invest. On what should they invest ? On carts or on basket making ? Where should they invest? They will invest on more and more sophisticated machines, coloured televisions and so on. You have shown your efficiency. Railways have now got IBM. They ran it more efficiently before IBM. Now they want IBM to maintain it. Surely, we need all this because those things are dangling before our eyes in coloured bright stones. They say they are bright gems, but they are not really gems. Does the country need all this ? My answer is positively no. My country needs that forty crores of starving people should find work and earn a little for their livelihood and also produce the goods of mass consumption.

Mr. Finance Minister, can you tell me that with this petty Rs. 5,000 crores, which is less than about Rs. 80 per capita, how can you solve this nation's problems? No nation, no fund, no bank from outside can help this nation. This nation itself must be put to work. You have come to such a situation whereby you can take the entire people of this country and say you and I shall put ourselves to work. Has your Government, which has won the election, still have the moral confidence of the masses and put them to work ? There lies the secret of your success, Mr. Finance Minister, not in these borrowings. One Rupee extra a month's production by 68 crores of people will give you sufficient resources. So, if do that only, this nation will come to terms with itself and grow self-reliant: but not with the soft options, Mr. Finance Minister, that you have pursued. Soft options everywhere. You want to postpone everything and get out of the situation now. I say you are getting out admirably saying that people of India will not have to buy Indian goods, because you have tightened the internal money more and more, so that your own industry will suffer, your production will suffer, the small producer will suffer, but you have enough money for these three or four years to buy anything from outside. So, you will provide employment potential for these developed countries and take away potential from your multitude. This is what you are going to do. This is obvious, patent. One steel plant provides work for one hundred thousand man years. We cannot produce all the steel plants ourselves.

We need to import steel plants because we are importing more than that steel that would be produced otherwise in the Steel plants. You know all this. Having known all this, how did you opt for this ? This will remain a constant surprise to me, Mr. Finance Minister. Till my death you will not be able to convince me otherwise, for I know you for the last 30-40 years. How have you allowed yourself to be duped in this fashion.

With this, Sir, I strongly oppose, the idea of this Extended Fund Facility. The Government has contracted it. They have the majority, they will cer-

tainly pass this resolution, but with this, I don't know who has been duped. I am sure the Prime Minister of India herself has been duped in this whole system of the situation, by glib talking or glib reference to figures, but duping at the apex and duping at the bottom, this is what would be the end result. And again, I am vicariously happy to be one with him.

यावत जीवेत् सुखं जीवेत

ऋणं कृत्वा घृतं पिवेत ॥

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH (Banka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in this discussion, I would like to express my satisfaction that at least the question is being analysed from the angle of an economist. Outside the forum of this House, this question is being sought to be discussed more from a politician's angle than from an economist's angle and that is likely to generate some heat for some time, but not much light on the subject.

I share the feeling of many Members here that our Government is sometimes forced to postpone hard economic decisions, because of the political parties' propensity to use this for political ends, even at the detriment of national interests.

This loan for SDR £ 5 billion to India is the largest loan ever approved by the IMF and this has been possible in spite of the American hostility. This is, indeed, I consider, a tribute to India's international credit rating and an assurance of the good health of our economy. It is a welcome change, since the IMF has generally extended this facility to the rich nations. It is also significant that the IMF was able to resist the US pressure to politicalise the issue. The total loan has been advnced as has been explained by the Finance Minister, and in spite of the very hard exercise of arithmetic by Shri Patnaik exactly at a weighted average rate of interest of about 10 per cent; the prevalent rate of interest in the international market being 18-20 per cent. This is definitely cheap credit and not at moneylender's rate as has been alleged in some quarters.

Now, why was the loan necessary and what were the options available to us ? As has been pointed out by all the Members participating in the debate, we have been facing an acute balance of payments crisis and the situation has been aggravating since the last four or five years. In 1980-81, our exports have been of the order of Rs. 6,700/- crores, while imports have been of the order of Rs. 1,10,300/- crores, leaving a gap of nearly Rs. 5,600 crores, to be exact. This year's trade deficit, as has been explained by the Finance Minister is projected at about SDR £ 3 billion. The primary cause has been the sharp increase in the price of crude oil and oil products, which has gone up by leaps and bounds during the period 1973 and 1980.

We have also to have essential imports of selected consumer goods like foodgrains, sugar, vegetable oil, machinery and equipment, as also intermediate goods like metals, fertilizers, chemicals etc. And all these have added to the burden of imports ; and our import bills has been rising sharply. That they are unavoidable, has been accepted in all quarters. Added to these are the present requirements for our defence needs, in the face of the arms build up in our neighbourhood.

The foreign exchange reserves have been declining, and stand today at nearly Rs. 3700 crores. I agree with many of the Members speaking from the other side that a number of steps are possible and should be taken to cut down our imports and improve our export position. Something can be done to reduce even the consumption of crude oil in our country. And some of the imports fall certainly in the category of avoidable imports. But all these we have admit,

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may have only a marginal effect on the balance of payments position. The situation can be reversed considerably only if we achieve an appreciable increase in the production of oil in our country, for which we have already initiated a bold programme. The firm figure of availability and production of crude oil in our country by 1-1-1985 is 30 million tonnes, or may be even higher. To-day, it stands at only 12 million tonnes.

It is very significant to note that this loan would be utilized primarily for oil exploration and development. Shri Biju Patnaik was at pains to discuss here how this was going to percolate to the common man in this country. This is going to percolate to the common man in this country, because this loan shall be utilized, to reverse the present trends in balance of payments position. We will be able to achieve self-sufficiency in oil ; and through that, we shall be able to divert our resources, towards our anti-poverty programme, and to meet the basic requirements of the weaker sections of our society.

Mr. Chairman, India achieving self-sufficiency in oil in 1990-91 appears to be within the realm of possibility. It is for this that loan shall be utilized, and has been asked for.

The present crisis, I would like to emphasize, has a definite time dimension. The next three years are going to be critical. Any package of measures designed to deal with the crisis shall take time ; and management and augmentation of foreign exchange reserves for the period of transition, or gestation as we may call it. is extremely urgent. We cannot cut down our imports and bring our industrial and agricultural activity to a standstill. It cannot be done, in the interests of the country. What was the other option ? The other option was that we could have gone in for commercial borrowings, in preference to the IMF sources. In that case, the rate of interest being 18% to 20%, the debt repayment burden would have been much heavier, because the terms were harsher. So, this option was available to us, but at the cost of national interests.

If we could have gone in for commercial borrowings in the international market, we would have been subjected to the same kind of performance review as in the case of IMF. We would not have gained any advantage by going in for commercial borrowings in preference to the IMF loan because it is clear that any creditor would like to make the transaction as safe as possible.

I am confident that the loan would be used not for financing the trade deficit but to reserve the present trend and tackle a very difficult and baffling situation. More than any of us, the IMF itself is confident that the loan would be put to good use. The options available to us were much harsher and more stringent. Therefore, the Government of India thought it prodent to go in for IMF loan and it is a success of diplomacy there that we have got the loan and would be utilizing it for the purpose of development.

It has been repeatedly argued by some of the opposition members, and has been referred to in the substitute motions here that the loan would abridge our economic sovereignty. We must, first of all, realitic and recognise the fact that the concept of economic sovereignty is a relative one; it is nothing absolute. In the present day world where any nation cannot keep off the powerful influences emitted by other nations, in our trade relations, we cannot assert

that we are economically 100 per cent sovereign. No country can claim it. The very fact that we made an application and so many countries are going in for foreign aid is indicative of the fact that no country has prospered without foreign aid and entirely on its own resources.

India itself, I would remind the House, has been a party to the IMF concept of borrowing and the pattern of conditionalities in relation to large borrowings. India has indeed been one of the sponsors of the Extended Fund Facility arrangement, specially tailored to meet the medium term requirements of developing countries. On that crucial issue what we have done is that we have retained our option to decide the issues on our own and in our natioal interest.

I would like to come to the conditions about which a detailed analysis has been sought to be made by the opposition members. The conditions are of two kinds. Binding conditions which if violated would stop the inflow of loan; and there are prescriptions for improved perfor mance of the economy as a whole. What are the binding conditions which we must follow; which we must accept so that the next second or third instalment comes to us? The binding conditions are : the ceiling on domestic credit and money supply and ceiling on borrowing from international commercial banks. I would deal with them one by one.

A policy of credit and monetary squeeze is a crucial element in our anti-inflationary programme, and this programme has seen the signs of success. During the debate on price situation in the last session, the Finance Minister made the point very clear and subsequent facts have corroborated what he claimed on the Floor of the House. The wholesale price index during this year shall rise in a single digit figures which is a creditable achievement for any Government in any part of the world. Our economy calls for the fiscal and monetary discipline to keep the budget deficits within marginal limits. A proper credit policy is being evolved and persued so that the small sector, tiny sector, or the medium sector or the essential sectors are not denied of the credit requirements but in any case a tight money policy shall have to be pursued to contain inflation. It is, therefore, nothing to object to, when we have accepted this ceiling on credit or money supply.

Now, about the ceiling on non-concessional foreign loans. It has been said by my good friend, Shri Sunil Maitra that this loan and this conditionality would reduce India to a status of a 'tied client'. The position is amply clear and should be clear to this House that this mechanism has been introduced for the debtor country—in this case India, may not go on rolling the debt, go on borrowing to meet the repayment obligation. Many Members said that we would be falling into the debt trap. Debt trap is when 'you cannot get out of it'. We borrow in order to reply and go on borrowing. This mechanism, this ceiling has been put there just to save us from this situation and it is true that our Government has accepted this condition put forward to them on behalf of the I. M. F. We have Brazil's example in this connection. Their foreign debt service obligation come to 16 billion dollars this year, just because they went on rolling their debt, they went on borrowing to meet their repayment obligations. It is, therefore, necessary that this condition should be adhered to in the interests of our country, in the interests of re-payment this loan which is essential.

Now, there are certain prescriptions, which might be adhered to and we have to adhere to them. They are not musts for us. But we have

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agreed to them because they are good for our economy. They form part of the accepted policies and goals of our country and parliament. They form part of our Sixth Plan documents. It is, therefore, that we have accepted these prescriptions. A structural readjustment of economy is called for to control inflation, to improve the functioning of the public sector as also the infrastructure sector, to increase production and to improve our balance of payments position. The gradual cutting down of subsidies, the revision of power tariffs, elimination of subsidies, corrections in administered prices of public sector products, reform of tax administration, all these have been accepted by Parliament. Many of these measures were vociforously advocated by the Members of the Opposition.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude now.

SHRI CHANDER SHEKHAR SINGH: The prescriptions laid down by the I.M.F. are consistent with India's accepted policies and goals. We stand firmly to honour our commitments to the weaker sections of our society, to the growth and strengthening of the public sector and to improve efficiency in our economy. Indeed, these measures are sought to root out the imbalancing factors in the balance of payments position. In fact, the IMF has softened its conditions which the large size of the loan might have attracted otherwise. A reading of India's 'Statement of Economic Policies' presented to the IMF Board would make it evident that all that we have done is to give them the bill of fare or steps we have already taken. They have not insisted that we make any distinct departure from our policies.

I would not refer to devaluation because it has not been raised and even the informed critics have not mentioned it.

Thus our Government can assuredly assert that the loan has not and shall not be permitted to interfere with our declared objectives and shall be used to promote our national interest.

The loan has significant political aspects at the international level. It was approved in spite of US reservations and for the education of my friend, Shri Sunil Maitra, because US was not in a position to veto it. He perhaps suffered under the impression that they could have vetoed it and that they were kind enough not to veto it. The fact is that this option was not available to US. Therefore, they could not veto it. The IMF has taken the decision because India has the capacity and they will to repay it in time. It has asserted its right to function free from political interference. It is noteworthy that even the western nations did not conform to the US perception of our requirements for development. It is very significant. In fact, it is not only India's case. The US concept of developmental assistance to the Third World has been rejected by the IMF. US is pursuing today a definite policy of anti-aid and India remains its prime target. The United States had indeed launched a compaign against multilateral lending to India. But it has not succeeded. The credibility of the Reagan Administration on this issue has completely collapsed. They have not been able to stop this loan coming to India.

Nothing can be more eloquent that this quotation from 'The Wall Street Journal' which says :

> "To us, however, the loan looks like a manoeuvre to evade a decision by the US Congress to reduce sharply the sort of hand-outs through which India has been sustaining socialist development policies....India, for example, is one of the third.
>
> world countries, which is most hostile to direct investment by multinational corporations. It has spurned hundreds of millions, even billionins, offers of market financing from international commercial banks."

The Wall Street Journal had clearly explained the situation which India was facing while the loan was under consideration. India's stated position has been that our loan request has been consistent with the requirements laid down by the IMF. I may tell you that this is also consistent with our policy to keep our head high and maintain our dignity and prestige. This is Indira Gandhi's Government and not the Janata regime when India went unnoticed in the word forums.

Particularly for my Leftists friends I cannot resist the temptation of reading a quotation from the recent issue of "The Eastern Economist" because they have been most vociferous in criticism of the IMF loan.

> "The irony of it all is that the Fund Management and the Government of India have had to wage their common battle on two fronts, the combined onslaughts by the market economy men in the United States and the politicians and economists of the left, on the leftist fringe, in India against the loan is one of the amazing coupling of strange bedfellows that there have been for some time in the affairs of nations."

Not only for the Wall Street but also our leftist friends here, who are waging common battle against us, I may say, though the Finance has referred to it, that it is within the knowledge of USSR that even Communist countries like Hungary and Poland have applied for membership of the IMF. What for is it? If even Hungary and Poland appear to see our way and agree with us, I hope our Leftist friends would not waste their persuasion over them.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pollachi) : Mr Chairman, I rise to support the motion, moved by the Hon. Minister, dealing with the efforts which are being made by the Government for a loan from the IMF. After the brief note given by the Finance Minister on the previous occasion, the doubts and misapprehensions which prevailed over some sections of the people have been removed.

So, I do not know why some mini politicians and economists, even some critics who differ in ideology, made such scathing attack on the Government, stating that it has surrendered its sovereignty to the IMF. It is also argued that our economic sovereignty is eroded. The public also felt that some damage has been done to the pride of our nation. Bu after the *sou motu* statement of our Finance Minister the other day, all the doubts have been cleared.

This is for the first time that the Government of India is borrowing a large amount. They have not gone for any commercial market borrowing from any country so far. I think our friends on both sides would agree that there is a trade gap and Government need some money to get over it. From where and under what conditions are the only two questions which we have to consider.

[Sh. C.T. Dhandapani]

The Hon. Finance Minister said that this fund is available at a cheaper rate of interest and, at the same time, without surrendering our dignity or pride. So, everyone will agree that this should be availed of.

Sir, Even the New York Times has stated :

> "The International Monetary Fund is not seeking to attach any unreasonable conditions on the balance of payments assistance India is seeking, nor marking controversial demands that India devalue its currency."

16 hrs.

It is reported further in the *Hindustan Times* dated 11th September 1981 as follows :

"The American newspaper described the terms of the proposed loan as signalling "a shift away from restrictive financing" policies and procedures often characteristic of IMF loans in the past."

Therefore, the IMF has not stipulated any strict conditions on the loans which are being given to the Indian Government.

The IMF is a lending institution. Funds are made available to its member countries when sought for a particular purpose. India is a founder member of IMF ever since its inception. India has always been represented in the Executive Board of IMF. IMF's standard conditions are well founded. When a member country is facing serious balance of payment difficulties, the resources are provided by 14 countries including a non-member, Switzerland. The assistance is purely on commercial terms. This is given as a medium term loan to tide over the situation without faltering in development effort.

According to the Managing Director of IMF, Mr. De Larosiere, periodic consulations are held even with the countries which are in surplus in their payments to see whether the prescribed fiscal policies are being followed.

The same Managing Director recently visited China. When he was addressing the Chinese audience he said,

"The exercise of surveillance is fundamental to the Fund's functioning. It applies to all members, rather than being limited only to those countries issuing Fund's resources.

If it is to be effective, it has to be exercised in a symmetrical way on deficit and surplus countries alike".

Therefore, periodic consultation or review of performance is not a new practice and not an encroachment on our sovereignty but quite an established and long-standing practice under Article IV of the Fund's Charter which obliges every member to have periodical consultations with the Fund, particularly on exchange practices.

Even as early as in 1953 India had some sterling balance left and was thinking of taking foreign aid. The Bernstein Mission came to India and studied the economics of it. The Indian Government then offered to take its views into consideration in formulating its policies but within the framework of the social and economic objectives set forth in the First Five-Year Plan.

Even the European Economic Community has accepted certain

conditions. When the United Kingdom availed of loan from IMF similar facility conditions were imposed upon it and it did not lose her sovereignty.

Beijing is a member of IMF. New loan up to 381 million dollars was given to China with some conditions of rationalisation of monetary activities.

Knowing well the conditionality, Hungary and Poland seek membership of IMF. I do not think a Communist country would like to lose its sovereignty to an agency controlled by western countries.

The present arrangement is a preservation for the coming years expecting some deficit.

As our Hon. Minister has stated, if Bombay High goes through well in time India need not avail further loan. Any time that could be surrendered.

As far as payments are concerned, it has been stated here as to how payments are going to be cleared. Even the Committee of International Monetary Fund and World Bank have stated :

> "the strategy also recognises the large export potential presented by India, diversified industrial sector and agricultural sources. The measures to promote external adjustments in these areas require a large set of investment including efforts to overcome existing bottlenecks in infra-structure."

So, if this is followed, certainly we will not be in a position to make good the amount and repay the loan.

It has been stated here the priority sector is going to be the target of this loan. That is the condition of the IMF. It was told. I do not think so. Even the note prepared by the ASIAN and Exchage and Trade Relation Department on 6th October, 1981 said about small scale industries :

> "A more pragmatic approach is being developed towards the small-scale sector. While the list of items reserved for this sector has not been revised, greater emphasis in the implementation of policies is being given to considerations of efficiency and production."

Another important matter also is here. Here the interests of the weaker sections will be taken into consideration. That is one of the conditions stipulated by IMF, it was told. IMF staff prepared a note and submitted to the Committee which states :

> "Credit allocation policies will aim at encouraging development of the priority and weaker sections of the society in line with the overall objectives of the Plan. Public Sector banks are expected to raise the share of total advances allocated to priority sectors from 33 per cent to 40 per cent by 1984-85. Within the overall target, it is planned that 40 per cent of lending to priority sectors will be earmarked for agriculture with about half or direct lending to agriculture and allied activities being directed to small-scale farmers and agricultural labourers. It is also expected that 12.5 per cent of the total credit advanced to small-scale industries will be reserved for rural artisans, village craftsmen and cottage industries."

On this base our Hon. Finance Minister has brought National Bill for the Agricultural and Rural Development.

Somebody wanted to have some public debate. It is good that the public should also know the criteria,

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should know the essence of this aggrement. Public should know but public should not be misled by saying that poor will be benefited. It is a matter of common knowledge, a matter of common sense-unless you are in a position to fill the gap, foreign credit gap, we are not in a position to do any developmental work. Unless we have developmental work, certainly unemployment will prevail, production cannot be increased, prices will increase. Therefore, in this connection I would like to say IMF loan should not be made a political issue. It should be looked as a step for the welfare of the whole nation.

I want to conclude as I have to go.

We must make of foreign technology. As far as technological know-how is concerned, no country in the world has the fullest knowledge either U. S. S. R or U. S. A., or Germany, Japan whatever it may be. They are lacking in some field. So, there is nothing wrong to invite technology from foreign countries and make use of them in our country for the prosperity of this nation. So, I would like to emphasise on that.

Another important thing is the management. Of course, we have many public sector institutions which have to be properly managed. Unless it is done, it very difficult to achieve our targets in the matter of production. We must concentrate on these things, particularly on those items which are being exported to other countries. Sir, I do not want to say many things because our Hon. Minister has already said it in detail.

Before I conclude, I would say that this IMF Bank staff have welcomed our plan proposals, that is the Sixth Five Year Plan proposals. They always emphasise on the monitoring point. It is good for all. It is good for the country also. Because, there is no point in investing money without monitoring. There is no point in investing money in a particular place and simply sitting at one side and doing what they like. In that way, we could not achieve our target So, that aspect should be looked into.

Many economists have opined that there should be a cut in non-productive expenditure. That is very important. Then, reduction, if possible, in certain items, should be made. Emphasis should be on the import substitution rather than import for export promotion. And, I hope, a more efficient management of the economy could help tide over the current balance of payments position in the larger interests. By saying this, I welcome the move taken by the Government and the Hon. Finance Minister and I also request our friends sitting this side not to make this issue a political one. I hope, he would also give good support. Dr. Swami was asking why it was not placed on the Table of the House earlier. As you already said, if it was placed on the parliament certainly our friends would have collapsed. Then, it would be very difficult for any country to get loans. By saying this, I support the motion moved by the Hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Mr. Chairman, after hearing a few speeches which I have heard from my Hon. friends in the Opposition, I was a bit disappointed with the rhetories and the political criticism being made. The IMF loan which is the largest in the history of the international funding organisation, is an exceptional event, and exceptional event calls for an exceptional honesty of purpose. It is unique for India to be the receipient of such a large loan because such enormous loans are never given to a

country which does not have an impeccable credit record. So, what amazes me is that none of the speeches from the Opposition has contained any viable or practical suggestions. I could have understood a constructive approach to this whole debate, to this motion, if there were some viable suggestions as to what was the other alternative before us. We know, today there is a trade gap ; there is a foreign exchange gap. So, what would have been really constructive would have been some viable suggestions as to what was the alternative to this IMF loan. I am sure, if it had been our predecessor Government, the IMF would not even have bothered to consider this loan, leave aside granting it or, even better still, I do not think the predecessor Government would have reacted to the situation and would have even realised that there was a shortfall of foreign exchange or that there was a trade gap, leave aside acting on them. We have seen the track record of the earlier Government. This track record is very revealing indeed.

There has been a lot of criticism in the press and on the floor of this House about this loan. I can see the point of honest doubters because a doubt can arise because of wrong information or scanty information. But what I cannot see and what I cannot find any solution to is; how do we remove the misunderstanding of those people who refuse to understand? So, not being able to deal with this part of it, I shall move on to the White Paper which has been prepared in the form of a booklet issued by the Government of West Bengal.

I am told, this booklet which has been produced by the West Bengal Government is prepared by a former World Bank employee who is now the Finance Minister of the Government of West Bengal. It is really taking things too far. I can understand if any Marxist friends differ with the Central Government, if the C.P.M. as a party differs with the Government. But for the Government of West Bengal to put its own stamp on it and produce it as a Government document, as a document against the Central Government, is taking things a bit too far. In passing, I would like to record my protest against it.

Having recorded my protest on this, I want now to refer to specific sentences....

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has done it as an expert.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I am coming to that expertise.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : May I correct you? It is not signed as an economist or as an expert. It is signed as the Finance Minister, Government of West Bengal.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : This booklet has been produced by the Government of West Bengal in November, 1981, printed by Sree Saraswaty Press Limited (under the West Bengal Government's management). I am talking of the press and the management. I refer to two specific sentences which are very revealing One of the sentences is :

"By accepting the IMF loan, the Government is bartering away the sovereignty of the country."

The other sentence is :

"This is a move by the Centre to curtail the rights of the States for developmental expenditure."

How preposterous these statements are. I want to ask the Marxist members present in the House as to

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how does our sovereignty get bartered away and how does the loan curtail the right of Mr. Jyoti Basu to govern or to be accurate to misgovern the State of West Bengal. The only conclusion I can come to is that this is an abortive, a futile, attempt by the West Bengal Government to camouflage its own financial mismanagement.

Let us not forget that the West Bengal Government today has the largest overdraft with the Reserve Bank. Now, its financial mismanagement is going to be exposed. I think we should look at the IMF loan rationally, rather than emotionally. For, I think that this loan is being criticised for what it is not. Many of my Opposition friends and many notable economists in this country, have commented upon it. One of the peculiar comments has been that this loan represents a physical increase in our liquidity. They say that it represents an increase in our monetary resources. This is far from the truth. The IMF loan does not represent any increase in our budgetary resources. In fact, it cannot. The IMF loan does not bridge any budgetary gap. As a matter of fact, it is only an overdraft across the foreign exchange counter and it only increases the line of credit of the Reserve Bank of India, with the IMF. It is merely a book transaction. It does not affect our domestic economy in any way. It just gives us some breathing space to be able to readjust. It just gives us a little bit of elbow room without affecting the monetary position.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH (Srinagar) : I hope that my friend will remember that this is exactly what Mr. Harold Wilson said that the pound in your pocket is exactly worth 20 shillings when he put in certain proposals. He said that the pound in your pocket will be 20 shillings and later on, pound became 15 shillings. Let us remember whatever we are saying. We should be sure that tomorrow also, we will be able to stand by that.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : This only increases our line of credit on the international foreign exchange counter and this line of credit will have to be re-drawn when we have to make this payment. This is being made out to be a political decision rather than a financial decision and the question which is being put many times is that we have barted away ourselves to foreigners. My point is that : Is IMF a foreign power ? It is not. An Indian representative sits on the Board of the IMF. It is for you to understand. The same Indian representative passes judgments and also lays down all the conditions, if any, when other loans are sanctioned. So, I think we should look at this loan without any particular ideology. We must look at it dispassionately.

The question is : Was there a foreign exchange shortage and, if so, what was the quantity of this foreign exchange shortage? Here we must know that the amount of loan we have got has been worked out carefully looking at our medium term requirements. No doctor prescribes less antibiotics for the sake of economy and if a pair of shoes costs Rs. 100/- you cannot buy one shoe and pay Rs. 50/-. This has been worked out carefully by the Government and we have come to a figure which has been worked out considering our medium term requirements. But, it is interesting to know that the Americans have also been saying the same thing. The Americans have been saying that we do not require such a big loan. The Americans have said that there is no serious foreign exchange problem in India which warrants such a loan and this

is what Mr. Donald Reagan, the American representative said on many occasions. Interestingly, many of my friends in the Opposition have also said the same thing. I am surprised by the closeness and the similarity of the arguments put forward by the Marxists and the Americans. Both of them have been saying that we do not require such a loan. Both of them have been arguing that our balance of payments position is not so bad. The only additional charge in the Marxists argument is that we are bartering away our sovereignty. I think it is an irony of history that Marxists and the Americans are sharing this common platform of decrying this loan. Poland has been mentioned briefly. For my friends who do not understand even what IMF stands for, I would say this. Poland has applied for membership of the IMF. The IMF is not a Cricket Club or a Football Club. They have applied for membership of the IMF. It was in the last week's issue of *News Week*. They have applied for it with the permission of Moscow ; they have applied specifically to enable and entitle them to take a loan. By the same logic, Poland also would be bartering away its sovereignty, Poland would be imposing on themselves these conditions, well, I would like to hear arguments about this.

Some of the suggestions which have been put forward in this booklet have been dealt with like selling of the gold. We had a bitter experience of that. Now, what is the quantity of gold that we have today? Would that solve our problem? We have a quantity slightly in excess of 215 tonnes. Would that solve our problem?

Another thing which has been suggested and which is ridiculous is borrowing in the international banking circles. If we borrow in the international banking circles, let us be very clear on one think. We have done it before and perhaps we will be doing it again. The international hanking circles will examine in detail our ability to repay and our desire to repay. About our desire to repay, there would be no doubt. But when international banking circles examine our ability to repay, they would impose conditions; they would also impose conditions of financial management. So, this was a ridiculous argument. Forget about the fact whether the interest rates would have been higher or lower.

Another alternative suggestion given in this booklet is that we could have got concessional loan from the OPEC countries. I do not know which OPEC country is standing round the corner with concessional loan for us. Perhaps, Mr. Ashok Mitra can enlighten us on this, and I do hope that he is able to negotiate a loan for the West Bengal Government on concessional terms from any of the OPEC countries. I would like to see which OPEC country is willing to touch the West Bengal Government's proposal....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why don't you try to borrow from Galadhari brothers?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : From whom did you try to borrow ? You want more details—from whom you tried to borrow and for whom also you gave many concessions ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why don't you put all those papers on the Table?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : You ask a question and I will do.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Another thing which comes to my mind is this. (*Interruptions*) I hope it does not give them any ideas. My friends in the Opposition were quite capable

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of going to the High Court or Supreme Court on this and getting a stay. Going by the state of our judiciary at present, I am sure one of the courts would have given a stay order on this because in a country where courts can stay punishments on murderers and rapists, this was also within the realm of possibility.

I would request my friends to look at the application made by us under the extended fund facility. In what way does it compromise on our economic policies? May be, there are some conditions. These have been said over and over again. I need not elaborate on those. May be, some of the conditions imposed by the IMF are a part of our Policy Resolution made over the last 10 or 15 or 20 years. They are not based on any Policy Resolution which we have made in the last one year. Are they or are they not based on our Policy Resolutions made over the last decade or last two decades? This is the question which I would like to ask.

There are many other points on which this loan is being criticised. Some of them are so ridiculous and I would not waste the time of the House going into those. I shall not endeavour to teach our friends any basic economics. But I shall briefly dwell on some of the points. Basically, the terms are a re-statement of our Finance Minister's Policy Statement. What is the Policy Statement? There are three aspects of the Policy Statement which we must really consider. That is with regard to the investment policy of the private and public sectors, import policy and the credit curtailment. Now where the question of investment of private and public sector is concerned, our policy statement has been made over and over again. It has been made by the earlier Government. It has been made several times over. So, is there anything new? The point is : Is there anything new or is there any special condition which abridges or abrogates our policy on the private or public sector? We have decided that we are going to have the policy of a mixed economy in which both the private and public sectors will stay. In the Sixth Plan, the percentage of investment of public sector as a percentage of the GDP is higher than what it was in the Fifth Plan. So this argument does not hold any water.

Then with regard to import policy, the import policy is made every year, year after year. Sometimes it happens that the import policy in certain areas is liberalised and in certain other areas it is made more tougher. I am not for a liberalised import policy. I am much against it. Are we to curtail our import bill for import of the latest technology ? And this is what our policy statement talks about. It talks about the latest technology.

When we come to credit control and money supply position, in the Budget speech of our Finance Minister in 1980 and 1981 much has been said. In the debates much has been said—on the credit policy and the money supply situation. I, personally standing here in this House, have spoken in the same way what control we should exercise on our money supply position and on our credit policy. This is exactly what the IMF has said. There are normal financial and prudent economic policies. There is nothing strange. There is nothing unusual about them. In a nutshell, the IMF conditions are in consonance and consistent with the declared policy not only of our Government but also of the Janata and Lok Dal Governments. We had the famous Rolling Plan which was conceived by the Janata Government. It contained the same thing.....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : What ?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : It contained the same concept of the private and public sector and the same question on import policy. Forget our approach paper. Forget the Plan which we have made. Let us talk olny of the Rolling Plan which was made by the Janata Government. The thing is that we have recognised the gravity of the situation. Our Government was competent, was capable and capable of recognising the situation and we were able to borrow. If we had not borrowed to-day, we would have to beg tomorrow. So I really congratulate the Finance Minister that he has been able to achieve this notable success.

Many of the Opposition friends talked about the balance of payments position, that it is peculiar to our country and that it is isolated to our country. I would like to set at rest this fear, this apprehension of theirs. A very recent example is the USA which had a balance of payments problem in the seventies and they had to abandon the gold standard because the dollar went down plummetting in relation to the Duetche Mark, the Japanese Yen and the Swiss Franc. The Indian balance of payments problem. rather than being of our own seeking, was the cumulative effect of the global situation on which we had little or no control.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH : They raised the bank rate and got the Arab money.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : The real solution, as I see it, lies in augmenting our agricultural surpluses.

This is because 80 per cent of our population depends on agriculture and that is the sector where the real dispersal of wealth can take place. If we see the last 30 Years of our history, we will find that it is the agricultural sector which has produced a better record than the industrial sector. It has given a far better account of itself and there is no doubt about it. A tonne of good Basmati rice, when exported, can fetch us three times the cost of crude oil at 37 cents a barrel. It is by laying a greater emphasis on agriculture which we are going to do in our Sixth Plan that we will be able to tide over the problem which we have to-day which will give us the ability to repay this IMF loan because it has been said that this is a legacy which our progeny will tak about, which our progeny will complain about.

The main point is, we have to tap all the non-traditional sources of exports.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope, you are concluding now.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I am concluding in another two miniutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : They interrupted me. So, you must not cut my time.

The main point is that we have to step up our own non-traditional sources of export earning in the shortest possible time. So, the catch word of the day should be production for export rather than export what we produce. And in the new scheme of things, agriculture holds an important place. After all, out of the 140 million hectares of arable land that the country has, at least fifty per cent is open to multi-cropping and there are areas whereeven 3/1-2 crops are possible. If the Sixth Plan targets are achieved, India will have surplus foodgrains to export.

Sir, on this occasion, I would like to point out to the Hon. Finance Minister that the reprieve we have got should in no case be misused. For example, while formulating our

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import policies we must ensure that we do not liberalise the imports in the future years. No allowance should be made for conspicuous consumption. It is a narrow elbow room allowed to us to put our own house back to order and it is a challenge befor us to be able to meet this situation and to correct it. This is only a temporary relief to us. It is like having an anacin or aspro. This is a relief—not the cure. The cure will come only when we are able to tide ever our foreign exchange difficulty.

Before ending, I would like to appeal to my friends from the Opposition not to become prisoners of their own set beliefs. We should look at the successful example. My friend, Shri Biju Patnaik read out something about Tanzania. It is in the same book.

AN HON. MEMBER : He mentioned about Jamaica.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : I am sorry. He mentioned about Jamaica. He also mentioned about Bungladesh. But, nobody mentioned about Brazil its success story. It has taken IMF loan and Brazil has been successfully able to utilise this loan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Though there is a military junta there, they refused to accept this limitation that there will be no commercial borrowing.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Not at all. In fact, our terms are much better than Brazil. We must look at the successful records of this country which has also borrowed IMF loan.

In conclusion, I would only like to say that when reason, logic and rationale are not on one's side, one has to resort to rhetoric and jargon and this is what we have witnessed from our Opposition friends in the last few hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bhagat.

SHRI B.R BHAGAT (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, although I am speaking from this side of the House, I have no hesitation in supporting the Finance Minister's motion. (*Interruptions*) I say this because this country, since Independence, under the inspiring and great leadership of Jawahar Lal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri and the present Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has followed a particular economic policy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You refer to Mr. Desai also.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I shall come to it. Don't worry. You will pat me when I refer to him. (*Interruptions*) They should know tha this is a great county the second largest countries in the world. It was the policy to build socialism through consent in this country and followed a Buddhist philosophy—the golden mean or the middle path—avoiding both the extreme left and the extreme right. Sir, in the long journey of evolving national economic policy it came under attack in this House—I have personal recollections of that both from the Left and the Right but this policy has stood the test of time. It stood the tortuous journey of building an independent economy in this country. I will refer to some of them because I had long association in the fifties and the sixties in some form or the other—in formulating and implementing this policy in this House and at international forums throughout the world.

Sir, actually we must give credit to the Finance Minister. If you examine dispassionately the terms of the loan you will find that he has done a great job. (*Interruptions*) I say this because in a given situation that the country faces today had there been Shri Deshmukh, TTK or even Morarji Desai—for the benefit of

Mr. Dandavate and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy—they would have done the same thing which Mr. Vankataraman has done very ably today.

Sir, I am surprised that the Members are taking objection to an arrangement with a multilateral agency like IMF. It has been the policy and time without number it has been debated in this House that for India, a third world country and a developing country which is trying to preserve its freedom most ardently, it is better to go in for multilateral arrangement in regard to external loan or assistance. When TTK negotiated loan he arranged it with consortium countries and that had formed part of the budgetary resources for a number of years uptill now. The IMF or were particularly the World Bank was the agency through which this external arrangement had taken place. Again IDA loan or soft term loans were through a multilateral agency. We were very reluctant to have private investments. One of the complaints of the industrialised countries was that India was not having enough private investments. When the matter was raised before Shri Deshmukh and TTK they gave economic answers to it but when it was raised before Morarji Desai—again for the benefit of Mr. Dandavate and Dr. Swamy—he told them bluntly and said: "You want me to contract loan so that I may not be able to pay back. I want only that much of loan which I am able to pay back." That has been the policy in the external arrangement. Sir, it was said that external debt figure is to the tune of fifteen thousand crores and with this loan it will further increase. But, Sir, what part of the total GNP it comes to ! what is the record of this country as compared to other countries ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Fifteen thousand crores comes to 11% of the national income and it will increase to 16% after this loan.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Even then it is manageable. When the Finance Minister says so then we should accept it.

The private Capital inflow only from 2 per cent of the—GDP in the Sixth Plan. The private investment is only 2 per cent of the G. D. P. in the Sixth Plan That is the figure which we have got. Our policy has been that we should not go in for large external finance, whether it is foreign aid or foreign investment or whatever it is. Therefore we went in for these multilateral arrangements with the World Bank and the I. D. A. We have all along followed this policy and Mr. Venkataraman is pursuing the same policy. Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that this is the policy of the great Indian National Congress right from our Independence. It has been the policy which has stood the test of time. It is not a policy which is being pursued today, but it has been there ever since our independence days and India's ecenomic policies and economic development was considered a model by all the third world countries. It still continues to be a model for all the developing countries. That is why India's credit for repayment is excellent ; you can see India's credibility. In the IMF today the USA is isolated; nobody supports the United States. They dare not vote against this loan, and so they have abstained. We know nobody else would have gone along with them. Mr. Reagan, the US President, in the last IMF meeting criticised the IMF policies of softer loans and talked about the "magic of the market forces".

It was not liked by anyone. I know this as a fact. The French President, in particular, criticised him for making that statement.

Also I want to bring to the notice of the House that there had been

[Sh. B.R. Bhagat]

some genuine hesitation against the IMF Loan because in the past the IMF had followed certain conservative policies, in their lending policies. The general impression among the third world countries has been that it does not care so much for the social and economic objectives of third world countries.

Then, Sir, references were made about a number of countries. Conditions are not the same in every country. Please do not compare one country with another country because conditions are different each country is sovereign. Take the case of our neighbour Bangla Desh. I learnt from the papers that the IMF has refused the second or the third instalment to them because they have not performed the objective criteria. It may be that Bangla Desh had not performed the objective criteria to which they had already agreed. Whatever it is, because they have been refused their second or third instalment, there is no reason why we should not go in for this loan. I do not know where the question of pride comes in. My friend Mr. Madhu Dandavate said that by contracting this loan our Finance Minister has a sense of pride. This is not a sense of pride; but it is a sense of duty. Borrowing is not a sin. It does not mean that when you contract a loan, you commit a sin. That kind of concept was followed by some religions in the middle ages. They said, you should not borrow, because, borrowing is a sin. But now, you know, for the last 100 years, development in the world, all modern economic development, is based on borrowings. You please see the structure of the private sector and the public sector. The Equity-debt ratio is similar in both. In fact, borrowing is more in the public sector. Therefore to say that we have borrowed something and therefore inevitably it is a wrong thing, is saying something which is not correct.

16.50 hrs. [MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The point is, let us apply the objective test.....(*Interruptions*)

I am talking about the policy which you objected to. I am saying, you please see the image of the IMF. Our Prime Minister went to Cancun. You read her speech. You know that India under her leadership is not only engaged in a Struggle along with other developing countries to re-structuring a new international economic order, but we are in support of a reform of the international monatary system as well as democratisation of the IMF. You see the speeches of our various Finance Ministers since the beginning. (*Interruptions*) Why are you disturbing ? I am sure Dr. Subramaniam Swamy will agree with me. I am talking some Economics, not Politics.

The fact is that India has been the leader in the Struggle for democratising the structure of the IMF so that the say of the third world countries is there according to their members and proportion. At present, the arrangement is that certain industrialised countries 9 or 10 countries—they have the greater voice and greater say in framing the leading policies of the IMF. India is leading the movement whether in the non-aligned world, or in the North-South dialogue, or in the Paris meeting or other forums. Conferences of the United Nations for creating a new economic order. In all forums of the UNIAD or the Group of 77, it is leading a movement that the IMF should be restructured so that the third world countries should have the voice. It is in this context reference made by President Nyrere of Tanzania as also by other developing countries are relevant. The IMF as at present does not reflect the world reality—the new economic forces, new factors in the world

which are creating a great problem of war and peace. Then regarding this loan a major misconception has been created. Professor Madhu Dandavata says "let us have a national debate". Of course, this matter is a very important one. We should have a national debate. But this should be considered in only one context and that is in the context of the national interest. The Finance Minister has said that he has to pursue the policy in the national interest and I think the Members from all sides must approach this question in that context, not in narrow party lines. The approach should be on the basis of national interest.

Some Hon. Members have said that our national interest has been compromised, the sovereignty of the country is compromised. As the result of contracting this loan we have lost our independent action. They say that our independence has been compromised. Are we serious in making this charge ? Can you cite a single instance on this question or any other question where the national interest or the national sovereignty of the country was ever compromised by this Government. Has our independent action ever been compromised ? It can never be compromised under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. (*Interruptions*). It is not a question of laughter but it is a question of fact.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : By 11 O'Clock tomorrow, please allot him one seat there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am sorry to say that a very senior and responsible Member like Mr. Indrajit Gupta is attributing motives. Is it wrong to say that the policy pursued by Shrimati Indira Gandhi on behalf of this country is the right policy ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even the Prime Minister smiled.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Is it a question of smilling ? When you make this charge, I ask you now the Finance Minister by contracting this loan, has compromised the national sovereignty of this country ? (*Interruptions*). Now the question of national debate ? That you know. You organise a meeting of economists or you prepare a certain publication, there you publish certain things openly as the West Bengal Government has done and say that the national sovereignty is compromised. You say that after this loan, the country would be at the mercy of the multinationals, and the poor people will suffer. After this loan a colonial system will prevail in this country. Is it a matter for smile ? Is it not a serious matter ? If I argue and if I produce facts, you smile derisively. Are you serious about pursuing a national debate over this matter ? I ask humbly and in all seriousness ? (*Interruptions*).

If you want to raise a national debate, raise it by all means, but do it properly.

Two sets of questions have been raised; one is about the conditions attached to the loan and the other is about the economic policies that will be affected. The Finance Minister in his preliminary remarks has covered most of these points and I do not want to repeat them, and I try not to repeat them; I will only try to reinforce some of them.

The first point that everybody has made is that there is a ceiling on credit. The Finance Minister has been emphasising that it is not a numerical ceiling, that he is talking about, but it is the percentage rise in this year's ceiling that is important. There is a rise of 19.4%. This is what he says. Can you challenge it ? He has given the absolute figures and I do not want to go into them. If there is an increase of about 19% at the end of March 1982, will this loan affect the credibility or will economic wheels of the Country stop as a result of shortage. No.

[Shri B.R. Bhagat]

There is another point which has been made repeatedly and I think it needs emphasising. This loan is unlike PL 480 loan. Shri Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister at that time. Loan PL 480 provided the budgetary resources. But this IMF Extended Fund Facility is merely a line of credit. Shri Kamal Nath said this, even the Finance Minister probably said that in his preliminary remarks, but some Members have objected to it saying, how it is and why he was saying this. The IMF loan will augment the Reserve Banks external credit arrangement. It does not mean that anybody going in for import of machinery or maintenance imports is going to get it. He has to produce the rupee resources, only then the foreign exchange will be made available to him. Therefore, it is not correct that this loan is not going to create rupee resources or it will augment the budgetary resources.

Another point has been made that the provision of this loan will make the country complacent and therefore the country will be in deeper trouble. The mere fact that you contract a loan should not make you complacent. The Government has certain programme and policies and because it is not going to increase your rupee resources, therefore, you cannot afford to be complacent by thinking that you have enough funds. Only if the Government is made, it can be complacent. A normal person or a normal Government will not be complacent as a result of contracting this loan.

I will not go into the details of the import liberalisation, because this point has been made clear repeatedly.

Now, I come to the question of documents. In the beginning, a misconception was created that certain documents are not available, although the Members have now themselves laid certain documents on the Table of the House and all the documents are available. You have the Finance Minister's letter of intent and the economic statement; you have also the Executive Director's report. The official document, the communique of the IMF is also available and it has been published in all papers. It has been published everywhere and it gives all the details. All the Members, I am sure, would have read that. It is a printed two-page document ; it gives the conditionality and everything else. What does the Executive Director's report say of the economic policies and programmes ? Does it say that the import will be liberalised so that there be open general licence for everything and this country will be open to the foreign economic forces, the multinationals, and *laissez faire* will prevail. Does it say so ? The Executive Director's report is an IMF document. Then, the IMF communique gives a very favourable credit to the policies and programmes of the 6th Plan.

It supports the programme. Now you see, the main programme of the Sixth Plan so far is to achieve external viability by import substitution and export promotion. They particularly picked out these two things—import substitution and export promotion and they say, they justified this loan on this ground that in order to have a medium term arrangement under the E. F. F. it requires investment in certain lines of production which will augment export promotion which help both import substitution and export promtion.

17 hrs.

Now, one of the criticism about the economic policy is that as a result of the loan, it is the private sector which will gain dominance and the public sector will be put in the background. I think those who have read the Sixth Plan will find that the public sector investment will rise from 11% to 14% and all the investments in the Sixth Plan, whether it

is in oil or fertilisers or in other infrastructures—also steel, aluminium and power, are in the public sector. Therefore, on what ground do they say that ? Import substituion, means that there will be cutting down of unnecessary imports and of those items which are being produced in the country. This is the meaning of import substitution. This communique and the document which Prof. Madhu Dandavate laid on the table of the House support these points import substitution and export promotion and this is one of the main grounds on which they have commended the Indian economic efforts. The assessment of the Indian economy is not it is sound. And as the Finance Minister has explained, the present position is due to the unforeseen factors—unprecedented increase in oil imports. He has given figures. I need not go into that. And secondly, the deterioration in the terms of trade as a result of protectionist policy in industrialised countries whereby the exports have suffered. This year's exports have gone by 16%, although last year was a bad year. But the general increased in the exports suffered because of the protectionist policy and the recession in the industralised countries. This is also one of the matters in the North-South dialogue. It is one of the matters in restructuring the international economic order. And see, the significant Indian role in trying to bring about changes in the international economic order? But my point is that a result of this loan, there is going to be neither a free-for-all import liberalisation so that anything like video-tape or other such consumer desirables for the affluent people are going to come in. If import substitution is followed by this Government, and I am sure it will be followed, it will not only lead to export promotion, but it will lead to production of these items like steel, fertiliser, cement and a lost of other industrial goods in the country. We import fertilisers, steel and we import many such things and their imports will go down. Therefore, the fact of the matter is that when our exports will go up there will be favourable external balance in our account.

Lastly Sir, I would say the allegations made against the Finance Minister in contracting this loan is not substantiated by facts. It is not correct to say that dignity of Parliament has been lowered and that there has not been an open debate or free debate or national debate or that it is not in the pursuit of national interest. You suspect that the Finance Minister has either compromised his country's position or that there has been some "informal understanding." When they do not find anything in the formal understanding, then they say there may be "informal understanding" that may come up in the second and third instalment. Sir, this loan is going to help achieve the objectives of import substitution, export promotion, rate of growth and India will be in a strong position at the end of 1983.

I hope that in first or second years, it may contract SDR 900 million, and the second instalment of SDR 1800 million. I think the House will be well advised to request the Finance Minister to forego the $2300 million third instalment in the third year. Look: what will be the position of India in the world then Its credibility and its reputation will be that people will say that India is one country in which, whatever be the situation regarding economic deficit, difficult exchange position and recession in the world there is leadership, there is Parliament and there is a national will sentiments which pursue national interests in the right way and comes on the top in every crisis.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, I am not making speech, but I felt that I should emphasize one point. My colleague, the Finance Minister has already dealt with most of the points which

[Smt. Indira Gandhi]

are being raised. I have heard some of the speeches from my room. What he has not dealt with, he will no doubt do so, at the end of the debate.

I want to emphasize just this, that this loan or the agreement for the loan, is a line of credit. It does not force us to borrow, nor shall we borrow unless it is in the national interest. There is absolutely on question of our accepting any programme which is incompatible with our policy, declared and accepted by Parliament. It is inconceivable that anybody should think that we would accept assistance from any external agency which dictates terms which are not in consonance with such policies.

I thought I would make that very clear.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi) : Fortunately for the country, and unfortunately for the Opposition, we have a capable Finance Minister; and he has a good case.

Sir, when the Finance Minister to-day opened his observations—well, the debate on this subject has been going on in the Press for a long time; so many have written for it, and so many against it ; our leaders and Hon. Members on that side have also voiced their opinions in the newspapers which we have all seen and obviously, the Finance Minister has also seen them—anticipating their points he gave his own observations on those points. They were naturally worried, because they could not make their points since they were killed before they were made. I can understand their little worry on that account. They could not take them up, since the Minister had dealt with their points. I think in a very correct manner. And there was hardly any point.

Not to speak of making any point, they could not make any noise. Not that I want them to make noise; but to-day they could not make much noise, also because they knew the weakness of their case. (*Interruptions*)

I am speaking on IMF. This is all about IMF. You have nothing else to offer, except to make noise. What I am respectfully trying to submit is that nobody has seriously disputed, or even disputed, the difficult position with regard to foreign exchange balances to-day. On the other hand, everybody has more or less accepted, directly or indirectly, that the exchange position to-day is such that if we do not do something, within two years from now, our reserves will be depleted.

Some of our friends have tried to give some suggestions, as an alternative. I have great respect for Prof. Dandavate. I have always believed that he is a very capable man, and also a well-meaning man. He gave some suggestions.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY *Rose.*

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Dr. Swamy, if you want, I can say the same thing about you, to please you.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bhagat, by any chance, are you not allergic to the name 'Swamy' ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : No, Sir. I like him very much. Let us see what are the alternatives suggested, and in a homely way let us try to understand what are, and what will be the consequences if the remedies suggested by Prof. Dandavate and some others are to be resorted to.

One of the remedies suggested by Prof. Dandavate was that we can improve our foreign exchange position by cutting down imports. He went to the extent of suggesting that we can cut down 10 per cent of oil imports, and that it would make a difference of at least Rs. 1,000

crores. That is what he said. Can we today cut down our oil import ? The Government has taken, of course, the steps by raising its prices so that the domestic consumption is reduced ; government is taking all possible steps to make the country march towards self-reliant. Recently, we saw an agreement with the Soviet Union. There are other things which would require more foreign exchange so that the country can march towards self-sufficiency in oil.

Now let us see what Prof. Madhu Dandavate says. Can we today cut down 10 per cent of our oil import? What will happen? Have we forgotten today for what purpose the oil is used? Have we forgotten what was the situation two years ago? We have not yet forgotten the long queues when the farmers had to wait for days and days to get diesel for their tubewells and tractors. Will not more tubewells come? Should they not come? Will not more tractors come? Will not our requirement of oil be reduced in terms of our practical requirement? Will they not increase? Is it not a fact that during these times the factories went off because the shortage of oil was there or mismanagement or whatever it was ? Do you want to repeat this? Will we resort to rationing of diesel, petrol, kerosene and so on ? How can you cut down 10 per cent import of oil and at the some time not create conditions of difficulties for the people? It will stop factories? Will it not? Will it not create problems? Will it not create unemployment? Will it not affect the power houses? It will affect so many things. In fact, oil is our necessity. It is in fact one issue; please do not mind my saying so that it is one of the most focal issues round which the international politics is gravitating today. We need this oil; we cannot reduce it.

Already the opponents of this loan have been charging that **Wall Street Journal** went to the extent of saying that this is another way of financing the Mirage deal. They said that we are taking these things from the point of view of our defence requirement. We are not. We can look after our country. I want to know whether you would need foreign exchange for fertiliser, as my friend said. The farmers are using fertilisers. The land is used to a particular kind of fertiliser. Now, Prof. Madhu Dandavate wants to tell us, when you have only two years for foreign exchange to remain with you, well, now you change, you reduce the fertiliser, adopt some old method or some new method, make an experiment for two years and see what can happen? Today, some friends said that we went to the IMF with a begging bowl. When we pass every day and see a beggar, doesany one of us give a loan to any beggar? No. No beggar can get loan. Loan is given to a person, individual or a company or a firm which is credit worth. We never went to the IMF with a begging bowl. If we had accepted your suggestion and if the Government had not been wise in taking steps in advance. If they had waited for two years. I am sure they would have been in a crying and crawling position; they would have been in the position of a beggar; nobody would have given you this loan. I am sure, it is not a pleasant decision for any government to borrow.

Borrowing is the normal feature of international life. Nobody wants to take such a decision when it is not necessary But decisions, howsoever unpleasant they may be, if they are in the nation's interest, have to be taken.

My friends become very sensitive when we mention the name Mrs. Indira Gandhi. My friends of the left forget what the socialist leaders say about Mrs. Gandhi ; what the Bulgarian leaders said about Mrs. Gandhi and what other socialist leaders said about Mrs. Gandhi.

[Sh. H.K.L. Bhagat]

They also forget what the French leaders said about Mrs. Gandhi; what other world leaders said about Mrs. Gandhi ? The point that I am trying to make out is that fortunately in our country we have a leader who is capable of taking not only pleasant but difficult and unpleasant decisions in the interest of the country, sometimes they are needed and this interest is also needed.

My friend Prof. Madhu Dandavate gave a few points and then said, well, you borrow it from the international market.

Now, he was somewhat—he knows that he was on a week wicket—he said somewhat half-heartedly. He said, that perhaps in some situations commercial borrowing may be in a better position than the Monetary Fund. He himself said, I need not repeat his words. Some repetition is inevitable, because the Finance Minister left nothing for us to say. What I am respectfully submitting is that we know the position, the interests and so on and so forth. Therefore, as the Prime Minister right now clarified, well, it is a decision of which we can take credit, and we take as long as it is necessary. The alternatives suggested are absolutely not tenable.

Now, they said that this would be compromising with independence, compromising with the sovereignty, and so on. I think the Finance Minister has already dealt with it at length. I would only briefly refer to it in two words. I would only say that let them—I am addressing my query to those who formed part of the Janata—all those including Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Let them see Five Year Plan which they drew up and the Plan that we drew up. Where have in any way moved an inch away from the goal of self-reliance? Even for the consumer articles of domestic use, they liberalised imports. For the public sector there is a greater allocation in the Plan than in the previous Plan. Therefore, I am saying that this charge, this allegation, that we are trying to compromise India's independence, economic independence and political independence and that India will not be able to stand with its head high in the world forums does not stand ; let me say that today, in spite of the fact that we are having difficulties at home, in spite of the fact that we have a difficult international situation right on our borders, in spite of the fact that we have one problem or the other, the fact is, as is evident by the Non-aligned Conference at Melbourne, and the Cancun Conference, by the discussions which the Prime Minister had with Mr. Reagan and other world leaders, it is India which has got its head high in the international forums.

PROF. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You can say, 'her head'.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : She represents India. Mrs. Indira Gandhi represents India. You may not feel proud of it, you may not like, but it is India's head.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Swamy is trying to irritate you.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : What I am respectfully submitting is that all this criticism is absolutely meaning less.

Now, I am concluding, within two minutes. I do not think that the Finance Minister or this loan needs any kind of certificate from anybody. And yet, I would just like to read only a few words. My friends may not like it. They may say, 'It is from this Press and that Press'. I am just reading only a few lines. This is from the *Times of India.*

SOME HON. MEMBERS ; Oh ; Oh! Oh!

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Now they laugh ! Every day they say, that

the Press is free, that the Press is independent. They advocate the freedom of the Press. Now something which goes against them, they deride.

PROF. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Why do you not quote from the *Bulgarian Times* ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Mr. Swamy, I know how you run to newspaper offices for publicity. (*Interruptions*) Now, the heading is 'Irrelevant debate'.

> "Nothing highlights the intellectual poverty of the splintered Opposition in this country as unfaulteringly as the decision to make an issue of 5.6 billion IMF loan in this country. By any reckoning the Government has pulled off a major diplomatic coup". (*Interruptions*)

> "The loan it has received is the largest ever given by the IMF and the conditions attached to it are mild to the point of requiring little more than vague decline of intent in the Indian Government. The fact that it was secured in the teeth of opposition by America has made this decision more popular to the people."

This is what they write. Then the editor of Economic Times' said more or less the same thing. So, we do not need any certificate from you.

I would end by saying that it was not a Pleasant decision and none of us should think that it is going to make things easy for us. This is a warning; this is a recognition of a difficult situation which has been created by natural circumstances. After we took over, we have improved the situation. We will have to do hard work, we should have complete economic discipline and discipline to face the situation. I am sure, this loan will help the Government and the nation in mitigating the difficulties faced by us.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur) : Today the House is discussing a Motion moved by the Hon. Finance Minister with regard to large scale borrowing from the International Montetary Fund. Opinions are bound to differ on this issue. There is nothing to be agitated over protests from some of the opposition parties with regard to the contract of this loan. Everybody has got a viewpoint whether this particular loan is desirable or not, is needed or not; if needed whether we should accept these conditions or not and whether these conditions are humiliatory or not and what would be the future programme so far as repayment is concerned.

Before I proceed further on this issue, my work has been lessened by some of my friends like Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Biju Patnaik and Shri Sunil Maitra, who have put forward their viewpoints. I am not projecting this issue from any political considerations nor am I motivated by any ideological considerations or any other consideration. How do we react about it? Because this is the first time that such a big loan has been contracted by this country from the International Monetary Fund.

Fools are those who learn from their own experiences but wise are those who learn from the experience of others. What has been the experience of various other countries with regard to the loan from the International Monetary Fund. This is a fact that we are a member of the IMF. But that brings me to one more question whether we should continue to be a member of an association or institution which prescribes such hard conditions for the third world countries. That is a point which has to be considered by the Government, by the whole House in a dispassionate manner.

Before I proceed further I wish to compliment the Finance Minister for one honest confession before the

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

International Monetary Fund when he submitted his Memorandum along with the letter. That is the first paragraph of this particular Memorandum wherein it has been stated :

> "The Indian economy made considerable progress during the second half of the 1970s. During the four year 1975/76 to 1978/79, real economic growth exceeded 6 per cent per annum while price inflation was about 2 per cent per annum. Agricultural extension accelerated so that food imports were virtually eliminated by 1977/78 and sizable food stocks were accumulated. Industrial growth was also generally satisfactory. Savings rose from about 20 to almost 24 per cent of GDP, reflecting higher growth, the deepening of the financial system, favourable price performance and a rapid growth in remittances from Indians working abroad. The balance of payments position was strong throughout the period and sizable external reserves were accumulated."

So, I compliment the Hon. Finance Minister for being very honest so far as his assessment for the two years of emergency 1975/76 and 1976/77 and two Years of Janata rule 1977/78 and 1978/79 is concerned.

I compliment him for this honest confession in this particular statement, irrespective of the whole controversy with regard to the performance of this Government or that Government.

On this question, my esteemed friends, Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia and Shri Kamal Nath have been chosen to speak on behalf of the Treasury Benches. I fail to understand why on such occasions they are chosen for that purpose. Are there no other Members ? If they are so talented in the Treasury Benches, why can't the Finance Minister take their assistance in the Cabinet ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Your recommendation will not help.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL Before going on such heavy borrowing to the tune of 5 billion from the IMF, was it not the duty of the Finance Minister to consult the Parliament and was it not the right of Parliament to discuss it before a decision was taken ? But Parliament has been by-passed on this issue.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : He has explained it. Perhaps, you were not present. He has answered the point. You may not like it, but he has given the answer.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I have heard two things in this House—sovereignty of Parliament and national consensus; on broader national issues the opposition must co-operate. I want to ask whether Parliament has been sovereign in this case, whether Parliament was ever consulted. Why could this issue not be debated?

Not only this, the whole document which is the basis for this letter, the letter of intent which the Finance Minister wrote on the 20th September to the Managing Director of IMF, was the Sixth Five Year Plan. The basis of the letter was memorandum, which was based on the Sixth Plan document. So far as the Sixth Plan is concerned, which has bound down this country for another five years so far as the targets, goal and objective are concerned, the Sixth Plan document which is practically a charter of our performance and achievements for another five years, in so far as that documentis concerned, not even this Parliament consisting of representatives of the entire country have been given a chance to debate it in this House.

Now without discussing and adopting the Sixth Plan in this House, how do you expect us to co-operate which the Government ? You never take us into confidence, you never debate the Sixth Plan in the House, you pass it through the NDC and in this way by-pass Parliament. The opposition parties were not consulted: note only that, even the leaders of the opposition parties were not taken into confidence by the Government, stating "Look here, these are our genuine difficulties these are the problems, we are facing this particular situation, these are the terms, these are the conditions, this is going to be the amount, this is how we are going to do this, we seek your co-operation, please enlighten us on certain misconceptions or misgivings which you have about this matter." But the Government never took us into confidence, except when the budget was presented when the Finance Minister referred to it. On this vital issue he is at fault and I take serious objection to that.

Sir, you must remember that when the question of debating the Sixth Plan in this House was taken up before the BAC, I was opposed to it because it was a *fait accomplie.* Government by-passed Parliament by not placing it before the House and debating it, even though it is a vital document which affects and commits the nation for another five years. You have by-passed Parliament, you have by-passed the opposition: not only that, you have not discussed this issue even within the Congress Party, the ruling party. It is all decided by one single man. He is a wise man, may be a dependable man, and I say this not because he is a good friend of mine but otherwise also. Even in the budget discussion and on the Finance Bill I said that the future of this country should not depend on the whims and fancies of one single Finance Minister, and that the budget proposals must be discussed either within the party or in Parliament. That was my point which I made last year also.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Was it done here ? Was it ever done in England ? (*Iterruptions*)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : This is nothing new. (*Interruptions*). You mean to say that if the Sixth Five Year Plan is debated in Parliament, it will be a Presidential form of Government ? That is your approach. Then your job is over finished. (*Interruptions*).

There is one thing more. The Finace Minister in his statements and papers has led this House to believe that he will get the first instalment of Rs. 900 crores by 24th March, 1982. Do we believe it? Is it not the impression created? Is it not the information supplied to us ? Is that position clear ? Can he draw Rs. 900 crores in the month of December? Can he draw Rs. 900 crores in the month of January? No. But he has given the impression that he can draw this amount of Rs. 900 crores before 24th of March. That is not the position. He can draw only Rs. 300 crores up to 24th of January. And I say, Sir, again it is a point of concern. This is the IMF loan. What are the conditions? The loan can be divided into two parts, first part up to SDR $ 600 million can be drawn in the period ending March 24, 1982, of which SDR $ 300 million will be made available after January 1982, based on having fulfilled the specified objective criteria at the end of 1981. We were given to understand that straight way in the first instance Rs. 900 crores can be drawn. But no, you cannot do that. First you will be given Rs. 300 crores, then criteria has to be satisfied, performance has to be shown. Then another Rs. 300 crores will be given, and then another Rs. 300 crores will be given and like that. But why do you conceal all these things? Why don't you make things cleare to Parliament? There is no question of hiding. I mean,

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there are certain areas where we may differ. But there are certain areas where we may not differ. That is the position.

So far as the terms and conditions are concerned, I do not want to enter into a controversy. Nobody is against the basic principle of borrowing. Every Government has to borrow whether from the internal market or external market, from this country or that country from this fund or that fund. The question assumes proportions when there is going to be a large-scale borrowing. And another feature is, when we suspects some conditions—because sometimes even for the performance of a marriage in the family one has to borrow, but then the other elder members are worried about it as to what should be the extent of borrowing. The youngsters would not worry about it because they will have crackers at that particular moment and the old people will not worry because they are facing the cremation ground. It is only the adults between 20 to 40 years who are worried about it. That is why we are worried about it. So, fundamentally, borrowing is essential in life, as Mr. Bhagat said, we should not oppose it, Government borrows from commercial banks, Government borrows from petrodollars, Government had a loan for aluminium factory this and that, the World Bank loans are there, IDBI loans are there. As it stands, there are so many other things. So, the question is whether there is a genuine need for this borrowing, this large-scale borrowing, and under these terms and conditions. I do not want to enter into the terms and conditions which had been very well discussed in this House but as I said earlier, wise men learn from the experiences of others and only fools learn from their own experiences. I will cite only one statement in the Sri Lanka Parliament regarding their reaction because Sri Lanka is a country which has got one common Executive Director, Mr. Narasimhan, who represents India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is one of the three countries and there is one common Executive Director for all the three countries. Now, what is their reaction? This is a recent one. A question arose in Sri Lanka Parliament, and I quote:

> "When ex-Prime Minister, Mrs. Srimavo Bandaranaike's son, Mr. Anura Bandaranaike of the opposition Freedom Party pointed out that according to Indian newspapers both the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and the Finance Minister, Mr. Venkataraman, had said that no conditions derogatory to the country's self-respect or sovereignty had been accepted, Mr. De Mel said "Don't talk nonsense of what you do not understand."
>
> "He went on to read what, he said, were conditions imposed on India by I. M. F., according to his information.
>
> These, he said included adoption of realistic exchange rate in order to improve the balance of payments position, increase in taxation increasing prices of public sector goods and services, cutting down subsidies on fertiliser and other items increasing domestic savings raising interest rates, liberalisation of imports review of export policies and procedures, improving budgetary position by reducing deficit and allow private sector greater play."

He said these were almost identical to the conditions imposed on Sri Lanka.

This is his statement and I have no reason to disbelieve it. Here somebody was making a point of import liberalisation. I do not know what it is going to be. But there is a statement of Shri Narasimhan. He is the Executive Director on

International MonetaryFund representing India, Bangla Desh and Srilanka. What is his statement? What does he say? On 10th November he explained in Washington :

> "The Indian Governments intention to pursue a policy of liberalising import restrictions is an established approach to sustaining high levels of domestic investment and economic activity. He indicated that, while the Government would naturally continue to take specific decisions on imports in the light of domestic needs, the thrust of trade policy would be in the direction of freer commerce".

These are the statements given by the Executive Director, India. There are statements by the Finance Minister, the Prime Minister, by the Hon. Members. Now it is very difficult for us to know whom to believe and whom not to believe. This is for you. The Finance Minister may live long. But, after all, things should be made clear.

17.37 hrs. [MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I was talking about the Plan also. Plan frame work was considered by N. D. C. last year in 1980 and adopted finally in February, 1981. It was never discussed and debated in Parliament. In the formulation of the Sixth Plan what was the net inflow of funds from abroad ?

Investment Outlay	Rs.	1,58,710 crores
Current development outlay on Private Sector	,,	13,500 ,,
Aggregate resources	,,	1,72,210 ,,
Domestic Savings	,,	149647
Foreign funds	,,	9063

Rs. 9063 Crores was the total component including total aid and everything. Net aid = Rs. 5889 crores. Ather borrowings including commercial and other capital flow, etc. comes to Rs. 5087. That was the ceiling in the Plan document. Drawals from Foreign Exchange Reserves was Rs. 1000 crores only. That is why there is depletion on resources due to terms of trade that was provided. That would be Rs. 2913 crores. The total inflow came to Rs. 9063 crores. The total ceiling on the commercial borrowings from the International Market was put at Rs. 5087 crores. Have you crossed it ? Shall we not cross it ? Shall we have to be within this ? This is part of the Plan document which is accepted by the N D C put not adopted and approved by Parliament. So the policies are not approved by Parliament. If the policies are the same which are continuing, then the question does not arise with regard to its acceptance by Parliament. Even the policies are accepted by Parliament.

With regard to this you said that there is a policy that there should be foreign collaboration. There should be import. What should be imported ? Should wheat, sugar, cement be imported or Video Cassette Recorders should be imported? They are being imported. That has been allowed. In regard to Import and Export policy which is laid on the Table of the House every year, the question is this regarding collaboration....

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : You had allowed it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : If anybody committed a mistake, it does not mean that you are to commit it again. So, we have to warn you. Our party was there. We were not that much experienced to rule this country. For the last 32 years with all these stalwarts, with one supreme commander, assuring

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this country, assuring this nation you are in power.

In the year 1980, Mr. Venkataraman said, it is on the record in this House "I am going to take from crisis management to growth management." With all the credit and debit account, I would like to know from him, what happens to the growth management. Has it brought down the brink of bank corruption; has it brought down to the state of affairs? That is the major consideration before us.

Mr. Bhagat was talking about only one illustration. I would like to give, in this particular case some figures. There was a policy with regard to collaboration agreements in every regime. The collaboration agreement were being entered into for the last 30 years, But what was the position ? Policy is there for collaborations. But the question is that the total collaboration agreements up to the end of 1980 since independence numbers 6313. The number of total collaboration agreements in every year from 1970 to 1975 was 1580. In 1976, it was 277; in 1977, it was 267 ; in 1978, it was 307 and in 1979 it was only 267. But last year, in 1980, you increased the number to 526. Now the question comes that.....

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Sitamarhi): I said, it was so limited. It is only 2%. The private capital inflow will be only 2% in the Sixth Plan of GDP. But you are going by number ?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : I don't have that much time to enter into controvery. I have great regards for Mr. Bhagat.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have equal regards for you.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: That is a different matter. I was making a point. It is not a question of policy but it is a question of implementation. I am making again one more point. You are asking alternative. I said only one thing in this connection. Whatever projects are approved by the Government finalised by the Planning Commission, those projects have to be completed within the time limit and within the approved sanction limit given by the Parliament. Then, you need not have any resort to any deficit financing or with regard to any additional taxation. Even if we are able to do this thing there is no deficit financing. What is the cost limit and time limit ? It is time which takes more. For Metro Railway, it was Rs. 140 crores. Now it is thousands of crores. Salal Projects, it was 55 crores, it is 400 crores now. But there is not even one project which has been completed in time. There is not a single project in this country. This is a major question which is eating away the total mobilisation of our resources in this country. This a very major issue. I would earnestly request all the Members with folded hands. After having spent Rs. 80,000 crores during the last 34 years on our five year plans, what is the position ? So far, before the Sixth Plan is being launched Rs. 80,000 crores was spent. What is the position today ? Two lakh villages are without proper drinking water. Thousands of people lying on foot-path without houses. 50 lakh people are blind, and suffering from diseases. Thre are no hospital facilities, no medicines. Literacy rate is below 30% in this country. After 34 years of independence, this is the position. Our population is not craving for more than these things. But we are not able to meet because there is a price escalation and cost escalation. It is ten times in every project. There is not a single project in this country which has been

completed within the approved sanction limit and within the approved time-limit. (*Interruptions*).

On this issue, I want to make a request and appeal to the whole House with folded hands that this is a national question. If you are not able to do it, we will have to face very many problems. You make the man responsible for implementation of the project and see that it is completed. Otherwise, you send him out from the service. Why should this not be the approach of all of us ?

Now, you want to tide over the difficulties of balance of payments position. But with this particular import policy.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Please conclude now. Your party has been allotted 9 minutes. But you have already taken 25 minutes. (*Interruptions*) We have to see that every party speaks; everyone must get a chance.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : On this, I am not raising any party issue, how much one member has got and how much one member has not got. After all, guillotine cannot be applied on such a major issue. If I am irrelevant, you check me and stop me. If you want, you can extend the time. That understanding was clear in the Speaker's chamber.

If you really want to regulate and control imports and boost-up exports, how will you do it ? Exports are not picking up. You had two free zones. You extended the area to entire country. It was not a successful experiment. After giving so many concessions for boosting up exports, what is happening? There are people in the exporting area who are misusing heavily the facilities extended by the Government. I made a point last year also that there are 7000 engineering industries, export houses, out of which only 2000 are exporting. But everybody is taking advantage. There is a cash assistance scheme. It was initially a sum of Rs. 140 crores. This year, it is Rs. 530 crores by way of cash assistance to those people who are exporting to foreign countries. You go to the counter and have 15 per cent immediately.

What about export obligations ? If somebody exports stones, there will be no 'foreign exchange realisation' How many such cases are there ? How many cases have been handed over the CBI ? Why don't you have strict performance ? Export obligations are not realised. How many exporters are there who have violated export orders and regulations ? They have taken advantage of cash assistance scheme from the Government, Rs. 540 crores every year. There is a subsidy for exports to the tune of Rs. 1500 crores. Just imagine the fantastic sum that we are giving to them.

Similarly, about imports, why don't you nationalise import trade ? Not export trade. You have free exports. Export whatever you can. You boost up exports. You give all the concessions and facilities to anybody who exports. But there should be strict regulation and control. So far as imports are concerned, let them be nationalised and canalised. But don't resort to profiteering. You canalised one item of edible oils. You reserved it for the STC. The prices went down in the international market. The private importer was paying 12-1/2 per cent import duty. The STC was exempted from paying any duty. But instead of reducing the prices in the domestic market, both were resorting to black-marketing and profiteering. And the result was that the STC made a profit of Rs. 80 crores. Don't make imports a bonanza for making profits.

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A suggestion has been made that excise duty should be increased and direct taxation should be reduced. Indirect taxation has always been held to be a regressive from of taxation. That is not a very progressive type of taxation. 85 per cent of the total indirect taxation burden goes to the poor people who live below the poverty line. I need no other support except the recommendation, the report and the findings of the Jha Commission which has said that indirect taxation is a very regressive form of taxation. The more you increase it, the more burden you enlarge and spread over the more poor people for whom you have no other scheme. So, this suggestion is very drastic and it is fraught with all consequences. We have to give very serious thought to it. Indirect taxation, as a matter of fact, should be replaced by direct taxation. That is a much better from of taxation. Indirect taxation should not be increased.

Lastly, with regard to debt servicing, at the present moment Rs. 5000 crores is in rupee value as interest. Rs. 3,282 crores will be the interest. The total will come to Rs. 8,282 crores to be repaid by the Government of India in rupee terms. Now with the present system of exchange rate, where the rupee is tagged with certain other currencies, there is no need for devaluation. The devaluation at the time of 1966 is not going to happen. There is no need for it. It cannot be done under the present existing system because you are tagged on to various currencies. Why should you misguide the House that there will be no devaluation ? When the rupee is linked with various currencies, there is no question of devaluation. When there will be devaluation ? Supposing the rate of dollar goes high. Unfortunately, supposing the rate of dollar at present which is 9.80, goes to Rs. 10/- or to Rs. 14/-, what would be the total amount in terms of rupees ? It will be Rs. 14,000 crores. It will be practically double. So that danger is very much inherent there. We have to be very cautious. The economy naturally has to be managed in a proper way. But I say and still have a feeling that the International Monetary Fund of which we are a Member, if we sincerely feel that these conditions which are being imposed on under developed countries or on developing countries or on third world countries or on poor countries—Finance Minister has been making the statements abroad against the present International Monetary system or economic system—we are very much for it without any reasons if we sincerely feel, it is time now that we do not remain a member of such an institution. It is not an International Monetary Fund. It is more or less an International Moneylenders Forum, which puts clients into a position of a bonded labour, if I may put it. That is the experience. That is the experience of Bangladesh and of so many other countries. That is not a very happy position. We should not be static in this approach. This unilateral decision by this Government to borrow such a huge sum on these terms and conditions is, according to me, not a sell-out, as stated by some Members, but is only an agreement to sell. This is my feeling. You have mortgaged our economic sovereignty, you have hypothecated national honour and dignity. You have annihilated Indian economy. You have bonded the entire nation to an unscrupulous moneylender.

There will be an interim prosperity. I say again, that there will be an interim prosperity when we will have imported cars value at Rs. 25,000 plus 25,000 custom duty. You will have more custom duty. Middle-class people will be very happy. There will be so many items. I do not say. I am not predicting. You

have not also counteracted the interview with Shri Kuldip Nayar, a cutting of which I have. In this connection, you cited the particular example of automobile industry. Perhaps you have in your mind the Maruthi car business which is going on. You may have to give them licence for imports. People will be very happy to have a car for just Rs. 50,000 as against Rs. 75,000/-. There will be interim prosperity for two or three years before the next election comes. You want this prosperity. But ultimately there will be poverty when the future generations of this country will be required to pay this heavy debt servicing charges. So, I say there is still time. Please be cautious about it. Do not go in for this loan. Cease to be a member, of I.M.F. Nationalise the import trade and give serious thought to the implementation aspect of the whole Sixth Plan document. With these words I support this Substitute motion.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormiyad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are almost about to complete the time allotted for this debate and I do not intend to take much time in any case because to my mind, however elequent the speeches of those sitting on the benches opposite might be, they have really missed the point. They have not been able to put an effective attack on what is specifically the subject matter of this debate namely whether there is a need for loan and, if so, whether the conditions or the conditionalities are harsh or excessive.

Shri Agarwal may be right or may not be right.

He says that if we had managed properly railway projects, hydro-electric projects etc., the Indian economy might not have reached this condition. He may be right or you may be wrong, but this is not the subject of this debate. The subject of this debate is whether, under the circumstances that we are facing at present, the circumstances which we cannot reverse within a short period, when we have hardly any breathing time left, we need the loan or do not need the loan. On this particular point that we do not need the loan, no convincing arguments have been advanced by any of the Hon. Members, including the Hon. leader of the Janata Party who moved his substitute Motion : he did not press his case that we did not need the loan ; what he did say was about the conditionalities and conditions ; they put us in an embarrassing position and on those conditionalities and conditions we should not have accepted the loan ....

AN HON. MEMBER : Come to the key point.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I will come to that. But before I come to the key point of the Mover of the Substitute Motion, let me take the point which was made at the outset by Mr. Satish Agarwal which again shows how an eloquent person, a person who is so distinguished and responsible, can sometimes miss altogether on facts. What Mr. Satish Agarwal, the previous speaker, said at the very outset was that Parliament had been bypassed, the sovereignty of Parliament had been curtailed ; even in England they had a debate before the loan was concluded. He made the point that if in England they could have a debate before the loan was concluded, why not in India. On this particular fact, Mr. Agarwal, who otherwise is very particular about his facts, is wrong. What happened in the House of Commons was precisely this. There were several questions which are on record asking the Finance Minister, the Finance Secretary ; to have a debate on the IMF loan, and what the Finance

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Secretary and his deputies again and again went on saying over a period of time was that the time was not ripe, a debate could not be had before the loan was concluded and that a debate would be held only after the loan was finally agreed upon. And it was only after that, that a debate was held in the House of Commons. This is on a point of information after checking the debates.

Italy was also mentioned. I am saying all these things to show how eloquent speeches can be made on misconceptions and errors of facts. What happened in Italy was that some of the documents of a confidential nature were published as was done in this case also by the Correspondent of the Hindu, from Washington who published some documents which were confidential; but in our case, he published them after the loan was concluded. In the case of Italy, the documents were published before the loan was concluded and, therefore, Government was forced to have a discussion.

So, it is obvious that nowhere was a discussion in Parliament held before the loan was concluded.

It is unfortunate that in this particular case, a correspondent of a very respectable newspaper should have disclosed the details which would have gone a long way, but for our active diplomacy, but for our subtle moves, would have gone a long way in entirely damaging not only the loan but the economy of this country. It is also peculiar and worth noting that, when Mr. Ram, the correspondent of the *Hindu*, said that he had obtained the documents, he gave the source as a Member of the Board of Directors representing a neighbouring country. This House would be interested in knowing that this is precisely the neighbouring country, which has no interest in the development of this country, which was prepared to embarrass this country; they wanted that this loan should not come through because the regime in that country would not like the economy of this country to grow. I would be very particular in mentioning here that I would never attack a neighbouring country or any country, for that matter. People as such have never any stakes in this and they never take any initiative in this. It is the leaders, it is the Government, who do this, who create this problem, this type of enmity, and this is precisely what the representative of the so-called neighbouring country—it will be clear to the Hon. Member which is that country—did just to embarrass this country and to create a difficult position so that the loan was not obtained.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Do you say that it should be a secret one?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : We are under a misconception that the IMF is some sort of a charitable organisation or a welfare institution...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHANAN (Badagara) : It is a co-operative society?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : It is a banking institution. It is a co-operative organisation in some way. There is nothing to be ironical about it. It is a co-operative organisation in some way because so many countries are represented on that. On this type of transaction, it is never the case that this could be disclosed to the public; it is always done with a great deal of secrecy, with a great amount of privacy and this is what has been done in this case and what has been done in every single case in the past.

18.00 hrs.

We will go to the key point, namely, the conditionalities. The mover of the substitute motion has mentioned some of them. What are the harsh conditions—in the opinion of the mover of the substitute motion? He is not here—because we would like him to really confirm this. What are the harsh conditions? He quoted specifically from what is the policy statement while asking for the loan to the effect :

> "Policies relating to private sector industry will aim at encouraging production, investment and economic efficiency. Further, the industrial pricing policy will take account of the objectives that industry should earn adequate returns and that prices should encourage efficient use of resources."

Sir, a lot of noise has been made on those benches, not only by the mover of the substitute motion but also by Mr. Agarwal and others that here we are going against all the previous policies, this is a sell-out, that we are opening the country not only to the multinationals but to private interests in the country. Then what were the policies to which the mover of the substitute motion himself and Mr. Agarwal himself subscribed to when they were in power? Let us see whether they are different and I shall quote to you Mr. Agarwal from your own document—the so-called Rolling Plan which was a draft plan for 1978-1983 prepared by your Government. What does it say? In para 12.29 on page 187, of the first volume, it says) :

> "....A fair return on investment should be assured in determining administered prices...The basis of administered prices will be a reasonable rate of net post-tax return on the net worth of the company. The minimum rate of return will provide a reasonable margin over the long-term bank deposit rate....It is expected, therefore, that apprehensions of unreasonable restrictions on prices will not inhibit private investment nor lead to industries falling sick."

This is your own statement in your own Plan. Are you disowning now—because it suits your convenience to score a debating point? I would like to submit this.

This loan has been an achievement of this Government. Nobody is happy to take loans. You got the loan because circumstances are not particularly good. Then we got this loan without the favour of anybody, without canvassing and in spite of the opposition of the largest share-holder, a party which has the largest voting rights—40% almost along with the other industrialised nations, that is the United States. This is really a very successful deal we have made in the circumstances though I must say...

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : They would have blamed us if we had not got it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Yes, they would have blamed us because they must always take the opposite side of the Government.

Then, Sir, there was a point made on this side as also on that side.....Here I would like to agree with the opposition when they talked about the unfairs pattern in which the voting rights are distributed in the International Monetary Fund and other international financial institutions. This time we were able to do it without diplomatic skill and on the strength of our own case and our own economy, but in future it will definitely not be in favour of the Third-

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world countries and all of them cannot afford this type of diplomacy. This is not fair in any case that the United States which has hardly 25% of the equity controls 40% of the voting rights while 121 Third-world countries which are there, have only voting rights to the extent of 31%. This is an unfair situation. Prime Minister's speeches have been quoted here. Government's offorts to change this inequitable set up have been noted here, but it is necessary that more efforts should be made so that these multilateral financial organisations are truly representative of the nations of the world which are to a large extent to-day the nations of the developing world. I was only on the point.....of the harshness or otherwise of the conditionalities. I shall continue pointing out these things. Let me stop for a moment. This draft Sixth Five Year Plan was prepared by the Janata Government when Shri Agarwal was a very competent and distinguished holder of the office of the Finance Minister and Prof. Dandavate was another member of the Cabinet.

Now, a point has been made again and again forcefully. That is that subsidies would be reduced, electricity and irrigation rates increased and public sector prices continuously increased. What did Mr. Agarwal say in the draft of Five Year Plan ? I quote :

> "Some of the new sources of investment funds which would need to be tapped include : (a) selective subsidy reduction; (b) improvement in the returns from Central Public Sector enterprises .....through price adjustment...."

This is in para 3.2—page 56. At the end of it, it is said :

> "In a developing economy characterised by low income and the preponderance of small producers, the collection of small amount of direct taxes from a multitude of low-income assessees presents insuperable difficulties. Indirect taxes have, therefore, to play a major role in resource mobilisation."

What were you doing three years back when the draft plan was presented ? I quote :

> "The cost of subsidies on fertilizers, food, exports, controlled cloth at present levels is expected to be of a very large order. It is necessary to bring about a drastic reduction in some subsidy rates in order to increase the availability of 'resources for the plan'—(See para 3.24—page 59)

This will be the third and last example because neither have I the time nor have I the energy to go on quoting.

The point which has been made forcefully again and again is that import policy is being liberalised to enable the multinationals to enter the domestic market thereby affecting the domestic industries adversely.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : You agree with this or not.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Whether I agree or not, I shall come to that later. Prof. Dendavate agreed two years ago to the draft Plan. He is expressly or by implication a party to it. It is said in the draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) and I quote :

> "Provision of incentives and services for the promotion of exports is necessary in order to enable the exporters to overcome the inherent disadvantages as against their competitors in world markets".

I quote again :

> ".....The Import policy in the context of changed external payments position has to be selectively liberalised...The recent international developments, such as,

protectionist, policies, recession in the developed market economies coupled with domestic factors such as the need to restrict exports of essential items.....growing requirements of imported raw materials etc.....made it essential to ensure that the accumulated reserves are utilised in the best possible manner....."

I shall mention something further which is in a different context. The difficulty in the whole debate in this House is that the policies are good when they are announced by you ; they become bad when they are announced by the other side and *vice-versa*. This is a typical case where we may only score debating points. I would like to say again that this has been a great achievement of the Finance Minister and of the Government. This is only the first step. This first step by itself is not going to be enough unless we are able to utilise this loan effectively to strengthen and develop our economy. For that, we should have the cooperation of the Opposition—their collective co-operation. Besides, we should have the sense of motivation of the people of this country. But if this loan is used and wasted, then we will be in for trouble.

We must use it to strengthen our economy with the cooperation of the people of this country. Then the coming generations will praise the Finance Minister and the Government and the Opposition for having co-operated in this great redeeming effort.

Sir, I have many more things to say but since you want me to conclude I will leave the other points for my colleagues to elaborate. Before I conclude, let me, however, mention one thing concerning my Communist friends. It is very peculiar with Communists. When they are ruling a country the policies which they always declared to be imperialistic become very good policies for them. China is an example in point. China has become a Member of the IMF and is going to take loan larger than the loan we have obtained. Sir, it is even feared among third world countries after China takes the loan and after this loan of India, there will be nothing left. It is not only that. There are reports and expectations that Soviet Union is going to join. Let me say a word about West Bengal Government which has so forcefully created this whole debate. Mr. Maitra, is it not your Government which asked for and took initiative for an IMF loan for your Social Forestry Programme? (*Interruptions*) Did you not take the initiative to get a loan from IMF for the Social Forestry Project ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, at the risk of some repetition I must also voice my strong protest at the way the Parliament has been shabbily treated in this whole affair. I am not interested in what happened in London or Rome or somewhere else. This Parliament is the Sovereign Parliament of our country. At least that is what it is supposed to be according to our Constitution.

Sir, I was surprised at the kind of argument that the Finance Minister came out with this morning as to why the Parliament was not taken into confidence before the loan was concluded. He said that if we had come here the opposition would have gone on making speeches and the gentlemen sitting at the IMF Headquarters would have thought that that was the real public opinion in this country.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I did not say that. I said that there was opposition from certain quarters for this loan and they would have utilised this argument against us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are always talking of the massive

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

majority that you have got in Parliament. You have got three-fifth majority in this House. The whole world knows about it. So, if you had a debate in this House and ten or twelve Members from this side would have spoken would that have embarrassed you ? It is so ridiculous.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : It is only hostile speeches that are reported abroad.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The truth of the matter is that it is also linked up with the other question. It becomes clear to us as to why we had not been allowed to debate the Five Year Plan before it was finalised. Never in my experience in this Parliament this has taken place. Jawahar Lal Nehru used to take initiative and time was found to discuss the draft of each Five Year Plan before it was finalised in the National Development Council. And this time, session after session, we have been asking, pressing, demanding, pleading, that some time must be provided to discuss the Sixth Five Year Plan. But upto this day time could not be found. And now what is the use of discussing it when it will be a *postmortem* affair, when the whole thing is a *fait accompli*? But the reason now is quite clear to me. Because, the broad economic policy framework which is delineated in that Sixrh Five Year Plan is precisely the thing which the IMF has approved of. Because, it fitted in with their conditionalities. They have said it in this Memorandum of IMF. I have no time to quote. I could quote paras after paras of what they have said. So, this process had begun long before: the process of preparing the ground. You had it in your mind that you would go to the IMF. But you did not tell us of course but the ground was being prepared. I don't now where the Planning Commission came into all this. And when this IMF business was negotiated, I don't know where the Planning Commission or the Planning Minister was. But the fact remains that Parliament's rights are constantly being eroded. I have said this many times and I will continus to say it. Members on that side of the House unfortunately do not seem to be worried about all these things. They would also I think participate in such debates if they took place. But they are not worried by the fact that such important issues, policy matters, matters which are going to affect the economic life of this country for years together are not debated here until the whole matter is sealed and signed and the package is delivered. Only after that there is a sort of an act of generosity, you say that now you can debate. Is this the role which a sovereign Parliament should play ? What would have happened if a debate had been there ? You have a massive majority. You could still pass whatever you like. You could have got your approval from here and gone to the IMF and said : "Look. Even after we debated it in Parliament we have come to you with a massive mandate from that Parliament." But you are so afraid of this miserable, truncated, divided opposition that you are not willing to take even that much risk. (*Interruption*) I am quoting you. I don't know whether I have quoted you correctly ; I don't remember your exact words.

Any way there is one thing about which I am really baffled. I am listening to this debate since 1 O'clock. I am not able to understand yet what exactly you are going to use this money for. The Finance Minister has not told us anything. I understand that it is a big credit in foreign exchange which is now at our disposal, if we want to use it. But surely it is related to some specific purpose. You have said that it is not going to be used for budgetary purposes. All right. Is it possible to use it or any part of it to by Defence equipments ? I don't know. You don't tell us anything. Will they allow us ?

Will the IMF permit us ? Suppose you say, we want to spend this money for buying Mirage aircraft, what would they have told us ? Of course you can't buy many Mirage Aircraft with this amount; the price of Mirage aircraft being what it is, it will not get you very far. Recently I found that in Bombay he has said that part of it would be used for oil exploration. Is that so ? Please tell us, because, I understand one thing that your deficit on oil imports—at least in the next 3 to 4 years—is not going to diminish; it is going to increase. And the simple reason for that is that the capacity of the refineries that we have got in this country has practically reached the saturation point so that the question of importing crude and refining it in our own refineries is beginning to come to a dead end now. You will have to soon start importing petroleum products which are much more expensive, 10 times more expensive. Is it meant for financing that? Or, what is it meant for ? Is it meant for repaying the old debts, using a part of this loan to repay or to service the earlier debts or this debt itself ? What is it meant for ? If you use this whole amount you can pay compensation to all multinational companies in this country and get them out. It is a must to pay compensation to all the multinational foreign companies in this country and get them out. Surely you are not going to use it for that; it is obvious ; nor would you be allowed to do so?

But please tell us one thing. Now you have got it in your pocket, you have come back triumphant victorious with 5,000 billion dollars in your pocket. Now, at least tell us for goodness sake what this money is going to be used for ? Because how far it will got how far it will give us relief, how for it will give us breathing space, all these things which have been said here is something which must be related after all to the purpose for which it is meant to be used, about which the Finance Minister is still maintaining the curtain of secrecy and does not say. It has been said here by many Members and I endorse that view that this debate should be on strictly economic data and arguments and politics or ideology should not be injected into it. But I am sorry to mention this that here the Finance Minister in this interview to Mr. Kuldip Nayar which was published in Daily paper of Bombay on 30th November 1981 has said this. I have seen this in this paper, it may be in some other paper also. I ask you to dispassionately consider whether this is not injecting politics into this affair.

> "The Opposition to the IMF loan is motivated by the Communists, R. Venkataraman, Finance Minister said this in an interview with me in his office.
>
> Explaining the reasons for the Communist stand, he said that they were doing so because to the extent "we buy things from the West," India's trade with the Communist countries would be lessened. "It is all their personal interest."

Now, he has descended to this level.

> "As far as the rest of the opposition, "they have joined hands because any stick is good enough for them to beat the government with."

So for them it is just a stick and for us 'personal interest' is involved. I could also say as a counter-blast to that that if the trade from the Communist countries goes down and trade with the West goes up, some body is likely to get some advantage out of it, sitting on the other side of the House. This is also an indirect admission that because of this loan I want him to clarify this, let us have a clarification. Does it mean that because of this

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

loan the trade with the Communist countries is likely to go down and the trade with the West is going to increase ? Otherwise, how is it relevant to say this here ? Because a little while ago, Mr. Venkataraman has said that the IMF loan cannot impinge anyway on our bilateral trade agreements with the socialist countries. He made a big point out of it. But here he says like this. It is confusing, because it seems to imply that the trade with the socialist countries is likely to go down and trade with the West will go up and therefore the Communists are very much worried because it is their personal interest. He is quite pleased because it is his personal interest. It is not the way to explain things to the nation at all. Of course, later he has said that.

> "Asked if there was quid pro-que in American's agreeing to abstain and not veto the loan, Venkataraman said that the US would have been only the dissenter. It would not have mattered. Other countries would have approved the loan. "After all they would also gain from the loan. Whether West Germany, Japan or Britain, all wanted to sell machinery, to India."

It is obvious what was going on.

Now, Sir, I would request him not to indulge in this kind of politiking or gimmickry. It is not a serious attitude to this thing at all. Now, I am also interested to say—of course references have been made—that a good friend of this country, respected friend of this country, Mr. Julius Nyerere, has just been awarded the annual prize of the Third World Foundation for Social and Economic Studies. I am very glad and this award will be handed over by Mrs. Gandhi at a special function in New Delhi in February next. Mr. Nyerere will deliver an address on this occasion. He has been chosen for the award in recognition of his ideas—and then the citation says :

> "....ideas which have been a source of inspiration and guidance to Africans across the continent and to people throughout the Third World in their pursuit of development, self-respect and genuine independence."

It is very good. Mr. Nyerere deserves our congratulations, he is going to come to Delhi to take this award from the hands of our Prime Minister. His services in this field have been recognised. He is the same Mr. Nyerere who had long ago publicly warned everybody including us as to what this IMF is. It is not as though we were not warned. I realise that there is a word of difference between a country like Tanzania and India in every sense, in the sense of development at least, but Mr. Nyerere had made it quite clear: "I do not know whether there are now people who honestly believe that IMF is politically or ideologically neutral. It has an ideology on economic and social development, which it is trying to impose on poor countries irrespective of their clearly stated policies." Mr. Nyerere had said.

> "....the management structure of the IMF needs to be made really international, and really an instrument of all its members, rather than a device by which powerful economic forces in some rich contries increase their power over the poor nations of the world ...When did the IMF become an International Ministry of Finance?"

These are some of the things which Mr. Nyerere had to say out of his own experience. So many people have said it. We are also only warning the Government, that they should look out for pitfalls and traps. If they try to do something and impose something which is against our national interest, I hope, this Government will stand upto that, of course, we would not know anything and we will be told of it, when it

will be too late, but I hope they will stand upto it.

Everybody knows what happens to a poor villager when he gets into the debt of a rapacious money-lender. If he cannot repay the debt, what happens to the poor kisan? He ends up by becoming a bonded labour, along with his family in the house of the money-lender. I would be the last man to wish that our Finance Minister should be reduced to the position of a bonded labour of IMF, but he must tell us, why he has taken so much loan. Why was it at all necessary to go in for such a big loan? Was it not possible to take a smaller loan, see how it works out and then decide and go in for a bigger loan, if necessary. This is an unprecedented loan; a loan of this magnitude no country has taken so far.

Finally, I have two or three points. I do not want to repeat what others have said. Here is this document, the IMF memorandum; it has already been laid on the Table of the House. This documents of the IMF clearly shows how their mind is working. You can say : 'I do not care how their mind is working; I know of my own mind'. But this IMF memorandum is the reaction of the IMF team to the statement of economic policy which the Minister had given to the IMF along with a letter of intent. This is their reaction. Surely, we are interested in seeing what their reaction is and how they are interpreting the assurances and the statements which our Minister has given to the IMF. This is because, on the face of it there are so many things which show contradiction between what the Minister says here, what he had said and what the IMF people are interpreting it to be. What is it? Is it a claim of bluffing and counter-bluffing ? It cannot be that. It cannot be that you were trying to bluff them and they were trying to understand something else and make a document out of it. This is a serious matters ; and it thould cause concern to everybody in this country For example, on the question of subsidies, in the statement of economic policy, which we gave, there is a sentence :

> "The Central Government also intents to contain, and wherever possible, to reduce subsidies even though this might entail price adjustment for important commodities."

Now the commodities are not definite. They may be anything. But the IMF referring to this paragraph at page 18, interprets it like this :

> "In the Memorandum, pricing policies continue to have a major influence on the production, procurement and public distribution of foodgrains, particularly cereals. Future cereal procurement, pricing policy will be guided by the need to keep price competitive with world markets. Procurement prices will be constrained by the need to contain subsidies on public foodgrains distribution."

This is the question I have been asking here umpteen times : that is the policy of reducing or abolishing subsidies which is an important part of IMF conditions going to be stretched to this extent of the public distribution system in this country, the price at which some cereals and some commodities are issued to the poor people of this country will also have to be jacked up ? Are we going to give up all our own ideas ? After all in a country where 50% of people are living below the poverty line, some protection has to be given to them even at the cost of subsidies. You cannot compare yourselves just with advanced or Western countries. It is your figure which says 48% of the people are living below the poverty line. I know at Cancoon Conference some spokesman of a Western country probably had jibed at us and said that a country like India should pull itself up by its bootstraps. Then our Prime Minister said : Unfortunately in our country our people do not have boots, how can they pull themselves by bootstraps. Now the whole thing which this adds up to, is to ask that people must tighten their belt. Who are those people ? I am wearing a belt. Some of my Hon. friends may be wearing belts.

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But those 50% people, below the poverty line, have they got belts ? What are they going to tighten ? And here the IMF Memorandum gives a clear hint that the public foodgrains distribution system, which is being subsidised, that policy will have to be changed. Then what is going to happen to the huge mass of defenceless people in our country ? This is what has been made out. What have you told them and what have you written to them ?

Now this is another paragraph. Now they are talking about our Plan, which is not being debated here yet. They are debating it in the IMF, but this sovereign Parliament is not allowed to debate it. "The Plan provides a clear indication of the shifts in policies in favour of exports. In particular the authorities have indicated in the Plan that the future policies would aim at providing a suitable environment that is neutral as between production for export and import substitution. The possible conflict between the two is being resolved in favour of exports, not in favour of import substitution. If realised, this would represent a major shift from the long-standing bias in favour of import substitution and would in time result in widespread changes in attitudes and the structure of the economy." This is the assurance they have got from you that import substitution, wherever it conflicts with exports, will be given up. The whole economy will be oriented towards exports and then this will lead, as they say, in due time to widespread changes in the structure of the economy.

And when were all these things decided ? Were they debated ? Did you ask anybody's opinion or suggestion in Parliament ? Did you allow a free discussion on it ? Isn't it a humiliating matter that we, Members of Parliament, have to receive these things from foreign agencies ? Have we denigrated our Parliament to this extent ?

Then, one more example I will give, because there is no time.

I am referring to things which they consider to be radical shifts and radical changes in our existing policy.

> "The measures already taken are striking evidence of the major change in the Government's policy toward the private industrial sector, especially the role of private industry in promoting external adjustment."

So, I am really surprised. Many people, many well-meaning friends and many of my colleagues also have sometimes referred to the conditions, as though it is something like this : IMF have grabbed us by our necks and imposed them on us. It is nothing of that kind. Their conditionalities are well known; it is no secret at all; it is known throughout the world and to so many countries — as to what type of conditions they always seek to get out of you. So it is not fair to blame them. They did not drag you by the scruff of your neck to go there. Our Government went of its own accord, with its both eyes wide open. They went, and have agreed to all these things which the IMF itself is interpreting to mean fundamental shifts and changes in your policy. If you ask me, they agreed to this, and the Americans have also agreed to this,— they are making a show of abstaining, because it is a victory for them: a thing which had stuck in their throats, viz. that a big Third World country which is always holding the banner of self-reliance and planned development, such a country through these conditionalities, has been brought to its knees; or will be brought to its knees. This will be an end of self-reliance and end of planning for self-reliance. Why should they not ? It is the best possible thing for them.

Therefore, I would like to conclude by saying that this argument about interest rates, is not a very honest argument. The main thing is not the difference in the interest rate. Of course, that is an important factor, but the main thing is whether, at the cost of lower interest rates, lower than what you would have to pay to the commercial banks, you are introducing in this country a new shift completely towards a policy of what Mr. Reagan refers to as the 'magic of the market place'. The magic of the market place, instead of planned economy, self-reliant economy, a strong public sector—which words he did not like. The magic of the market place, the free market-that is what they are making you to agree to bring in. You had agreed earlier. You are already doing it. It is all bosh. Somebody spoke : this One Third World country which stands against multi-nationals, and all that. But that is not what Mr. Sisodia says. I have no time. I can quote Mr. Sisodia who made a huge speech here the other day. I have got it with me—where he was making a big boast of the fact on 20th November at a seminar on investment opportunities in India, he

> "pointed out that during the past 30 years, over 6,500 collaboration agreements had been approved by the Government. Many of these involved foreign equity investment.
>
> About 1,000 foreign firms, from the USA, Britain, West Germany, France, Switzerland and other European countries as well as Japan had made investments in India or entered into licence arrangements for the transfer of technology."

That is the point. Somebody here speaks with one voice, while the Minister is going around saying : "Look; we are a very good field for your investment, and you will get a very good return also.' Naturally, the IMF people and the countries which dominate the IMF are not idiots. They know what is going on. They want these forces to be strengthened, and that is what exactly you have agreed to.

18.37 hrs.

[Shri Harinatha Misra in the Chair]

Then he also said that the extended financing facility is something for which the developing countries were fighting for long. But have they been fighting for this kind of a things ? Who have fought ? I don't know. Those people who tried to fight have all come out with statements—whether it is Sri Lanka, or Mr. Nyerere or Jamaica or anybody else. They may have tried to fight, no doubt. But what was their experience ? They have stated it in unmistakable terms.

Finally, it is true—many friends have said it, and I need not labour it—your debt obligations now are at the present rate of exchange of the rupee i.e. the value of the rupee ; but the Minister should tell us the position according to the process which is going on at present, as we see in the international monetary market. After 3 or 4 years, the same debt obligation, which is something to-day will be something quite different, when the price of the dollar goes up and the price of the rupee goes down.

There need not be a formal devaluation; this devaluation is going on in an indirect way. So, what will actually be the burden of debt servicing for which we have let ourselves in by this latest loan in addition to all the previous loans which are there still awaiting to be repaid; and where is that money going to come from, because I do not want to see Mr. Venkataraman ending up as a bonded labour in the house of the IMF. We have very

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high creditworthiness, he said. Well, I wish him well because high creditworthiness was not, in my opinion, the sole thing which they took into account, India is the biggest of the third world countries and to get that third world country into this position is something which is very big; I should say a big victory for them on everything that we have gone by all these years: self-reliance, planned economic development, public sector, etc., the domestic market to be expanded, this huge domestic market which is lying untapped in our country. I could quote more to show this. At least the IMF understood it to mean that small scale sector and medium sector industry which has so far under our own old policy given some facilities, certain areas are reserved for them; even that should now be tightened up because it may be that we are wasting our money like that. So, here in so many words—small scale sector and medium sector should not be given all these opportunities and facilities! What is going to happen in our country ? Only the handful of Tata and Birla and Dalmia and Goenka are to prosper! What about the millions of small business men, the small entrepreneurs, the small scale and medium sector people ? What is going to happen to them ?

So, I would say that up till now, at least, so many questions which are there in our mind have not been satisfactorily answered, because the whole idea is to have a sort of shadow boxing match here and really not take people into confidence ; they never did it earlier ; they do not want to do it even now. Therefore, we are totally against this, the way the whole thing has been done ; and we are very apprehensive of the kind of pitfalls and traps into which you are being led ; you should not have an attitude of complacency which you will have if you do not spell out what this money is going to be used for. If it is just a huge amount which is being added to your kitty, you will be complacent. Therefore, I am moving my substitute motion also. I think that this is being done totally against the long term interest of the country ; and it marks the reversal of the basic policy which were not following always very scrupulously, but we were pledged to follow it all these years. Therefore, I oppose this.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on having negotiated such a large loan from the IMF in the critical conditions in which we find ourselves. It is a good thing he did in asking for a debate on this loan issue for it has given him an opportunity to clarify certain apects of the loan and also to remove the misunderstanding which has been assiduously built around the extended arrangement by the opposition members who are opposed to the basic, economic and social policies of the Government and also by certain economic experts who have not properly under stood the functions of the IMF, who suffer from certain ideological tilt and who have, therefore, seen in it their own fears which are utterly baseless.

The terms of the loan arrangement are simple, but they need to be understood in the proper perspective. I will not take the time of the House in repeating those terms. How much we are borrowing, how much would be available in how many instalments, in the next three years, these are matters of common knowledge now.

I would like to dwell a little more on the International Monetary Fund, because the previous speaker, Mr. Agarwal went to the extent of saying that we should get out of the I.M.F. And Hon. Mr. Gupta talked as if

we are like a fish caught by the fisherman America. He was solicitous about the future of Mr. Venkataraman. He does not want him to become a bondman or a slave. I appreciate his solicitude for Mr. Venkataraman. But may I say that this whole argument is based on a wrong understanding of the I.M.F. or the wrong way it is being looked at. The International Monetary Fund was established in 1945 after the Second World War to prevent certain financial or monetary dislocations, which occurred during the inter war period, that is, between 1918 and 1939. That was a period when many countries indulged in protectionist beggar my neighbour policies to encourage exports and discourage imports. This was a period when countries suffered from flights of currency, when there were no arrangements for inter-governmental or international lending for short or middle terms and countries indulged in competitive currency devaluation. It is to prevent recurrence of these conditions that the I.M.F. was established. It is an international monetary institution, the object of which is to help countries to tide over temporary balance of payments difficulties. A few years ago, the Articles of Association of this institution were changed to provide for this extended fund facility so that, the fund could lend money for a medium term that is for a period of three or four years so that the countries could get over the difficulties and at the same time carry out structural changes in their economy with a view to securing a better balance of payments position. It is an institution which helps countries in the balance of payments difficulties. That is why we approached the I.M.F.

We have been a Member of the IMF for the last 35 years, and during this period we have had a member on its Executive Board. Mr. C.D. Deshmukh as our representative had taken part in the formulation its basic policy. There is no reason why we should suspect the motives or the operations of the Fund. It is a co-operative body for mutual interest, in which there are 125 nations. If you do not like it. do not go to it. You do not have to suspect it. When we are facing difficulties we approach it At the moment the Indian economy is in such a situation that we cannot pay for our imports by our exports, our country is losing on imports. That being the position, how are we to face this type of situation? Some Members said that we should reduce imports of oil. Is it possible? What a facile argument! It lacks imagination? Can you do without petroleum? Can you stop the lakhs of pumps working in agriculture? Can you stop the thousands of buses which are being run in this country? Can you paralyse industry by stopping its supplies of petrol and petroleum products? I say this argument is not sustainable, it is an argument which refuses to look at the critical problem or critical conditions in which we find ourselves today.

Then Mr. Gupta, who is a knowledgeable person, kept on asking; why is it that Mr. Venkataraman, is borrowing this money; for what purpose is he going to use it? This is surprising. The whole purpose of the IMF is to lend money to tide over the balance of payments difficulties. Mr. Venkataraman has said it hundreds of time that we are borrowing to enable us to tide over the balance of payments difficulties. When we cannot pay for our exports, the Reserve Bank will get money from the IMF and pay for the exports. It will not form part of our budgetary resources. This loan has been taken to protect our plan resources, to ensure that the Sixth Five Year Plan is completed according to schedule. to see that our growth takes places as contemplated. Therefore, to say that the borrowing from the Fund will compromise our sovereignty, is not correct. Have they pointed out a single instance in which the International Monetary Fund will

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

divest is of our sovereign power ? The whole arrangement has come before the House for discussion. If the House says no to the agreement, our Government will not enter into that agreement. Let the opposition make the House agree to their point of view. This House is a sovereign body and the Government has come before it.

You have yourself admitted that we have a tremendous majority in the House. We know the wishes and aspirations of the people of this country. This loan is needed for our economic growth. The Finance Minister, as our representatives has represented our wishes. The Government which he represents, has a tremendous majority in this House and, therefore, he need not have come before the House for getting the terms of the loan sanctioned.

As for our imports or exports, I need not say much. But for Mr. Agarwal's knowledge I will point out that our import and export policy is the same which was formulated by his Government in 1977-78. This has been continued. The Draft Five Year Plan says that there should be increase in exports. And for liberalisation of imports, the same policy has been continued by us. The word 'liberalisation' seems to have frightened some people But the word 'liberalisation' refers to the increased access of exporters to imports. Liberalisation means simplyfying import procedures so as to reduce time consuming processes. It is necessary to enable industry to get spare parts, components, raw material so as to meet their growing requirements.

Because, we contemplate that in the Sixth Five Year Plan industries will grow, industrial projects will grow by ten per cent every year, we will have a large programme of industrial development to meet the requirements of this growing economy, larger imports will be necessary and, therefore, the word "liberalisation" has been used. But it has been misunderstood and people seem to believe that this word "liberalisation" would imply import of goods which are not necessary, import of machinery which can be produced here. Nothing of that kind will take place. Our import and export policy is quite clear. It is possible that in the paper submitted to the Executive Board on its agenda for the consideration of this item, you might find sentences here and there, which you can take out of context, and distort their meaning. So far as we are concerned, we are committed to this policy, which is laid down in the letter, in the memorandum submitted by our Minister, and not by whatever is stated in the paper, submitted as agenda for the Executive Board. I hope this difference will be borne in mind.

So far as the interest rate is concerned, we are getting the loan at an average rate of ten per cent. But for the opposition this is not important; what is important is the whole package by which they say we are surrendering our sovereignty; it is nothing but subterfuge, nothing but a way of deceiving ignorant people. I am sure Members of this House will not be taken in by such an argument, I have asked him to point out a single matter of importance in which the wishes of this Parliament or the desire of the Government will be over-ridden by what the IMF says but he could not do it.

As regards the debt obligation, the total disbursed external debt of the Government of India comes to 11 per cent of our national income and the debt service ratio comes to 8 per cent of our current receipts from imports. Incurring this debt will not increase our burden substantially. Even the IMF says that the burden

will not be heavy. It comes to about two per cent of our national income. So, I do not think the burden of debt payment will be heavy.

Shri Agarwal said that even 35 years after our independence there are still millions of people who have no house to live in. Who is responsible for this ? Are not the members of the opposition also partly responsible for this ? When we prepare a project, the opposition says the project should not be implemented, and creates tension among the population of that area. Whenever we want to construct a dam on a river, they will incite the people against it; they will say that this dam does not provide enough water, or does not provide water for a particular area. So, the project has to be modified while it is under construction. That takes time and because of the delay cost increases.

Take the case of our population. Our population has doubled since we became free. We started in right earnest to reduce the rate of growth of population. Who was responsible for misrepresenting our programme to the people ? Did the opposition help us in seriously tackling this problem ?

Shri Indrajit Gupta, who has been condemning us on the loan issue, has been all praise for our Plan, for our public sector and for the small-scale industries programme. It is a great surprise. I have never heard him praise these things all these years. So, this sort of argument will not mislead us. I am sure members on this side are shrewd enough not to be taken in for a ride by the members of the Opposition.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivendrum) : Sir, I am astonished to hear Mr. Venkataraman's categorical statement this morning while initiating the discussion that IMF is a cooperative society. I want to ask him through you, Sir, whether his opinion that IMF is just like a cooperative society is the opinion of his party, whether that opinion is in conformity with the legacy which his party itself is claiming to have inherited, whether that opinion is in conformity with the ethos of our freedom struggle, whether it is in conformity with the social and economic content of our freedom struggle. I do not think so.

My Party and I myself along with all other Leftist and democratic parties of this country consider the international financial institutions like the World Bank and the IMF as the principal physical instruments devised to pursue neo-colonial pattern the ideological instruments of which are free enterprise and market economy. What is the neo-colonial pattern and strategy at present ? Sir, my request to all the Members of this House is that the question of IMF loan should be analysed and looked into according to the strategy and pattern of neo-colonialism.

Sir, the IMF loan to India is not an isolated case of either a bold, resourceful Government successfully winning a case in an international forum and securing an unprecedented advance from an unwilling party, as is made out by our Government, nor a generous operation on behalf of that party to rescue a country in distress. The abstention of the U.S. Director on the Executive Board of the IMF has lent some credence to the former view, but that abstention is more a brilliant diplomatic manoeuvre than a genuine move. It is difficult to believe that the U.S. could not have rallied sufficient voting power behind her against the loan if she was really opposed to it. The fact is she was not. She wanted as much as any one else to bring India

[Sh. A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar]

into the fold of the world capitalist system and put the shackles on her in the form of the loan. Her abstention demonstrated her apparent indifference in the matter, emphasised the keenness of India to obtain the loan in spite of "opposition" and what is more gave her a position from which she could argue for tightening up further the conditionalities of the loan at a later time.

The important point to note, however, is not the attitude of the United States in this specific case but the fact that the IMF is a willing partner to the loan arrangement and that this arrangement falls into the emerging pattern of western economic manoeuvre. The old colonial pattern having been dismentled by World War II it became necessary for the Western developed countries to evolve a new pattern which would ensure that the erst-while colonies continued to play their roles supplementary to their own economies by supplying them at comparatively cheap prices the raw-materials and other inputs they needed; rather that emerge as their competitors in the form of fully industrialised nations themselves. This new pattern, some time described as neo-colonial in nature, emphasises the importance of agriculture, regards sophisticated industrial production as unsuitable for developing countries and in the name of imparting technological and managerial know-how encourages foreign collaboration with multinational and other concerns which would ensure that the type of production undertaken would supplement rather than compete with their own production. The demand for a New International Economic Order involving transfer of resources from developed to developing countries, better terms of trade for primary products is naturally anathema to this neo-colonial pattern and cannot therefore be conceded in spite of endless discussions, as all of us are aware.

The international financial institutions like the World Bank and the IMF are the principal physical instruments devised to pursue this neo-colonial pattern, the ideological instruments of which are free enterprise and market economy. The objective of integrating the Third World in this pattern without having to concede their growing demand for a New International Economic Order has now gained urgency in view of the widespread recession in the capitalist world. This recession is marked....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude now. You may state the main points. You have taken more than eight minutes.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: But all the other Members have taken more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But you know what is the attitude of the House.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: This recession is marked by stagnant demand resulting in widespread unemployment without however, a corresponding fall in the prices or in the profit levels of the entrepreneurs which are being maintained in oligopolistic conditions.

I want to point out IMF loan if imposed on our country in a given situation by the agents of the multinationals both inside the country and outside the country would be just to sell our economic freedom, integrity to the foreign economic powers and to the multi-nationals.

Sir, the Finance Minister may be right in holding that the conditions attached to the loan are in accordance with the Government's present policy. But even if this is accepted

it will have to be proved that these policies are in accordance with the objectives of self-reliance and social justice, which can be held that the IMF conditions are inconsistent with the latter. The first such condition seeks to impose credit restrictions curtailing separately for Government borrowings, banking system and for the total domestic credit. The ceilings now agreed upon may be realistic but there policy implications are unmistakable. The policy implication is monetarist one, not dissimilar to the policies adopted by the Reagan Administration or in the United Kingdom by Mrs. Margaret Thatcher. The statement released by the IMF makes this point clear when it states that the arrangement is to strengthen balance of payments position by "careful demand management policies". Whatever may be the suitability of these policies in the respective countries, the question arises as to their suitability in our country. They are unsuitable for a developing country like India and what is more, they are certainly in conflict with the pattern of development we have adopted.

19-10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Restrictions on Government spending with the ceiling on credit to Government does not mean that it should be merely a ceiling on the wasteful proliferation of Government bureaucracy. Actually, what is going to happen is that the curtailing of the Government expenditure means that curtailing of expenditure on social measures such as welfare measures taken to ensure some relief to the people who are below the poverty line. So what is going to happen because of these conditions? Whether it be the condition as regards the restriction on Government expenditure or as regards the liberalisation of the import policy or as regards the export items, all are against the accepted policy of our nation, accepted from the days of our freedom struggle. Because of this condition, instead of the public sector occupying its commanding position, it will give way for the private sectors who are concentrating themselves on export items—not on the massive consumption items of our country but those for the affluent people in the world.

Similarly, while liberalising the items for export, the Government is deviating from the accepted policy of the previous Governments, ever since the attainment of freedom, whose legacy, they are claiming themselves to inherit.

So, I want to say that the liberalisation of imports in collaboration with the multinational powers will harm our economy and national interest. I am opposing totally the motion moved by the Finance Minister and I am supporting the substitute motion moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate and others.

Mr. Kamal Nath asked a question: What is the alternative ? While considering the alternative to this, to meet the problem facing our nation, we have to review our economic policy as a whole from our experience of the last 34 years. We have adopted the mixed economy as an interim arrangement. But what our experience of the mixed economy has shown is that this mixed economy is paving the way for the development of capitalistic forces not only within the country but also for the development of multinational interests in the country. So, I am of the clear opinion that the alternative to this problem is to deviate from the path of mixed economy and to concentrate fully on the public sector, to evolve a system of socialistic economy fully and to face the crisis courageously. But I do

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not think that the Government is going to do this.

During 1969-70, the present Prime Minister befooled even people like us that she was going to implement all the socialistic economic measures and policies in continuation of the bank nationalisation and the abolition of privy purses. But the present Prime Minister and her party is not at all, at present, willing to do such things. They are falling in the hands of multinationals and capitalists. There is an alternative to this loan. If you cannot do without this loan, you please quit from office and allow others to come and do whatever is necessary in the interest of the nation. I also want to make it clear before the House and through this House to the country and even to the world and the IMF that this Agreement will not be binding on the successive Governments which may come in power in future just as it happened in 1977. This Government may be falling and this Agreement will not be binding on the new Government.

With these words, I totally oppose the Agreement.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the last seven hours or so, the debate has gone along the predicted lines. But it has also been ac experiment in education because we have been lectured too not only by the Finance Minister but by a whole lot of others also.

The Finance Minister, Mr. R. Venkataraman, while initiating the debate had pulled us up for our ignorance. But he also said that he will not want to educate us because he would like to see us go down the drain. He also took kudos for what he has achieved which indeed is historic and unprecedented performance and achievement, raising the external debt of a nation with a substantial majority of people below the poverty line from Rs. 15,000 crores or so to Rs. 21,000 crores by a single stroke of pen. It is indeed a remarkable achievement for anyone and certainly he can take kudos for himself, his leader and his party.

He has said during his observations that the perceptions of IMF are not binding on him. Of course, that way, we are not interested in IMF perceptions so much, as much the perceptions of the Finance Minister for whom I have got great respect and affection and also those of this Government. Not only on this loan, but on his over-all approach and perception and understanding of economy, this economic and social agenda is put before this nation. But, if like Bourbones, he refused to learn anything or if he has not forgotten anything, that certainly is his business. But we have a right to know and that is why we have insisted on the debate.

Mr. Venkataraman tried to paint the picture of IMF as an innocent and innocuous cooperative society. But unfortunately, I am sorry, I cannot grant him the same innocence. It is yet another matter if the entire developing world does not share the honourable financial wizard's perception of the IMF including some of our friends whose names have been mentioned by Shri Indrajit Gupta as President Nyerere of Tanzania. He will probably say that Tanzania went and sought IMF loan at a wrong time. Because he is smart, he has gone at the right time. Thank God ! He did not say—vegetarian diet that he is—that the IMF is a vegetarian tiger.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is an ice-cream non-vegetarian.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHANAN : What if we are signatories of Arusha declaration which decried the IMF role. It does not bother him nor does it seem to have made an impression on my distinguished friends on the other side. All this could have been avoided and all this was not necessary to my mind. It was just enough for him to come and tell us "Look here, our balance of payments are admittedly in a difficult phase. We have chosen a soft option, and we have ourselves decided, his Prime Minister, party and he himself, to change the basic policies and perceptions. No more of these socialist shibboleths we have been talking at the election time. No holds barred now. We are entering a new era of experiment where there shall be restrictive credit policies, public sector would take a rear seat, imports would be liberalised, massive influx of multi-national technology and capital encouraged and regulatory framework which we have built over the several plans dismantles down the line," then he could have joined the cooperative endeavour with IMF and World Bank and integrated the Indian economy perfectly with the international finance capital, which again is one of those concepts which he does not believe. Do you have the political and intellectual courage to say so? Then, the populist tiger on which you have climbed on, will devour you. I do not want right now at the fag end of this debate to go into the various details of this transaction. But I would say this that this is logical culmination of the distortions in the planning priorities and policies, objectives and instruments of implementation they have chosen for the last Government and for this Government as well, for the last few years.

But I would only want to pose a few questions. May be I am ignorant. We are all ignorant. We cannot claim the same wisdom which some of them can claim.

After nationalisation of banks which is a social goal, which dramatically changed the Indian political landscape 12 years ago under the present Prime Minister, probably a perception which was not shared by the present Finance Minister who was in a different camp at that time, a large volume of commercial bank credit was made available by nationalised banks for financing the credit needs of our public sector. Now the volume grew from year to year and plan to plan. This is also an instrument, as admitted in this House, by himself as well as by some of his predecessors, of resource mobilisation. Just the resources of nationalised banks were channelised into public sector instead of being made available to monopoly houses, speculators and other parasytic elements of our economy.

Even in the Sixth Plan document you have declared that about Rs 1,000 crores or so would be appropriated this way. But the IMF would have nothing of this and would tie down the hands of this Government, whatever Mr. Venkataraman may say, and starve the public sector of funds for normal needs and expansion, so that our nationally accepted strategy of economic development itself undergoes a profound transformation. What else is the meaning. I would like to know, Mr. Venkataraman, of the sub-ceiling on bank credit and also your commercial borrowings abroad. Even the Brazilian Junta did not accept it. But for all the wisdom that he has at his command, the Finance Minister and this Government have decided to accept this, so that we become a tied client. And if anything goes wrong anywhere, once the IMF says that we are ineligible because we are unable to pay after three years—things will be all-right for a year, but then they will turn round and say, and also the World Bank will turn round and say, 'enough is enough'—then its becomes applicable for the entire range of international commercial borrowings

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishanan]

from other sources. That is the debt trap to which people have always pointed out regarding IMF transactions.

You have said that the IMF staff perceptions are not binding on you. Allright. Probably your hearts beat in unison. You have told the IMF :

> "It is our intention that the import policies for 1982-83 and 1983-84 will contain significant steps aimed at liberalising imports Where appropriate in the interests of *economic efficiency*, consideration will be given to further imports of selected categories being produced at present."

So, you would liberalise imports even in areas where domestic production can meet our needs. This is exactly what happened in other countries. I do not want to mention a long number of them because this was the IMF experience with every single developing country. Probably he could refresh his mamory. This is what happened in Indonesia in 1968; the same prescription was given to Indonesia and they followed it, the domestic industries closed down, the market was flooded with Japanese goods and goods from other countries, and thousands and thousands of people were rendered unemployed and thrown out of factories and houses. This is exactly what happened there. Import liberalisation will move from one area to another and will further create another crisis in Indian industry—I hope, at least on facts he will not challenge me—where primarily the problem is one of crisis in demand, because you have a narrow demand base of ten per cent urban elite and ten per cent rural elite, because demand is not enlarging in Indian industry and on the top of it, you would have this done to Indian industry.

There will be a constraint on rupee resources, and when rupee resources, are in short supply to buy Indian goods, foreign goods will be available in the interest of 'economic efficiency' according to the Minister. This is a part of the debt trap and soft option strategy which the Finance Minister has chosen.

Again, I hope, he will not challenge me on these facts. There is a world-wide recession. Protectionism has become a stone-wall. Cancun or no-Cancun, Brandt report or no-Brandt report, nobody is willing to change from their accepted positions. In agricultural commodity trade, he knows, during the last Century there has never been such a bad year in the international trade. And who is affected ? The producers of primary goods, primary products. The Finance Minister has admitted here the other day—every one knows—that there is a deterioration in the terms of trade. It is in this milieu that the IMF insists—and this Government have agreed—on a free-for-all export drive, free of all regulations - industrial licensing, MRTP and FERA.

I would request him and I am sure he must have read it. There is a note of dissent to the Tandon Committee report on export strategy by Dr. Rangnekar, a distinguished economist and Editor of *Business Standard* and Professor Amin of Jawahar Lal Nehru University. I will request him to go through this again.

What are our possibilities ? There is a craze for turn-koy projects. That is why Davy-Macky is preferred for Paradip steel plant. I do not want to go into other details. Then I will be hauled up; for saying many other things by saying that I am indulging in character assassination, that somebody is getting a commsision and so on. So I do not want to go into that. After all we have also built up a lot of expertise even in certain areas of sophisticated engineering including construction of steel plants. That is one of our

achievements and they go round saying, 'Look here, after the United States and the Soviet Union we are the biggest technological reservoir of manpower.' But what do you do with it ? What do you do with them ? They must stand and remain as technicians and mechanics of sub-contractors, when the preferred elite of the IMF from Western Europe or USA come and do the job like Davy-Macky ? This is the new objective of self-reliance of our Finance Minister.

It has been said and my friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta referred to the question of subsidies. Procurement drive is an essential ingredient for a public distribution system. But you are not prepared to pay remunerative prices to the farmers. Now it again gets tied to the restrictions imposed by the IMF—the prices that you pay as well as the way it is financed. No more food subsidies. As he has rightly pointed out,—I do not want to repeat his argument—this has been a very important element—not that in terms of sophisticated management this is a very desirable goal but in a country like this where you have larger social commitments and goals about which they tirelessly proclaim from the Prime Minister, Finance Minister to the lowest in the Ministry that there is a commitment and hence we have the subsidies in food as well as fertilisers. One of the crucial points I want to say is that IMF's main condition is that there can be no further subsidies without their approval. That includes fertilisers as well. If food production has gone up in India and for which rightly credit is taken by the Finance Minister as well as other Ministers that we have achieved this—among other things, it is also because of the high yielding varities programme supported by the inputs of chemical fertilisers which were subsidised throughout the period of sixties and the seventies and the recent price hike in fertilisers has already resulted in the reduction in the intake of fertilisers. I would like to know the figures.

The Fertilisers Association in their 1981 report have said how the fertiliser market has been affected because the prices have gone up. Now you cannot give any subsidy hereafter That means it would undoubtedly affect also the progress of agricultural production in India, which has been the base of the strength of its economy.

Will it not result in severe cuts in the social welfare and other programmes like Food for Work programmes which will directly hite the weaker sections of the society—about whom they are very much concerned? Barring a small group of middling businessmen, monopoly houses and multinationals importers and exporters and various other parasites who will enter the new virgin areas of operation, all other sections of the social strata will be affected.

Once India walks into the 'debt-trap' of IMF, it would find it difficult to walk out of it. Now, he has started already saying that we may not need the third instalment. I am glad of that. I hope he would have even gone into details and found other alternatives. He said that it is a disastrons adventure to make India an appendage of the developed Western world submerging itself in the world of international finance capital.

There has been a claim rightly Sir, that there won't be devaluation. It is claimed by him that we shall not accept devaluation as in 1966. The moment you say that it will not be acceptable, the Government further says and I quote :

> "during the programme period the Government intends to pursue a realistic policy in regard to exchange rate".

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

At the current level of trade deficit within a year, IMF sources themselves calculate that a dollar will be worth about Rs. 12. IMF or no, IMF! Therefore, during the programme, a backdoor devaluation would already be under way affecting our currency.

It has been claimed by the Hon. Finance Minister that there would be no IMF veto on our policies but only consultation. Page 58 of the memorandum gives a clear indication of what this consultation is. The final note on extended arrangement for India, the word used is 'shall'. That is why Mr. Narasimhan had to write an explanatory note to the Finance Minister's letter and to say that it is not intended to exclude from the consultation provided for in that paragraph policies that the Fund considers are and would be consistent with achievements or the objective of the IMF programme.

The question is: what consultation means. I leave it there. With all my ignorance—what I would want to say is only this. In this country we all take credit that they are all nationalists land they belong to the greatest and mightiest nationalist movement and they are the inheritors of the Indian National Congress of 1885 and more so after 1905.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Including yourself.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Yes. That is why I am talking after 1905 when Shri Aurobindo launched the swadeshi movement and more so under Mahatma Gandhi, they had been talking about self-reliance and small little things. After all, they were not so sophisticated managers but they were great leaders and visionaries as we would like to understand them. And then the man called Jawaharlal Nehru from that side declared two things :

> "1. My generation, his generation, was condemned to hard labour. We do not mind it. But, we shall not bend on our knees whether the country goes bankrupt or whatever may happen, we shall fight for what we consider to be right."

This was what he said. That is why he talked of planning and talked of regulatory framework and talked of public sector's commanding heights of economy and so on and so forth. The other day the Finance Minister in this House in the last session, when I asked him, said 'why not ? What is wrong, if you impose the burden on the future generation they should also share.' Of course, certainly, they should share. But the question is : what is the proportion of burden that you leave behind ?

The question is : why did the Government of India go for this Extended Financial Facility for 5.8 billion dollars ? Is it for introducing policies which, in normal circumstances, the people and Parliament of India or even the Ruling Party would not have accepted which could now be smuggled in the name of a serious Balance of Payments difficulty and, therefore, a case made out for an absolutely essential IMF loan ?

Or is it a deliberate attempt to give up all our cherished policies which, as I said, we have always championed—championed and stood for. In any case there is no doubt, Sir, that it is the gravest ever challenge to our economic fulfilment and national survival.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one of the Hon. Members from the Opposition benches quoted a nice Sanskrit word which enthuses me to speak on that. He quoted : "ऋणं कृत्वा घृतमं पिवेत" यावत निवेत सुखं जिवेत" I, however, got the impression that he does not believe in' "ऋणं कृत्वा" Perhaps, he might be believing in घृत पिवेत्" "घृतं" is not at all a necessity but a comfort and worry for the common mass, but he is more concerned for the common mass of our country. Our "ऋणं कृत्वा" is fully geared to achieve socio-economic priorities of the country. Moreover, Sir, including himself many of the Opposition members did not give the viable and practical suggestion for the subject of today. However, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for successfully negotiating the five billion dollar loan under the extended fund facility of IMF. That required a tough and successful handling Moreover I must say that this sanction of the IMF loan is not only a financial success but also a diplomatic victory. This issue has generated a lot of heat inside and outside Parliament and almost it has become a subject of national debate. The Government of West Bengal took it to a partisan level through twenty-three like-minded economists. I feel this is mis-placed and they do not take the realities of the situation into consideration.

Sir, as the Finance Minister has already stated the need of the IMF loan arises from the adverse balance of payment position in the country mostly on account of increase in the price of oil. Export demand has suffered due to the global recession and the policy of protectionism followed by some countries. Unless external funds are available to meet the difficulties the country would be compelled to restrict drastically and vitally the essential items of import like machinery and equipment and the raw-materials like cement, steel and other goods. This inability to import these essential items would affect the development of our country. A view has been expressed that commercial borrowing could have been a substitute for the IMF loan with all its conditionalities. The average interest paid on IMF package will be around 10.43 per cent which is below 18 per cent or more to be paid for the borrowings from the Euro-dollar market. Also, commercial credit, in the given circumstances is not easy to find.

Besides. the Extended Fund Facility of the IMF is an accepted mode of credit created for use by nations in circumstances like these.

There is no reason why India, a founder-member of this IMF should not take advantage of this facility.

Some have argued that the medium-term loan of this nature would only postpone the critical balance of payment situation and sudden access to large liquid funds would induce apathy and weaken our determination to take hard economic decisions. The Finance Minister has already indicated that the priorities under the Sixth Plan are fully geared to achieve import substitution in important areas such as oil, steel, cement and fertilizers. Besides, a strong export effort has been conceived and built up. While these steps would take a few years to show concrete and appreciable results, intermediate steps have to be taken to correct the imbalance in balance of payments so as to meet the import requirements and technological needs of a growing economy with heavy investment programme like ours. The IMF loan is the most acceptable of the various intermediate measures available to tide over the crisis.

[Smt. Jayanti Patnaik]

Great concern had been expressed about the conditionality attached to the IMF loan and the so-called 'surrender of economic sovereignty'.

I feel that sentiments have clouded better judgements. Firstly, such conditionality is a usual feature with IMF loan and it has not been framed specifically for India. As has been amply clarified by the Hon. Finance Minister, while the IMF would be consulted on all matters relating to the country's economic policy, the Government would adopt any policy change or any modification only with the approval of the Parliament.

Coming to the details of the conditionality, almost all the specifications are for bolstering the economy and improving the trade deficit measures the country needs to adopt to tide over the difficult situation.

Ceiling on deficit financing, and tightening control of money supply, curbing loss of public undertakings by doing away with administered price, revision of power tariffs to ensure reasonable retrun from power projects, curbing subsidies, tax reforms to increase tax revenue, improvement of infrastructure, liberalisation of price control to stimulate investment and production, conservation of energy, etc., are some of the conditions imposed. Whatever the conditions are, they are a part of our fiscal policy. Implementation of these conditions would of course be subject to our socio-economic priorities as determined by the Parliament.

Concern has been voiced by some regarding possible insistence of the IMF to devalue the rupee and to liberalise imports. So far no such conditionality has come to notice and the Finance Minister has categorically said there is no question of devaluation of the rupee.

I am one with the Finance Minister that the Nation would not have to compromise on self-respect, self-reliance, national priorities and our avowed policy to provide distributive justice to the people while maintaining the tempo of development with the help of the IMF loan. Thank You.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are still 4 or 5 Members to speak. My point is that each Member, irrespective of the party to which he belongs, must take only 5 minutes. I will call the Hon. Finance Minister to reply to the debate at 8-15 P.M. Later on nobody should say that there was no threadbare discussion. So each Member shall not take more than five minutes. Now, Mr. A.K. Roy to speak.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is nothing new in taking loan by this Government because this Government lives on loan. What is new is that there is an element of guilt in it. Sir, you know he who is guilty takes bail and he who anticipates trouble takes anticipatory bail.

Sir, here the Hon. Finance Minister went there in anticipation; he anticipated the approval of the Parliament to his agreement, he anticipated the approval of the Plan by the House. He anticipated even the argument of the Opposition Members. That is why he started replying to their argument. Sir, I would like to say one thing here. He has presented the picture in a very wrong way. I should say that the International Monetary Fund is not a co-operative, harmless, innocent, shapeless, colourless organisation. It is not like that. It is a political organisation, economic organisation with a particular motive, direction, character and thrust. Sir, it enforces foreign collaboration, dilution in foreign exchange rules, dilution in import policy and it has kept open preference for private sector over the public sector.

It is not the International Monetary Fund, it is the Imperialist Monetary Fund, or money-lending fund and an economic urge and neo-colonial desire of the super powers. If you read through the pages of the various documents, all these things would be evident, open and conspicuous. These are not hidden or concealed. Sir, it is not a cooperative organisation, it is a political organisation, an economic organisation and it has come up with a motive.

I would like to know one thing, whether the crisis or the compulsions which the Minister was describing are a temporary affair or a continuing one. That is the main point. He has taken the trouble of negotiating this 5 billion dollars SDR loan. As per the statement or the agreement that he gave us. 70% of the quota to our country, that is 1.2 billion dollars in one year and 120% of the quota that is, 2.2 billion SDR will be given to us in two years. That we could have got without entering into any controversy. That means, according to his agreement, we would be getting upto June 1982 0.9 billion dollars and in June next year, another quota of 1.8 billion dollars. If you add up both of these, it comes to 2.7 billion dollars. And then, we will get 2.3 billion dollars after our performance is tested. But, in simple way, we could have got 2.2 billion dollars with out entering into any controversy. The Finance Minister has made a statement somewhere—he makes a statement whereever he goes—that we may not take the third instalment, because we may not need that. If we need only two instalments, totalling to 2.7 billion dollars SDR, then what was the compulsion for going into it ? He says that for this there is no regulation, no conditionality, like your bell, Sir, because your bell has also no bearing on the Members, they go on speaking.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, this is not an aspertion on the Chair.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Not at all.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is an aspertion on the bell.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Here we have got the misfortune of having to pass many Bills for direct control, but we are dealing now with a subject of remote control. This remote control is such that even it can halt the discussion. They can have an argument that as having a discussion here may prejudice the minds of those 22 odd executive directors, it should not be there. Here is an agreement which even before finalisation can have this effect on the sovereign Parliament; it can delay or defer the discussion. Had this agreement been delayed for one year, we would not have this discussion perhaps. We are captives even before the agreement; we do not know what will happen after the agreement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Now that you are acting as an executive director of the IMF, I will conclude here and sit down.

20 hrs.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, to begin with, the Hon. Finance Minister in the morning, while making certain preliminary remarks wanted that the House should have this impression that this loan agreement has got no conditionalities except the two viz., ceiling on domestic credit and ceiling on debt credit to the Governments on the banking system. Other than this there is none of the conditionalities.

Sir, time is short to explain all this. But if you have got time to go through the IMF Memorandum, you will find that this Loan Agreement has been obtained on the specific basis of assurances given by the Government on many vital issues and on very wide areas. These wide areas include the

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

import policy of the Government, export policy of the Government, exchange rate policy, monitory policy, budgetary policies, industrial policies, foreign collaboration policy, foreign private investment, external borrowing policy, public distribution system, subsidies, agriculture price policy. At least I have been able to find it out from this Memorandum, which is before you and a copy of which has been laid on the Table of the House. Therefore, at least ten aspects of our economy have been covered by the Agreement and the loan has been obtained on the basis of assurances being given by the Government.

Considering this in the entirety of the National policy, I think except Defence and External Affairs, every aspect of the Government policies have been covered under this Agreement, and these conditions and assurances I have got no time to explain all these—are nothing but a sell-out to the imperialist powers, Western capitalist powers, who are out to create economic difficulties, create hinderances in our independence and self-relient growth. You are not giving me more time, but you should know certain things. The Government has agreed to encourage the development of private sector and multi-national corporations. I can find it out from the IMF Memorandum. The Govt. has agreed to withdraw the restrictions on the role and place of the foreign companies in this country. They have agreed to relax various regulatory controls on the import of machinery and raw materials and the restrictions on the royalty and private remittances. They have also agreed to remove the restrictions on the private monopolists envisaged under the MRTP Act passed by the Parliament. Besides, they have agreed to pursue an export-oriented industrialisation at home at the cost of the growth of the indigenous industries. Therefore, I have got much things to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Preserve it for some other occasion.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, they have also agreed before the IMF and the World Bank for consultations before finalising future monetary and fiscal policies. They have also agreed to have continuous dislogue with the IMF and the World Bank, thus giving them right to assess and monitor our economic policies. Therefore, Sir, it is nothing but a compromise on economic sovereignty of our country. It is nothing but a deflection from the strategy which our nation has adopted for the growth of our economy and self-reliance. Lastly, I want to make one point. Some Members here accused the West Bengal Government for bringing facts and issues regarding this IMF affairs. The entire House should express its thanks first to the newspaper "The Hindu" and then to the Government of West Bengal, since by the publication of this book, viz., "Facts and Issues" they have enabled Parliament to have an informed discussion during this debate.

The role of the West Bengal Govt. has also to be made clear. The economic policies of the Government of India and the loan agreements they have concluded, have naturally got repercussions on the economy of the country as a whole, including all the States. Government of West Bengal has said:

> "The most recent pronouncement of the Union Government threatening the States with a reduction in their Annual Plan and, therefore, their developmental efforts also perhaps has an identical inspiration since one of the conditionalities is a ceiling on public expenditure".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A copy is with the Finance Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Therefore, it is the duty of each and every State Government, not only West Bengal Government, to take interest in the matter.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You have run into a deficit of Rs. 200 crores.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You cannot say that the economic policy formulation is the exclusive privilege of Mr. Venkataraman. The State Government have got their right. They have their right to explain and to take part in the formulation of economic policy of the nation, because they are also a part of the nation. West Bengal is a part of the nation. Therefore, we are concerned about the economic policies. And so, West Bengal Government deserves congratulations from you, and from the entire House.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK (Anantnag): We had a very valuable debate; and all the aspects of the problem have been discussed and identified. The merits and demerits of our negotiations with regard to IMF loan have been brought forth. But it has not been pointed out as to what has necessitated this huge loan. We have searched for it asked for it and have made a lot of efforts to see that this loan is secured from the International Monetary Fund.

One important point is that the whole world is going through a financial crisis. India is also undergoing it. So, we had to find an answer to this problem of how to tackle this situation in India, and bring fiscal stability and economic development to our nation. In the light of the 6th Five-Year Plan, there is an urgent necessity for procuring resources, so that we could go ahead and take steps to fulfil the commitments we have made to the nation.

The Hon. Finance Minister has, without mincing words, categorically stated that he had not taken this Parliament into confidence, because it might have torpedoed his efforts to procure this assistance from IMF. He meant to say that if the discussion had taken place, he might have been confronted with many difficulties.

But I have to express my deep feeling about it that the Finance Minister has not taken into account that it was not the problem of the Government but the whole nation. Being representatives from the whole country, we would have contributed equally thinking that it was the nation's problem. While the Finance Minister was undertaking these negotiations he could have also taken into consideration some of the wiser ideas that this House could have given him at this critical juncture of the world phenomenon.

We must thank the Hon. Finance Minister who has succeeded in getting this loan from the IMF and has set an example. It is not as a matter of courtesy, it is not as a matter of grace that we have got this loan, but the whole world has put its seal on this fact that we are economically sound; it was on the strength of our economy that loan was granted to us.

So far as IMF loan is concerned, we know its conditions; it is not a new thing for us. We know all the restraints that we have to undergo and what are the conditions ? The only question is how we should utilize this fund because, as has been pointed out by our Finance Minister, we have certain objectives that forced us to take this loan. If we succeed in achieving those objectives, then I say that it was in the fitness of things that we should have got this loan on better terms than we have got it at present.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that there is

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no room for complacency ; we must be vigilant to see that our policy continues to be in conformity with our national interest. We are happy to here today from our leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi that it would not be at the cost of our national interest that we are accepting this loan. The terms of performance are to be reviewed after two years. What I find at present is that the initial loan which is going to be released in our favour is to a lesser extent. Then the huge loan will be released after a review and pe formance. So, there is a danger because the pressing necessity at present is about the balance of payment position that we face urgently. If a small amount of loan is going to be released at present, then how are we going to improve our balance of payment position ? That would again hit hard our economy even in the present circumstances.

The second point is that we have to keep a note of this fact—because our performance has to be reviewed—that at the time of review of our performance, we may not be put in such a difficulty. Because after all, this Fund is subjected to so many restraints and constraints, often by big powers like the United States of America. At that time, if our performance does not come up to the extent needed, we may be roped in such a policy where we may be forced to accept such a policy which those colonialists want us to follow, so that we surrender before them. It may be interfering, when we have given it some other policy, that we are having, we are building a socialist pattern of society, but their emphasis is on private investment, and their emphasis is that there should be checks on public distribution system, that there should be checks on subsidies. So, our best thing would be, and we would congratulate the Treasury Benches if they make such performances wherein we can shoot the world if we can get loan, but we are having that credit and we are having that will-power and we are having that management so that we can repay it back so that the very loan that has served as a burden on our country becomes a way of doing so in reality. If this thing is not taken note of it is felt that the condition of balance of payments is accepted as successfully deteriorating. And lastly. (*Interruptions*).....

AN HON. MEMBER: Minister says that this much support is sufficient.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Lastly, we should ensure that this loan is utilised not for any non-productive methods but it is utilised for productive things. Because, unless and until we increase exports, for productive methods and we utilise them for big projects, power projects, for substantially increasing our exports, for those items which would give big relief to the common man, this loan does not serve its purpose. Supposing, I take an example of Kashmir. If it is utilised for Salal Project, if is used for the Doolhasthi project, if it is used on a big industry, or to secure crude, or if we are helped to secure export market, then it would be a source of benefit and it will be an asset. I again thank the Finance Minister for succeeding at least to bring this country out of the present crisis.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Chandrajit Yadav is the last speaker. My Hon. friends Mr. Subramaniam Swamy and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee will excuse me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why, why ? This is such an important matter...(*Interruptions*) You ask him. The Finance Minister is not objecting. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. Every Party has been given a chance. Shri Chandrajit Yadav will be the last speaker.

(*Interruptions*)

DR: SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is a question of.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot extend any special concession for Subramaniam Swamy alone.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Chandrajit Yadav will be the last speaker.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is the Finance Minister agreeable ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Finance Minister agrees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a question of the Finance Minister's agreement. It is for me to decide. Mr. Chandrajit Yadav.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will not use any harsh language or any harsh words. But I will very mildly say that it is a very sad reflection on the Indian economy that after 34 years of our independence, India, which has been championing for many years for a new international economic order, has succumbed before the International Monetary Fund under most humiliating and harsh conditions. This huge loan exposes the weaknesses of the present economic system of India. It is a serious pointer to future that if our country is allowed to go this way, then we are in for a serious danger. It reminds the country of Shri Ashok Mehta's brilliant idea when he led the country to the garden path by agreeing to the World Bank loan, agreeing to devaluation saying that it would help to increase our export and Indian economy would be out of the red. That was the disaster for our economy. It was a blunder for India to agree to that. I think, the country is going to make another blunder by agreeing to this. This will not only be a blunder but also an undesirable thing. I will not say total sell-out because I am not one of those who think in those terms. But it is not necessary for India to go in for such a big loan. India could have found ways within our framework. The Government could have mobilised resources from within the country itself to solve the balance of payment problem. By agreeing to this kind of terms to the International Monetary Fund, we have agreed that the International Monetary Fund will periodically review our performance. This has never happened in our system that a foreign agency or an international agency, which is known to work on behalf of international monopolists, an agency which has been taking an anti-developing countries attitude throughout, has been given this power of reviewing our performance. What will they review ? They will not review as to how we are spending their money. But they will review our export import policy, industrial policy, agricultural and prices policy, how the public distribution system is functioning in this country. Have not we, really speaking, succumbed ourselves to these most humiliating conditions? It is against the national dignity and honour.

I am very sorry to say that the Finance Minister, in his wisdom, has made a very derogatory remark about Indian Parliament when he said that if he had come earlier before Parliament, perhaps, Parliament would have created problems. That means, discussion here does not matter for him.

I will ask two questions from the Finance Minister. Will he give an assurance to this House that if in future the International Monetary Fund in its periodical reviews, tries to put conditions which will be against our national dignity and against the accepted policies of Parliament, at that time, will he cancel this loan ? Will he also give the assurance that under the pressure of IMF, the Finance Minister of India will not agree to cut subsidies on essential goods, which the poor people of the country need in this most difficult time, because of

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rising prices and so many other difficult problems ? I would emphasise that the Government of India must give a very serious thought to the policy of our wrong priorities. Had this country taken steps and spent money for the exploration of oil in this country—he now feels that may be in two or three years it will go a long way to give relief to us—had we spent money on priority basis on exploration of oil in this country, perhaps India would have been self-sufficient and we would not have been in this difficult situation today. Therefore, the entire wrong priority policies of the Planning Commission and the Government of India are responsible for creating this serious situation in our country and it is high time that the Government of India have a serious review for the future of our planning policy so that our priorities are necessarily and properly fixed.

Even in this difficult year, I would like to ask, why did we put ourselves in trouble ? What was the need of importing 2.5 million tonnes of wheat at a time when there are difficulties of foreign exchange ? What was the need for importing this amount of wheat, when we were in difficulties, when our country has produced the highest amount of foodgrains this year ? Why ? It is because of their failure. They could not procure foodgrains here. So, they landed us in this situation of increasing our foreign exchange burden.

Every day the Information & Broadcasting Minister goes on announcing that in the Asian Games we are going to have Colour T.V. Are we not going to spend foreign exchange for that ? Certainly, there is going to be outflow of foreign exchange for that. At a time when the country is passing through such a grave foreign exchange situation, when, according to the Finance Minister, had the loan not been taken what would have happened is that transport would be stopped, irrigation activities would have to be very drastically cut, under such conditions, what was the need for going in for this kind of Colour TV and other things ?

This Government should have taken the country into confidence and should have said that we are in great distress, our economy is under great strain, therefore, we will not import sugar for some time, may be edible oil import may be cut for some time, we will not be able to allow the import of unnecessary machinery in this country, which the industries are importing, if they had said it, perhaps the country would have been prepared to bear with those difficulties, instead of going in for this kind of national humiliation.

Lastly, I would say that this situation, where we have been landed after 34 years of our independence is posing certain dangerous questions and I would like the Government to really consider those questions. It is not a question of blaming the Janata Govt. or the Congress Government; may be certain wrong things have been done by one Government or the other. But today the real situation is that this country is facing a serious situation.

For example, we are second from the bottom from the point of view of *per capita* income. We are not even near China. So far as China is concerned, it does not have unemployment, as we have got today. We are a country where 40 crores of our people do not have enough food or clothing. This is a reality. India today has become a country of the biggest number of poor people with sub-standard living and the biggest number of unemployed. This is the situation and my fear is that perhaps out of wrong political understanding this is being done.

I will not challenge the *bona fides* of the Finance Minister. He is

patriotic. We were glad when the Prime Minister came and announced here that she will not agree to anything, which is against the accepted policy of this Parliament. But all this bravado will not do. So long as you are economically weak, when you have earlier followed wrong policies, may, disastrous policies, these words or simple expressions of high ideals and very patriotic feelings will not do. Nobody challenges your patriotism. We know that nobody can question it. I cannot even doubt his motives. But I am challenging the wrong socio-economic policies, which are responsible for this kind of situation, which will ultimately result in grave consequences. Where will it take us ? It will result in strengthening the monopolist powers in this country, it will result in unnecessary interference by the international multi-national corporations in this country, and it will result in weakening our economy and compromising our socio-economic objectives. And therefore, I would say that the Government must give a serious thought to the fact that this kind of disastrous and wrong socio-economic approach will take this country to greater trouble.

I am just winding up my speech by not quoting any political leaders, but by drawing the attention of the Finance Minister to what a high Indian official, who had the experience of working with the International Monetary Fund, Dr. Bhabatosh Datta, said. What did he say ? I quote from *The Statesman*, Delhi, dated 15-11-1981 as follows:

> "Refuting the suggestion that the International Monetary Fund has imposed exceptional conditions on India, Dr. Bhabatosh Datta, formerly Chief of the IMF's South-East Division, explains that the terms are always "harsh" and that there was no need for India to invoke them by borrowing such a huge amount".

He says that we have put our neck in the most difficult situation in the net of the International Monetary Fund which is going to create a disastrous situation in India. He concludes by saying:

> "One solution, he suggests, would be for India voluntarily to refrain from claiming subsequent instalments from the International Monetary Fund".

Therefore, I would request that the Finance Minister after having heard not only on the floor of this House, but also the experts outside and the Indian public opinion should very seriously give a thought to cancelling the International Monetary Fund loan and he should review his policies and try to raise internal resources to meet this difficult situation.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after a long debate it is rather tiresome for most Members to hear again a long speech. I shall, therefore, confine my reply to the salient points which have been raised in the course of the debate.

In the course of the debate certain questions were asked. They require answers. There were certain opinions expressed as their own, as their interpretation. Then there was a general discussion and then there was a tirade. So, I will have to sort out my replies to each one of these things in an appropriate way and meet the points raised.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Tirade against tirade.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I propose to ignore the last. Do you need it ?

At the outset I would like to express my sincere thanks for all the persons who have contributed to the debate. I am very happy that all Members who participated in the debate had made a thorough study of

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the Memorandum which the Govt. submitted, the assessment made by the IMF staff and have very carefully analysed and compared the one with the other, and I want to thank them for drawing my attention to certain things for which my reply is needed.

Sir, broadly I will deal with the points which require explanation. Shri Indrajit Gupta raised the point as to how this money is going to be used, and this seems to be worrying a large number of Members. This loan is not a budgetary support. This is only an assistance to meet the foreign exchange deficit of the Government of India. This Rs. 5,000/- and odd crores will not be brought into budget at all. It cannot be spent on any of the things on which many Members wanted it should be done. In fact some people even thought that it should be distributed, being such a large amount.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a Private Members' Resolution for the increase in salary and allowances of the Members of Parliament. The discussion is going on.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Even for such a laudable object. I cannot spend this money. This will only be a support for the foreign exchange deficit. I have mentioned in the course of my introductory statement this morning that at the end of this year there would be deficit on current account of about Rs. 3,000 crores at the end of this year. If it continues for another year then Rs. 3,500 and odd crores which is now foreign exchange reserve in our possession will be exhausted and we will have no foreign exchange whatsoever to meet our essential obligations and if at that time we want and try to borrow, I said, we will not be able to borrow. We shall have to go and beg. To-day we are in a position of strength—with foreign exchange reserve of about Rs. 3,500/- crores. We are raising this loan and this loan cannot be used either for budgetary purposes, for defence purposes or for internal administration or anything of the kind. But indirectly it will have one salutary effect. The foreign exchange which we would otherwise have to meet from our own earnings could be used for better purposes, particularly for internal use. But this amount as such will be transferred to the Reserve Bank of India and people who want the foreign exchange must pay in rupees to the Reserve Bank of India and request release of foreign exchange from the Reserve Bank of India. This is the modality of operation.

The question was asked, is it necessary to have this large loan ? What I have established is only a line of credit. I have not borrowed Rs. 5,000 crores but I have established a line of credit by which I would be entitled to borrow upto Rs. 5,000 crores in the course of three years, if I want. As the present moment it appears that we may require it. But there are possibilities of our not being under pressure to use this money under certain circumstances. (*Interruptions*) For instance we may increase our oil production and if we increase our oil production then our import of oil will go down and to that extent we will not be requiring foreign exchange.

Shri Indrajit Gupta said your refinery capacity is fully employed, what will you do ? What is usually done in international oil business is you swap the crude for the product and if we produce a larger quantity of crude in our country, we will be able to swap crude for the products with other countries and we will be able to reduce to a very large extent our import of oil and oil products.

I am a believer of God and God willing, it may be that if the prospects which we have in oil exploration,

particularly in the Bombay High, in the Godawari Basin and the Cauvery Basin prove to be successful in the course of seven or eight years, it would be possible to reduce our dependence on imported oil to become more or less self-sufficient. In the course of seven to eight years, it would be possible to reduce our dependence on imported oil and to become more or less self-sufficient. But, in any event, we expect upto 1984-85, 70% of our requirements would be met by us and about 30% will have to be imported. This is the present arrangement. Therefore, with that sense of confidence, we have gone ahead. We do not want to go and borrow a small amount now and then if you do not immediately get this oil in the next year, then you have to go again and in which case we would have exhausted our foreign exchange, gone to them under the conditions in which they would be able to impose, what you now call, the stringent conditions. That is the reason why we have gone for this large loan of Rs. 5,000 crores. As I said, it is only a line of credit and it is not total.

This will lead to the next question as to how our total debt position is increasing. Assuming that we will take all this Rs. 5,000 crores, our debt position will increase.

Today, at the end of March, 1980, it would be around Rs. 16,000 crores. Then, at the end of five years, in 1984-85, it will be Rs. 21,000 crores. But the IMF has itself said that our debt servicing charges will only be ten and odd per cent of our receipts. You will have noticed in page 10 of IMF Document that they have analysed as to what would be the receipts and expenditure in foreign exchange and then they have said that our liability will only be 10% of our receipts. The result is that it is not going to be such a heavy burden as people apprehended. After all, it is natural for the country to feel worried that because of Rs. 5,000 crores, it is going to be a very big burden. But it will not be so because we are anticipating our increase in exports, our increases in oil production and we have made a projection of all these things and reached a conclusion, to which the IMF experts have also agreed and they have said that it would come to only 10%.

Then, Shri Satish Agarwal has mentioned that we will not be allowed to draw "900". I said, in my statement on November, 23rd, that we would be allowed to draw SDR 900 by 30th June, 1982. Upto this March we will draw 600 million. There is no doubt about it.

There is then going to be performance guarantee. Please make a note between performance guarantee and review. The performance guarantee is about the monetary ceiling, the monetary ceiling being that the Government borrowings shall not exceed 30981 crores and the entire total borrowings commercial as well as Government shall not be exceeding 74,181 crores by March 26, 1982. Well, as I also explained in the morning, there is absolutely no apprehension whatsoever of our exceeding these limits by 26th March, thanks to the buoyancy in our revenues and also the Bonds which promised to be very successful. I said, "There is not going to be any apprehension and there is no problelm about the drawal of this money".

Now, one point which Shri Biju Patnaik has said is that the oil prices went up only by 120% whereas our outflow on foreign exchange has grown from Rs. 1,700 crores to Rs. 5,700 crores, please explain'. Now, his figures are not correct. The average price of oil went up from $:14.31 per barrel in 1978-79 to £ 36 per barrel. That is a little over 2-1/2 times, and therefore, the figures, which he got, were not correct.

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Over and above that, there were one or two other disturbing factors. One was that owing to the agitation in Assam, we could not do any refining at all in Assam and that itself cost us nearly a thousand crores of rupees. That one-year closure of the Assam oil fields cost the Government about Rs. 1,000 crores and we had to increase our imports. The quantity of imported oil and petroleum products rose from 18.6 million tonnes in 1978-79 to 23.34 million tonnes in 1980-81 because of the Assam situation and an increase in the oil consumption in the country. Therefore, taking all these things together, the oil bill went up from Rs. 1,700 crores in 1978-79 to nearly Rs. 3,700 crores in 1979-80 and to Rs. 5,500 crores in 1980-81. So, there is nothing to explain. These are the facts in respect of this.

One of the other questions asked was: Could our borrowing liabilities increase if the dollar appreciates further ? Our purchases are only of SDR and unless SDR increases in value, it will have no effect so far as the dollar is concerned. Therefore. the dollar-SDR ratio will decide our borrowing and our liability thereon.

Then, some Hon. Members said, we could have used our monetary gold and, by selling it, we could use it for our exchange requirements. The total quantity of gold that we have in our reserves is 267.29 tonnes. The international market price, as on November 20, is Rs. 1185 per 10 g. and, on that basis, the total value is Rs. 3167 crores. I do not think the House will ask me to kill the goose that lays the golden egg. If by one stroke I sell this gold, even the credibility which I command in the international market of having a certain quantity of gold reserve in my hand would be gone and we would be left without any reserve worth the name and our credibility and credit worthiness in the international market will go down.

About the debt servicing, I have already mentioned.

I will now deal with some of the other issues which have been raised. Some Hon. Members said that the experience of some of the countries like Tanzania or Jamaica has been very unhappy and, therefore, we should take a lesson from them and we should not have gone into this arrangement at all. I would like to mention that as many as 21 countries entered into the arrangements of this kind with the IMF and, out of these 21 countries, Kenya, Phillippines, Mexico and Egypt concluded their arrangement and completed it without any problem, without any difficulty. Not only that. On account of using the Fund, the exchange reserve which they got for their advantage, Kenya was able to say that they did not want to draw the full amount. They were able to, as I am contemplating what I will do, say that they did not want to draw the full amount. Mexico was another country which turned out to be later one of the oil producing countries, It is now one of the OPEC countries. That country, when it drew the loan from the IMF, did not draw the full amount and its balance of payments situation improved. Therefore, it is not that if you enter into any such arrangement, you will necessarily come into this kind of difficulty. If your programme and your policies for improving exports and increasing your export earnings succeed, then there will be no problem at all. If, as I said, we are able to get some windfall receipts by way of oil discovery and oil development, then we would be in a much better situation. So, merely to say that some of the countries have had sad experience and so we should not go in for this loan, would not be a logical way of dealing with it.....(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about the latest Bangladesh cancellation ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: because some countries entered without having any proper adjustment programmes. That is the point. If they had proper adjustment programmes, then that is no problem. Even here, I want to say, and I want to assure the Members that if, as they apprehend, onerous conditons are imposed on us, which we do not think it would be possible, considering our economic strength and considering our present position in foreign exchange and so on, still if you think that such onerous conditions are imposed, it is not necessary that you have to accept them. We can say that we forgo the loan. So, merely because we have entered into this arrangement it does not mean that we have bound ourselves hand and feet. Some Members are all the time saying: "Don't become a bonded labour of the IMF". Nobody would become a bonded labour of the IMF merely because we have agreed to enter into this agreement. It all depends on the economic strength of the country and the political will in the country. These we have both the economic strength and the will in the country and it is not possible for anybody to dictate terms which are derogatory to national interest and national self respect. This is my point and the Prime Minister has assured once again the House, because it was repeated over and over again, the Prime Minister thought that it would be necessary to clarify this and give the assurance, which I think the nation will welcome.

It is not necessary to go into all the details about the various conditionalities about the economic programmes. I have got all of them tabulated here, about the reduction in subsidies, about the import policy, about the fiscal and monetary system and so on. Every one of the items has been mentioned. Here the question is, are these terms and conditions derogatory to our national self-respect ? Secondly, are these terms and conditions which you say are embodied in this agreement against our national interest ? It may be said the that it may not be derogatory but it may be against national interest. We will not do anything which will be against our national interest. Or, it may be said that it may be in the national interest. But it may be derogatory to our self-respect. Then, we will not accept and we will not do. Now, this is the this kind of thing On the same conditions, it is possible for persons to look at from two different angles and say "Oh ! these are very serious conditions". It is possible for another person to interpret and say "These conditions are not very serious conditions". Then it becomes the question of outlook that you bring to bear on it possibly your own personal feelings about it or your background about it and so on. If I want I will take one hour and go through all these items. I want to submit this for the consideration of the House that each one of these items could be interpreted as a very strict conditionality. At the same time, I assure you that it cannot be enforced on us as a strict conditionality. So long as we do not accept it. We say in respect of subsidies.....

AN HON. MEMBER: Then we do not get the loan.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We do not want the loan. It does not matter. There is no obligation. The whole point is this. Take one item. I will take one item and explain. Take food subsidies. We have told them that we will only be bound by the policies which have been approved by Parliament and if the policy of Parliament is that food subsidies should be given and if the IMF thinks that this policy of giving food subsidies should be done away with, we will not accept it. That is the an end, of the matter.

Then, take again the question of imports. Now what we have said is,

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in order to increase our exports, we have liberalised our imports. It is not my policy. In 1978, your Government liberalised the import policy saying that in order to expand exports and in order to increase the efficiency of the local industry, certain measure of import as well as a certain measure of import technology is necessary. Some of our industries were suffering for want of raw materials, and we allowed them to import. Otherwise, the industries would have been closed down and there would have been unemployment. So, in the case of these imports, the discriminatory import will be with the Government: whatever is in the interest of the country, to expand exports, for the purpose of increasing our production, for expanding our industrial base, we will allow that kind of import; we will not allow import of cosmetics and lipsticks; this is very clear; whoever may want it, whoever may say, it is not our intention and it is not our policy to allow imports of things which are not going to allow expansion of our exports or expansion of our production. You take any one of these items and I will be able to explain to you that this is the position. So, merely looking at the terms if you just say, "They say liberalisation of import of technology, liberalisation of the rules and regulations about the private sector..."etc. it is not correct. Take, for instance, the private sector. In the private sector, within the parameters which have already been fixed by this Government, we allow the fullest liberty for the private sector to produce the maximum for the benefit of the country. Now, this is a matter in which sometimes Mr. Indrajit Gupta and myself cross swords. This is a policy which has been accepted by the Government, this is a policy on which this Government has been returned, that is, in respect of the private sector, within the parameters we have fixed, within the MRTP Act, within the FERA and all that, whatever is necessary to enable them to produce the maximum in the country, for the benefit of the country, for increasing production, we will allow, but we will not allow anything which is imposed on us for the purpose merely of encouraging the private sector as against the public sector. As a principle or as a philosophy that the private sector will be given a precedence, it will not be accepted unless it is within the parameters which we have fixed. Again I want to tell you about the public sector--even in the assessment which they have made they have said this—that the public sector, in the Plan period, will increase by about 14 per cent. Therefore, there is no question of the public sector being denigrated in any way. Here again, the policy of the Government is that the public sector will have the commanding heights in our economy, and in pursuance of that philosophy, we will do everyting. In order to enable the public sector itself to have the commanding heights as well as to function efficiently, if it becomes necessary to import certain technology, to import certain raw materials, to import some equipment, then we will not stand in the way of such imports as will enable the public sector to function efficiently. Mr. Indrajit Gupta said that we had used the words "for efficiency"; imports would be allowed to increase efficiency. Yes; it is only in this sense that these words have been used.

What we have stated in our Memorandum is the binding document. The others will be their approach, they will come and talk to us, they can explain to us, mention to us, argue with us, but they cannot say that we have accepted this particular interpretation which they have put. This is my submission to the House.

I do not want to take more time of the House. It is already 9-00 O'Clock. I only want to say that, so far as international agreements are concerned, in our system, they are never placed, they are never discussed in the

House. Therefore, I said that it could not be done; in addition, I said, it would have embarrassed me. I wanted the loan to go through for various reasons because, without that, I would be in a weaker position; today I am in a stronger position both with regard to IMF as well as in the monetary market, the Euro-dollar Market, and so on.

I thank you very much. I now request the Hon. Members to withdraw their Substitute Motions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In view of the observations made by the Minister, are the Hon. Members insisting on their Substitute Motions ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then each Substitute Motion has to be put to the vote of the House.

21-00 hrs.

The question is :

'That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, expresses its disapproval of the conditions imposed by the IMF which constitute an infringement on India's independence to pursue her own economic policies rooted in the needs and interests of the common men.." (1)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 1 **21.07 hrs.**

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Agarwal, Shri Satish
Barman, Shri Palas
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
Bhim Singh
Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Ghosh, Goswami, Shrimati Bibha.
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Haldar, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Hasda, Shri Matilal
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mohammed Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Singh, Shri B.D.
*Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Zainal Abedin, Shri

* He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the speaker accordingly.

NOES

Ahmed, Begum Abida
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chavan, Shri S.B.
Chaudhury, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Kamal Nath, Shri
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kochak, Shri Ghulam Rasool
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Motilal Singh, Shri
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Mathu Kumaran, Shri R.
Nagina Rai, Shri
Namgyal, Shri P.
Pandey, Shri Kedar
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri Amrit
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Prabhu, Shri R.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Rahim, Shri A.A.
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Rao, Shri M.S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Saminuddin, Shri
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Mundar
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Stephen, Shri C.M.
Subba, Shri P.M.
Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tayyab Hussain Shri
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wagh, Dr. Pratap
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is: Ayes—37; Noes—105.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, are you pressing ?

SHRI RAMAVATAR-SHASTRI: Only voice vote.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Substitute Motion No. 2 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES Sarvshri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar, Chandrajeet Yadav and Ajit Beg;

NOES Sarvshri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri and Girdhari Lal Vyas.

Substitute Motion No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the substitute motion by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. Are you pressing ?

SMT. GEETA-MUKHERJEE : Yes. I want a division.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared. Now the lobbies have been cleared. I shall put the Substitute Motion.

The question is:

"This House, having considered India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, expresses its grave concern and strong disapproval at the way the 5 million Dollar SDR loan is being taken by the Govt. of India and the conditionalities attached to it by the IMF which cuts at the very root of India's economic independence, throws India's door wide open to the rapacity of multinationals, gives IMF virtual powers to dictate economic policies detrimental to the toiling masses of India, foists anti-democratic political measures on out country and is detrimental to our national sovereignty and honour and recommends that it be scrapped forthwith."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Those against may say say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the 'Noes' have it, the 'Noes' have it. The Substitute Motion is negatived.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pauskura): No, Sir, the 'Ayes', have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has already been put and negatived. At that time you did not raise any objection.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Substitute Motion No. 4 of Shri Indrajit Gupta to vote.

Substitute Motion No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"This House, having considered India's extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, if of the view that it seriously affects and infringes the economic independence of the country and firmly recommends that—

(a) offer of the IMF should be rejected;

(b) path of self-reliance should be reaffirmed; and

(c) probe should be started by a Committee of Members of Parliament against the forces subverting the country's economic independence by inviting conditional aid of the IMF." (6)

Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 2 **21.15 hrs.**

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudev
Agarwal, Shri Satish
Barman, Shri Palas
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhattacharyya, Shri Sushil
Bhim Singh, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Giri, Shri Sudhir
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Hasda, Shri Matilal
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Mohammed Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Nadar, Shri A. Neelalohithadasan
Pal, Prof. Rup Chand
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Roy, Shri A.K.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Singh, Shri B.D.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Ahmed, Begum Abida
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad

Arakal, Shri Xavier
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Behera, Shri Rasabehari
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Birbal, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyawati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chavan, Shri S.B.
Choudhury, Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan
Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G.L.
Ekka, Shri Christopher
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Gadgil, Shri V.N.
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
Ghorpade, Shri R.Y.
Gouzagin, Shri N.
Gowda, Shri D.M. Putte
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Kamal Nath, Shri
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kochak, Shri Ghulam Rasool
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Madhuri Singh, Shrimati
Mahala, Shri R.P.
Mallick, Shri Lakshman
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mallu, Shri Anantha Ramulu
Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Motilal Singh, Shri
Murthy, Shri M. Rajashekhara
Mutuh Kumaran, Shri R.
Nagina Rai, Shri
Namgyal, Shri P.
Pandey, Shri Kedar
Patel, Shri Ahmed Mohammed
Patel, Shri Amrit
Patel, Shri C.D.
Patel, Shri Shantubhai
Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Prabhu, Shri R.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Rahim, Shri A.A.
Raju, Shri P.V.G.
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Rao, Shri M.S. Sanjeevi
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Saminuddin, Shri
Satish Prasad Singh, Shri
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
Sharma, Shri Mundar
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Solanki, Shri Babu Lal

Sparrow, Shri R.S.
Stephen, Shri C.M.
Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
Tayeng, Shri Sobeng
Tyyab Hussain, Shri
Tewary, Prof. K.K.
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
Tripathi, Shri Kamalapati
Varma, Shri Jai Ram
Venkataraman, Shri R.
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna Ramchandra

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction the result* of the division is: Ayes—35; Noes—104.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Substitute Motion No. 8 of Shri Chitta Basu to vote.

Substitute Motion No. 8 *was put and negatived.*

* The following Members also recorded their votes for 'AYES' :
Shrimati Gita Mukherjee and Shri Ajit Beg.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Substitute Motion No. 10 of Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya to vote.

Substitute Motion No. 10 *was put and negatived.*

21-14 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

21-15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 3, 1981/*Agrahayana* 12, 1903 (*Saka*).